Archæologia Cantiana.

"ANTIQUITATES SEU HISTORIARUM RELIQUIÆ SUNT TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII, CUM DEFICIENTE ET FERE SUBMERSA RERUM MEMORIA; NIHILOMINUS HOMINES INDUSTRII ET SAGACES, PERTINACI QUADAM ET SCRUPULOSA DILIGENTIA, EX GENEALOGIIS, FASTIS, TITULIS, MONUMENTIS, NUMISMATIBUS, NOMINIBUS PROPRIIS ET STYLIS, VERBORUM ETYMOLOGIIS, PROVERBIIS, TRADITIONIBUS, ARCHIVIS, ET INSTRUMENTIS, TAM PUBLICIS QUAM PRIVATIS, HISTORIARUM FRAGMENTIS, LIBRORUM NEUTIQUAM HISTORICORUM LOCIS DISPERSIS,—EX HIS, INQUAM, OMNIBUS VEL ALIQUIBUS, NONNULLA A TEMPORIS DILUVIO ERIPIUNT ET CONSERVANT. RES SANE OPEROSA, SED MORTALIBUS GRATA ET CUM REVERENTIA QUADAM CONJUNCTA."

"ANTIQUITIES, OR REMNANTS OF HISTORY, ARE, AS WAS SAID, TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; WHEN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS, BY AN EXACT AND SCRUPULOUS DILIGENCE AND OBSERVATION, OUT OF MONUMENTS, NAMES, WORDS, PROVERBS, TRADITIONS, PRIVATE RECORDS AND EVIDENCES, FRAGMENTS OF STORIES, PASSAGES OF BOOKS THAT CONCERN NOT STORY, AND THE LIKE, DO SAVE AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE DELUGE OF TIME."—*Advancement of Learning*, ii.

Archæologia Cantiana:

BEING

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME V.

London:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
BY JOHN E. TAYLOR,
LITTLE QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.
1863.

The Council of the Kent Archæological Society is not answerable for any opinions put forward in this Work. Each Contributor is alone responsible for his own remarks.

THE GETTY RESEARCH
INSTITUTE LIBRARY

CONTENTS.

PAGE

RULES AND LIST OF MEMBERS ix

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO ILLUSTRATION FUND, ETC. . . . xxxiii

BALANCE-SHEET FOR 1862 xxxiv

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY AND MUSEUM . . . xxxv

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR 1862 xxxvii

THE CHURCH ON THE CASTLE HILL, DOVER. BY G. GILBERT SCOTT, ESQ., R.A., F.S.A. 1

LEGAL CELEBRITIES OF KENT. BY EDWARD FOSS, ESQ., F.S.A. 19

ON THE GOLDEN ARMILLÆ IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM. BY E. PRETTY, ESQ., F.S.A. 41

ON THE WOODEN BATTLE-AXE AND DAGGER FOUND AT HOLLINGBOURN, KENT. BY CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN, ESQ., F.S.A. 45

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF HAWKHURST CHURCH. COMMUNICATED BY W. J. LIGHTFOOT, ESQ. 55

A CHAPTER OF COUNTY GOSSIP, (BEING A SERIES OF CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS FROM A YOUNG LADY OF KENT BETWEEN 1713 AND 1728) 87

PAGE

FAMILY CHRONICLE OF RICHARD FOGGE, OF DANES COURT, IN TILMANSTONE. FROM A TRANSCRIPT IN THE FAUSSETT MSS. WITH A PEDIGREE OF THE FOGGE FAMILY . . . 112

ON THE HEART-SHRINE IN LEYBOURNE CHURCH. A LETTER FROM THE REV. L. B. LARKING 133

CHARTERS OF CUMBWELL PRIORY. PART I. WITH A PEDIGREE OF THE GATTON FAMILY 194

THE VISITATION OF THE COUNTY OF KENT, TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1619. EDITED BY J. J. HOWARD, ESQ., LL.D., F.S.A. PART II. 223

PEDES FINIUM. PART V. 257

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM. PART V. 291

ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY'S RESEARCHES IN THE SAXON CEMETERY AT SARR. BY JOHN BRENT, ESQ., F.S.A. PART I. . 305

MISCELLANEA. (ADDITIONS, ETC., TO VOL. IV., TO PEDIGREE OF HARDRES, TO NOTE ON WINDOW IN IGHTHAM CHURCH; NOTE ON BIRTHPLACE OF CAXTON; CHARTERS OF WILLIAM CAPEL AND ROBERT DE SEPTVANS; EXTENT OF MANOR OF OTFORD; LETTER OF PROTECTION OF GENERAL FAIRFAX; GOLD COIN FOUND AT CUDHAM; LETTER FROM REV. R. C. JENKINS ON AN EARLY FONT AT LYMINGE.) 323

GENERAL INDEX 333

List of Illustrations.

PLATES.

Saxon Church, Dover Castle:—

Plan and Section . . . . . *to face* p. 1.

Early English Sedile and Piscina . . . . . „ 5.

Saxon Balusters . . . . . „ 6.

Remains of Saxon South Doorway . . . . . „ 10.

Hagioscope in West Wall . . . . . „ 18.

Armillæ of Gold and Bronze, found in Kent, (2 plates) *between* pp. 42 and 43.

Heart-Shrine in Leybourne Church:—

Lower side of Heart-Case . . . . . *to face* p. 133.

Heart-Niche before the Discovery . . . . . „ 137.

Niche in Leybourne Church . . . . . „ 138.

Anglo-Saxon Antiquities from Sarr (2 plates) . *between* pp. 314 and 315.

Anglo-Saxon Glass Vessel from Sarr . . . . . *to face* p. 316.

Letter of Protection granted by General Fairfax . . . „ 330.

WOODCUTS.

PAGE

Door-jamb in Dover Castle Church 4

Wooden Battle-Axe and Dagger found at Hollingbourn 45

Sections of Ditto 49

Crest and Arms of Fogge Family . . . . . *pedigree facing* p. 125

Tilting Helmet of Sir John Fogge in Ashford Church 132

PAGE

Seal of Sir Roger de Leyburn 192
Seal of Walkelin de Maminot 197
Seal of Michael de Thurnham 200
Seal and Counterseal of Stephen de Thurnham 206
Counterseal (another) of Stephen de Thurnham 208
Seal of Edeline de Broc 209
Seal and Counterseal of Mahel de Gatton 211
Seal of Adam de Bending 218
Seal and Counterseal of Alice de Bending 219
Seal of Roger de Leyburn 220
Seal and Counterseal of William de Say 222
Arms of Gatton . . . . . *pedigree facing* p. 222
Arms illustrating the Visitation of the County of Kent:—Holbrooke (2); Osborne (3); Coutry; Tripp (2); Master (2); Multon (3); Lambarde (2) 225–256
Seal of Edward Osborne 234
Seal of Thomas Trippe 237
Memorial Brass of Sylvester, Wife of William Lambarde . . . 250
Seal of William Lambarde 256
Facsimile of Autograph of William Lambarde 256
Saxon Iron Keys found at Sarr 312
Saxon Shears found at Sarr 312
Saxon Buckle and Tags found at Sarr 313
Seal of Robert de Septvans 327
Remains of Font at Lyminge, and corner stone shewing back ornament 332

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 24, line 12, *for* Stroud *read* Strood.
Page 28, line 18, *for* Jote's *read* Yote's
Page 33, line 25, 35, *for* Biddenham *read* Biddenden.
Page 142, the last line has been accidentally repeated on page 143.
Page 212, line 7 from bottom, *for* propria *read* persone.
Page 215, line 14, *for* scripta *read* scripto.
Page 220, line 7, *for* Hannis *read* Henrico.
Page 294, line 4, *for* 1214 *read* 1264.
Page 305, line 13, *for* Nethergone *read* Nethergong.

Kent Archæological Society

President.

THE MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF KENT,—VISCOUNT SYDNEY, G.C.B.
THE MARQUESS CONYNGHAM.
THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM.
THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
THE EARL STANHOPE, PRES.S.A., D.C.L.
THE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.
THE EARL OF DARNLEY.
THE EARL AMHERST.
THE VISCOUNT FALMOUTH.
THE VISCOUNT HARDINGE.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.
THE LORD SONDES.
THE LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.
THE LORD CRANWORTH.
THE HONOURABLE J. M. BYNG.
SIR E. C. DERING, BART., M.P.
SIR EDMUND FILMER, BART., M.P.
SIR BROOK W. BRIDGES, BART., M.P.
SIR NORTON J. KNATCHBULL, BART., F.S.A.
SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON, BART.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ROCHESTER.
THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF MAIDSTONE.
WILLIAM ANGERSTEIN, ESQ., M.P.
JOHN MORGAN COBBETT, ESQ., M.P.
GEORGE CUBITT, ESQ., M.P.
GATHORNE HARDY, ESQ., M.P.
E. H. KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, ESQ., M.P.
DAVID SALOMONS, ESQ., M.P.
HENRY BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, ESQ., M.P.
JAMES 'ESPINASSE, ESQ.
ALEXANDER J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, ESQ., F.S.A.
THE REV. LAMBERT B. LARKING.
CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN, ESQ., F.S.A.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SCOTT.
JOHN GILBERT TALBOT, ESQ.
JAMES WHATMAN, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Honorary Secretary.

THOMAS GODFREY FAUSSETT, ESQ., F.S.A.,
49, *Pall Mall*, *London*, S.W.

Assistant Secretary.

EDWARD PRETTY, ESQ., F.S.A.

Council.

G. B. Acworth, Esq.	*Rochester.*
John Brent, Jun., Esq., f.s.a.	*Canterbury.*
Rev. R. P. Coates	*Precincts, Rochester.*
J. Crosby, Esq., f.s.a.	*London.*
Rev. R. Drake	*Stourmouth.*
L. Fass, Esq., f.s.a.	*Churchill House, Dover.*
J. J. Howard, Esq., ll.d., f.s.a.	*Blackheath.*
E. Hussey, Esq.	*Scotney.*
R. Hussey, Esq., f.s.a.	*London.*
Rev. R. Jenkins	*Lyminge.*
Sir Walter James, Bart.	*Betshanger.*
Rev. F. H. Lee	*Cliffe, Rochester.*
H. B. Mackeson, Esq.	*Hythe.*
G. W. Norman, Esq.	*Bromley.*
C. R. C. Petley, Esq.	*Riverhead.*
Rev. Beale Poste	*Maidstone.*
Rev. J. C. Robertson	*Precincts, Canterbury.*
J. Rogers, Esq., f.r.s.	*Riverhill.*
J. B. Sheppard, Esq.	*Canterbury.*
Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.	*Tunbridge Wells.*
T. Thurston, Esq.	*Ashford.*
Rev. F. Wrench	*Stowting.*
G. Wickham, Esq.	*Maidstone.*

Trustees.

The Marquess Camden, k.g.
Edward Knatchbull Hugessen, Esq., m.p.
James Whatman, Esq.
Matthew Bell, Esq.

Auditors.

James Crosby, Esq.
J. J. Howard, Esq.

Bankers.

Messrs. Randall, Mercer, and Co., *Maidstone.*
(London Correspondents, Messrs. Masterman and Co.)

Messrs. Hammond and Co., *Canterbury.*
(London Correspondents, Messrs. Glyn and Co.)

RULES

OF THE

Kent Archæological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually by rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London: those of March, September, and December, at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately: the day and place thereof to be appointed by the Council. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve; provided, that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Secretary, before the 1st June in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required,

at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications: but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn, except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council, and the Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member, Honorary Local Secretary, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Ashford District.

THOMAS THURSTON, ESQ. . . . . *Ashford.*

Blackheath and Lewisham District.

CHARLES AUGUSTINE SMITH, ESQ. . *Croom's Hill, Greenwich,* S.E.
MR. J. S. SMALLFIELD . . . . . 10, *Little Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields,* W.C.

Bromley District.

R. B. LATTER, ESQ. . . . . *Bromley,* S.E.

Canterbury District.

JOHN BRENT, JUN., ESQ., F.S.A. . . *Canterbury.*

Cranbrook District.

REV. J. L. ALLAN . . . . . *Cranbrook.*
REV. SIR W. M. SMITH MARRIOTT, BART., *Horsmonden.*

Dartford District.

JOHN HAYWARD, ESQ. . . . . *Dartford.*

Dover District.

EDWARD FERRAND ASTLEY, ESQ., M.D. *Marine Parade, Dover.*

Eastry District.

SIR WALTER JAMES, BART. . . . . *Eastry.*

Faversham District.

F. F. GIRAUD, ESQ. . . . . *South House, Faversham.*

Gravesend District.

G. M. ARNOLD, ESQ. . . . . *Gravesend.*

Hythe District.

H. B. MACKESON, ESQ. . . . . *Hythe.*

Isle of Sheppey District.

REV. GEORGE BRYANT . . . . . *Sheerness.*

Isle of Thanet District.

G. E. HANNAM, ESQ. . . . . *Bramston House, Ramsgate.*

London.

MR. J. S. SMALLFIELD . . . . . 10, *Little Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields,* W.C.

Maidstone District.

G. WICKHAM, ESQ. . . . . *Maidstone.*
M. BULMER, ESQ. . . . . *Maidstone.*

Malling District.

MR. W. DOBELL . . . . . *Malling.*

New Romney District.

JOHN HUMPHERY, ESQ. . . . . *New Romney.*

Rochester District.

G. B. ACWORTH, ESQ. . . . . *Star Hill, Rochester.*

Sevenoaks District.

GEORGE F. CAENELL, ESQ. . . . . *Sevenoaks.*

Sittingbourne District.

W. MURTON, ESQ. . . . . *Tunstall.*

Tenterden District.

REV. S. C. TRESSE BEALE . . . . *Tenterden.*

Tunbridge District.

THOMAS HALLOWES, ESQ. . . . . *Tunbridge.*

Tunbridge Wells District.

REV. D. WINHAM . . . . . *Eridge Green, Tunbridge Wells.*

Westerham District.

J. BOARD, ESQ. . . . . *Westerham.*

SOCIETIES IN UNION,

For Interchange of Publications, etc.

The Archæological Institute of Great Britain.
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
The Architectural Museum, South Kensington Museum, w.
The Ecclesiological Society.
The Numismatic Society.
The London and Middlesex Archæological Society.
The Historic Society of Cheshire and Lancashire.
The Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society.
The Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society.
The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.
The Suffolk Institute of Archæology.
The Surrey Archæological Society.
The Sussex Archæological Society.
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Société Archéologique de Dunkerque.
The Society of Antiquaries, Normandy.
The Society of Antiquaries, Picardy.
The Society of Antiquaries, Poitiers.
The Abbeville Society of Emulation.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

William Henry Blaauw, Esq., M.A., M.R.G.S., *Beechland, Uckfield, Sussex.*
Edward Blore, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., 4, *Manchester Square,* W.
Matthew Holbech Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., *Rugby.*
The Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Univ. Oxford; PH.D. of Leyden; LL.D. of Aberdeen; Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands; M.R.S. of Lit., London; Honorary F.R.S. of Sciences, Norway; F.S.A. Copenhagen; F. of Lit. S. Leyden, Utrecht, Rotterdam, Bristol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, etc.
The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of History, King's College, London, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, *General Record Office, London,* E.C.
The Very Rev. Dr. Butler, Dean of Clonmachnoys.
The Rev. Wm. Cureton, D.D., Canon of Westminster, *Dean's Yard, Westminster,* S.W.
The Lord Denman.
Sir Henry Ellis, Kt., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., Hon. M.R.I.A., Hist. Scand. Holm. et Soc. Reg. Antiq. Hafn. Socius, Soc. Reg. Antiq. Franc. Corresp. et Acad. Reg. Sc. Brux., 24, *Bedford Square,* W.C.
Fergusson, James, Esq., F.R.S.B.A., F.R.A.S., 20, *Langham Place,* W.
Augustus Franks, Esq., F.S.A., Director of the Society of Antiquaries, *British Museum.*
Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy-Keeper of the Records, *Rolls House, Chancery Lane,* W.C.
Edward Hawkins, Esq., Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, 6, *Lower Berkeley Street,* W.
Cosmo Innes, Esq., Professor of History, Edinburgh University, *Inverleith Row, Edinburgh.*
Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald, *Heralds' College,* E.C.
Sir Frederick Madden, Kt., K.H., F.R.S., Hon. M.R.I.A., Hon. F.S.A. Edin., etc., Keeper of the MSS., *British Museum,* W.C.
John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A., *Oxford.*
M. Le Grand de Reulandt, Membre honoraire de la Société d'Histoire de la Flandre maritime de France, Membre correspondant de la Société Impériale des Sciences de Lille, Contrôleur dans l'Administration des Finances de Belgique, etc.
C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Member of the Societies of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Scotland, France, Normandy, The Morini, Abbeville, Picardy, Copenhagen, and Spain, *Temple Place, Strood.*
The Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Westminster.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.S.A., *Malahide Castle, Dublin.*
The Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A., *Leasingham, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
William Twopeny, Esq., 48, *Upper Grosvenor Street,* W.
The Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, *Cambridge.*
His Eminence the Cardinal Wiseman.
Sir Charles Young, Kt., Garter King of Arms, F.S.A., London and Edinburgh, and Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., *College of Arms, London,* E.C.

MEMBERS.

(885.)

Corrected to September 29, 1863.

N.B.—THE * PREFIXED DENOTES LIFE COMPOUNDERS.

Abergavenny, The Earl of, *Birling Manor.*
Abergavenny, The Countess of, *ditto.*
Acworth, G. Brindley, Esq., *Star Hill, Rochester.*
Addison, C. G., Esq., *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Inner Temple,* E.C.
Akers, The Rev. George, *Northfleet.*
Akers, Mrs., *Malling Abbey.*
Akers, James R., Esq., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Alcock, Rev. John Price, *The College, Ashford.*
Alcock, John Price, Esq., *Ashford.*
Alford, The Very Rev. H., D.D., Dean of Canterbury, *Deanery, Canterbury.*
Allan, Rev. J. Lloyd, M.A., *Cranbrook.*
Allen, Rev. J. H., *Brockhull, Hythe.*
Alleyne, Sydney, Esq., *Tunbridge.*
Alltree, Rev. G., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Allport, Douglas, Esq., *Epsom, Surrey.*
Amherst, The Earl, *Montreal, Sevenoaks.*
Amherst, The Dowager Countess, *Knole.*
Angerstein, William, Esq., M.P., *Woodlands, Blackheath,* S.E.
Arnold, Augustus, Esq., *The Precincts, Rochester.*
Arnold, G. M., Esq., *Milton Lodge, Gravesend.*
Arnott, Rev. Samuel, M.A., *Chatham.*
Arnott, William J., Esq., *Invalid Office, Chatham.*
Ash, Rev. Jarvis Holland, D.C.L., *Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
Ashley, Rev. John, B.C.L., *Greenhithe.*
Ashpitel, Arthur, Esq., F.S.A., 2, *Poets' Corner, Westminster,* S.W.
Astley, Edward Ferrand, Esq., M.D., *Marine Parade, Dover.*
Atkins, J. P., Esq., *Halsted House, Sevenoaks.*
Austen, Rev. John Thomas, *Rectory, West Wickham, Kent.*
Austin, Henry George, Esq., M.R.I.B.A., *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Aveling, S. T., Esq., *Rochester.*

Baddeley, Henry, Esq., *Sevenoaks.*
Bailey, Rev. Henry, B.D., Warden of *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.*
*Bailey, Thomas T., Esq., *Hall Place, Leigh, Tunbridge.*
Baker, Thomas H., Esq., *Owletts, Cobham.*
Baldwin, Rev. F. St. Leger, M.A., *Bearsted Vicarage.*
Ball, Mr. John Howell, *Strood.*
Balston, Rev. E., Head Master of Eton, *Eton College.*
Balston, W., Esq., *Springfield, Maidstone.*
Barker, Mrs., *Etherton Hill, Speldhurst.*

Barnett, Robert, Esq., *Meopham Court, Gravesend.*
Barrow, Francis, Esq., 1, *Pump Court, Temple,* E.C.
Battiscombe, Rev. Henry, *Lee Park, Lee,* S.E.
Bartlett, Mr. Samuel John, *Maidstone.*
Bascomb, George H., Esq., *Manor House, Chiselhurst,* S.E.
Bassett, James, Esq., *Rochester.*
Batcheller, Miss, *Dover.*
Bayley, Francis, Esq., 66, *Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park,* W.
Baynham, Rev. John Fras., *Charlton Rectory, Dover.*
Baverstock, James Hinton, Esq., *Fant Fields, Maidstone.*
Beale, Rev. S. C. Tresse, M.A., *Tenterden.*
Beale, William, Esq., *Maidstone.*
*Bean, Alfred Wm., Esq., *Danson Park, Welling,* S.E.
Beattie, Alexander, Esq., 25, *Warrior Square, St. Leonard's.*
Beck, John, Esq., *Nelson House, Greenhithe.*
Beckwith, William, Esq., *Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Sussex.*
Beeching, S., Esq., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Beeching, T., jun., Esq., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Beke, Charles T., Esq., PH.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., etc., *Bekesbourne, Canterbury, and Cambridge Heath, Hackney,* N.E.
Belfield, Captain, *Eastry House, Sandwich.*
Bell, Matthew, Esq., F.G.S., *Bourne Park, Canterbury.*
*Bellamy, Mrs., 18, *Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
Bennett, Rev. Henry, B.A., *St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Thanet.*
Bennoch, Francis, Esq., F.S.A., *The Knoll, Blackheath,* S.E.
Bensted, William Harding, Esq., *Iguanodon Quarry, Maidstone.*
Bensted, W. Horatio, jun., Esq., *Maidstone.*
Berens, Henry Hulse, Esq., *Sidcup, Footscray,* S.E.
Berens, Mrs., 18, *Bruton Street,* W.
Bertie, The Hon. and Rev. Frederick, *Albury, Wheatley, Oxon.*
Betts, Edward Ladd, Esq., *Preston Hall.*
Betts, Mrs., *ditto.*
Beveridge, J. E., Esq., *Darland, Chatham.*
Billings, Miss, *Cheltenham.*
Bingham, Colonel G. W. Poulett, C.B., *Manchester.*
Biron, Robert John, Esq., Recorder of Hythe, 7, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn,* W.C.
Birtles, Rev. W. D.
Bishop, William Henry, Esq., 2, *Woodville, Gravesend.*
Blackburn, Henry, Esq., *The Hollands, Tunbridge Wells.*
Blakesley, Rev. W. J., B.D., Canon of Canterbury, *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Bland, Rev. Miles, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Prebendary of Wells, 5, *Royal Crescent, Ramsgate.*
Bland, William, Esq., *Hartlip Place, Sittingbourne.*
Blandford, Henry, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Blencowe, Robert, Esq., M.A., *The Hook, Lewes.*
Bligh, The Lady Isabel, *Rotherfield Rectory.*
Bligh, The Hon. Sir John, K.C.B., *Enbrook, Sandgate.*
Bliss, Rev. J. W., *The Cottage, Cheam, Surrey,* S.
Blunt, Rev. Walter, *Bicknor.*
Board, John, Esq., *Westerham, Edenbridge.*
Boardman, Rev. E. H., *Weald Parsonage, Sevenoaks.*
Bolton, Mr. Joseph, *King Street, Dover.*
Boscawen, The Hon. the Misses, *The Grove, Sevenoaks.*
Boscawen, The Hon. James, *ditto.*
*Boteler, William, Esq., *Eastry.*
Bottle, Mr. Alexander, *Dover.*

Bowman, John Frederick, Esq., *Dry Hill Place, Tunbridge.*
Boys, Rev. E. G., *Rieee Vicarage, Dover.*
Boys, Major Henry, *New Road House, Rochester.*
Boys, Rev. Thomas, 96, *Gloucester Place, Torriano Terrace, Kentish Town,* N.W.
*Brabazon, Rev. W. J. Moore, M.A., *United University Club, Pall Mall,* S.W.
Brackett, Mr. William, *Tunbridge Wells.*
Bradstreet, Rev. William, *Lower Hardres, Canterbury.*
Brecknock, The Earl of, *Wildernesse Park, Sevenoaks.*
Brenchley, T. Harman, Esq., *Pantsaison, Cardigan.*
Brenchley, John, Esq., *Milgate, Maidstone.*
Brent, Algernon, Esq., 7, *Albert Street, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, London,* N.W.
Brent, Cecil, Esq., *ditto.*
Brent, John, jun., Esq., F.S.A., *Dane John Grove, Canterbury.*
Bridges, Sir Brook W., Bart., M.P., *Goodnestone Park.*
Briggs, Rev. Thomas, *Dover.*
Briggs, Rev. John, *Eastgate, Tenterden.*
Brine, Mr. James, 10, *Week Street, Maidstone.*
Brockman, Col. George, East Kent Militia, *Beachborough, Hythe.*
Brockman, Rev. Tatton, M.A., *Beachborough, Hythe.*
Brooke, F. C., Esq., *Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.*
Brothers, Mr. Francis, *Ashford.*
Browell, William Faulkner, Esq., *West Cliffe House, Folkestone.*
Brown, Mr. Joseph, *Week Street, Maidstone.*
Brown, William, Esq., *Wateringbury Place.*
Browne, Hardinge W., Esq., *Royal Artillery.*
*Bruce, John, Esq., V.P.S.A., 5, *Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square, London,* N.W.
Bryant. Rev. George, M.A., *Sheerness.*
Bullard, Mr. John Simpson, *Strood.*
Bullock, J., Esq., *Sevenoaks.*
Bulmer, Martin, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Burgess. C. J., Esq., 46th Regiment, *Ramsgate.*
Burke, Rev. Thomas Negus, *Lyminge, Hythe.*
Burney, The Venerable Charles Parr, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Archdeacon of Colchester, *Rectory House, Wickham Bishop's, Witham, Essex.*
Burney, Rev. Edward Kaye, *Thornham Vicarage, Maidstone.*
Burra, James, Esq., *Ashford.*
Burton, John M., Esq., *Lee Park, Lee,* S.E.
Bury, T. Talbot, Esq., F.S.A., 50, *Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square,* W.
Butler, Rev. D., M.A., *St. Thomas Hill, Canterbury.*
*Butler, Rev. Pierce, *Ulcombe Rectory, Staplehurst.*
Buttanshaw, Rev. Francis, M.A., *Blackheath.*
Buttanshaw, Rev. John, Fellow of C. C. C., Oxford, *C. C. C., Oxford, and Bath.*
Butterworth, J. W., Esq., F.S.A., *Grove Lodge, Clapham Common,* S., *and* 7, *Fleet Street,* E.C.
Byass, R. B., Esq., *Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
Byng, The Honourable James M. O., *Shipbourne.*

Camden, The Marquess, K.G., President, *Wildernesse Park, Sevenoaks.*
Campion, William, Esq., *Danny, Hurstperpoint, Sussex.*
Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of, D.D., F.S.A., *Lambeth Palace,* S.
Carnell, George F., Esq., *Sevenoaks.*
Carr, Rev. T. A., *Vicarage, Cranbrook.*
*Carr, William, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Lee Grove, Blackheath,* S.E.

Carr, William, Esq., *Little Park, Tunbridge.*
Cartwright, Cornwallis Richard, Esq., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Cator, Bertie Peter, Esq., 74, *Cambridge Street, Pimlico,* S.W.
Cator, Major-General, R.A., 6, *Eaton Place, Belgrave Square,* S.W.
Cator, Peter, Esq., *Beckenham,* S.E.
Chapman, James, Esq., *Paul's Cray Hill,* S.E.
Chatterton, Lady, 47, *York Street, Portman Square,* W.
Cheere, Captain, R.N., *The Cedars, Aylesford.*
Chennel, Samuel Pegue, Esq., M.R.C.P.
Chesshyre, Mrs., *Barton Court, Canterbury.*
Child, Coles, Esq., *Bromley,* S.E.
Child, George, Esq., *St. John's Hill, Sevenoaks.*
Chivers, Mr. H., *Palace Street, Canterbury.*
Clabon, John Moxon, Esq., F.G.S., 21, *Gt. George Street, Westminster,* S.W.
Clarke, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Diocesan Architect, 13, *Stratford Place,* W.
Clayton, Rev. Augustus, *Combe Bank, Sevenoaks.*
Clayton, Lieutenant Valentine Gardner, R.E., *Brompton, Chatham.*
Clements, Mr. Thomas, Capitular Surveyor, *Rochester.*
Clifford, Mr. James, *Maidstone.*
Coates, Rev. R. P., M.A., *Darenth, Dartford.*
Cobb, Rev. Benjamin, M.A., *Vicarage, Lydd.*
Cobb, Rev. Robert, M.A., *Detling Vicarage.*
Cobbett, John Morgan, Esq., M.P., *Skeynes, Edenbridge.*
Cole, George Calverley, Esq., *Sevenoaks.*
Coleman, William, Esq., *The Priory, Dover.*
Collet, Rev. Anthony, *Camden Crescent, Dover.*
Colquhoun, John Campbell, Esq., *Chartwell, Westerham.*
Conyngham, The Marquess, *Hamilton Place,* W.
Cook, William, Esq., *Roydon Hall, Tunbridge.*
Cooke, Mr. C. J., *Maidstone.*
Cooke, George Nethercoat, Esq., *The Croft, Detling.*
Cooke, James T., Esq., *Ramsgate.*
Cooper, Mr. G., 4, *George Street, Croydon.*
*Cornthwaite, The Rev. Tullie, *The Forest, Walthamstow,* E.
Cosier, William, Esq., *Wilmington, near Dartford.*
Cotton, H. P., Esq., *Quex Park, Isle of Thanet.*
Cottrell, Mr. Henry C., 70, *London Street, Reading.*
Courthope, George, Esq., *Whiligh, Hurst Green.*
Cox, Captain C. I., Q.G., *Fordwich.*
Cranworth, The Lord, *Holwood, Bromley,* S.E.
Croft, Rev. Percy J., M.A., *Kingstone Rectory, Canterbury.*
Croft, The Venerable James, Archdeacon of Canterbury, *Saltwood, Hythe, and Precincts, Canterbury.*
Crofton, Anthony, Esq., *St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.*
Crofts, Rev. C., *School House, Sevenoaks.*
Cronk, Mr., *Dyott House, Tunbridge Wells.*
Crosby, James, Esq., F.S.A., *St. Julian's Road, Streatham,* S.
Crozier, W., Esq., *Wilmington Hall, Dartford.*
Cruttenden, Mr., (Honorary Photographer,) *Week Street, Maidstone.*
*Cubitt, George, Esq., *Denbies, Dorking.*
Curling, Henry, Esq., *Ramsgate.*
Curtis, Frederick, Esq., *Elmstone Court, Wingham.*
Curtis, W. K., Esq., 4, *Watling Street, Canterbury.*

Dale, Rev. C., *Ringwould, Deal.*
Dalison, M. D. D., Esq., *Hamptons.*
Daniel, James, Esq., *Ramsgate.*

Darnley, The Earl of, *Cobham Hall, Gravesend.*
Dartmouth, The Earl of, 40, *Grosvenor Square,* W.
Dashwood, Rev. George Henry, M.A., F.S.A., *Stow Bardolph, Downham Market, Norfolk.*
Dawson, Mr. F. J., *Rochester.*
Day, T. H., Esq., *Frindsbury, Rochester.*
De L'Isle and Dudley, The Lord, *Penshurst.*
Delmar, William, Esq., *The Elms, Canterbury.*
Denne, Denne, Esq., *Elbridge, Canterbury.*
Denne, Henry, Esq., *Canterbury.*
Denne, Herbert Henry, Esq., *Elbridge, Canterbury.*
Dennett, Mr. J. T., *Cranbrook.*
Dering, Mrs. Cholmeley Edward, 47, *York Street, Portman Square.*
Dering, Sir E. C., Bart., M.P., *Surrenden Dering, Ashford.*
Dering, George, Esq., *Barham Court.*
Devey, George, Esq., 16, *Great Marlborough Street,* W.
De Wilde, George James, Esq., *Northampton.*
*Digby, Kenelm, Esq., *Shaftesbury House, Kensington,* W.
Digby, Richard Wingfield, Esq., *Coleshill, Warwickshire.*
Dobell, Mr. William, *West Malling.*
Dobson, William Henry, Esq., *Bearsted.*
Dorrett, Charles, Esq., *King Street, Rochester.*
*Douglas, James Douglas Stoddart, Esq., *Chilston Park.*
Dover Proprietary Library, The, *Castle Street, Dover.*
Dowker, George, Esq., *Stourmouth House, Wingham.*
*Drake, Rev. R., *Stourmouth Rectory, Wingham.*
Dudlow, J. N., Esq., *West Malling.*
Dundonald, The Countess of, 12, *Queen's Gate, Kensington Gore,* W.
Dunkin, A. J., Esq., *Dartford.*
Dyke, Sir Perceval Hart, Bart., *Lullingstone Castle.*

Eastes, James, Esq., *Ashford.*
Eden, Rev. Arthur, *Ticehurst, Hurst Green, Sussex.*
Edge, Rev. William John, M.A., *Vicarage, Benenden.*
Edmeades, Rev. William Henry, *Nurstead Court, Gravesend.*
Elliott, James, Esq., *New Hall, Dymchurch.*
Elliott, G. E., Esq., *Sittingbourne.*
Elliott, Mr. Robert, *Tunbridge Wells.*
Ellis, Charles, Esq., *Ulcombe Place.*
Ellis, Charles, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Ellis, William Smith, Esq., *Hydecroft, Charlwood, Surrey.*
Elsted, W. Philpot, Esq., *Dover.*
Elwes, Valentine D. H. Cary, Esq., *Desborough Lodge, Rugby.*
Elwin, J. W., Esq., *Hillcot, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin.*
Elyard, S. Herbert, Esq., 15, *Devonshire Road, Balham,* S.
* Espinasse, James, Esq., Recorder of Rochester, and one of the Judges of the County Court of Kent, *The College, Maidstone.*
Essell, George, Esq., *Precincts, Rochester.*
Essell, George Ketchley, Esq., *Rochester.*
Etherington, Charles, Esq., *Denham Lodge, Hammersmith,* W.
Everest, Henry, Esq., *Temple, Strood.*
Ewart, Major C. B., R.E., *Hythe Barracks, and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall,* S.W.

Fagge, Charles, Esq., *Hythe.*
*Falmouth, The Viscount, *Mereworth Castle.*
*Falmouth, The Viscountess, (Baroness Le Despencer,) *ditto.*

Farbrace, Rev. Henry George Teale, Rector of Eythorne.
Farnall, Major, *Manor House, Lee*, S.E.
Farrar, Henry Jeffreys, Esq., *Cranbrook*.
Faussett, Mrs., *The Cottage, Great Marlow*.
Faussett, Rev. Henry Godfrey, *Littleton, Evesham*.
*Faussett, John Toke, Esq., Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 49, *Pall Mall*, S.W.
Faussett, Thomas Godfrey, Esq., F.S.A., Fellow of C. C. C., Oxford, (Honorary Secretary,) 49, *Pall Mall*, S.W.
Fetherston, John, Esq., F.S.A., *Packwood House, near Birmingham*.
Ffinch, Rev. B. S., M.A., Rector of St. Paul's, *Deptford*, S.E.
Field, George, Esq., *Ashurst Park, Tunbridge Wells*.
Field, George Hanbury, Esq., *Penshurst*.
Field, The Lady Georgiana, *Penshurst*.
Field, John, Esq., *Dornden, Tunbridge Wells*.
Filkin, R., Esq., M.D., 5, *Ormond Terrace, Richmond, Surrey*.
Filmer, The Dowager Lady, *Eaton Square*, S.W.
Filmer, Sir Edmund, Bart., M.P., *East Sutton Place*.
Finch, The Honourable Daniel, *Precincts, Canterbury*.
Fish, William, Esq., 1, *Prospect Place, Ashford Road, Maidstone*.
Fisher, Cuthbert J., Esq., *Huntly, Tunbridge Wells*.
Flaherty, W. E., Esq., 4, *Manor Villas, Manor Road, South Hackney*, N.E.
Fletcher, J. F., Esq., *St. Margaret's Villa, Rochester*.
Fletcher, Lieut.-Colonel, *Kenward, Yalding*.
Forman, Robert Henry, Esq., *Well Hall House, Eltham*, S.E.
Foss, Edward, Esq., F.S.A., *Churchill House, Dover*.
Foss, Mrs., *ditto*.
Foster, Mrs., *Boyne House, Tunbridge Wells*.
Foster, Samuel, Esq., *South End Hall, Sydenham*, S.E.
Fowler, Rev. C. A., *Barton Fields, Canterbury*.
Fox, John, Esq., 14, *Campden House Road, Kensington*, W.
Fox, Robert, Esq., *Falconhurst, Cowden*.
Fox, Thomas, Esq., *Castle Terrace, Dover*.
*Foyster, Rev. G. Alfred, M.A., *Hastings*.
Frampton, T. Shipdem, Esq., A.A., *Hythe*.
Fraser, Rev. Robert, M.A., *Cheriton Rectory, Hythe*.
Frend, Edwin, Esq., 1, *Brick Court, Temple*, E.C.
Frend, Mr. G. R., *St. George's, Canterbury*.
*Friend, Frederick, Esq., *Woollet Hall, North Cray, Bromley*, S.E.
Fry, Frederick, Esq., *Maidstone*.
Fry, Miss, *Plashet, Essex*, E.
Fry, Mr. Edward Wilkins, *Maison Dieu, Dover*.
Furley, Edward, Esq., *West Malling*.
Furley, George, Esq., *Canterbury*.
Furley, Robert, Esq., *Ashford*.
Furrell, George, Esq., *Rochester*.

Gape, George, Esq., *Charlton House, East Sutton, Staplehurst*.
Geary, Lady, *Oxenhoath*.
Gibbs, Edwin Mackie, Esq., 8, *White's Row, Whitechapel Road*, N.E.
Gibbs, William, Esq., *East Street, Faversham*.
*Gidley, Gustavus, Esq., M.D., *Sandgate*.
Gilbert, W. B., Esq., Mus. Bac. Oxon., *Maidstone*.
Gilder, Rev. Edward, M.A., *St. Dunstan's Rectory, Canterbury*.
Gilder, Rev. Horace, *St. Peter's Rectory, Sandwich*.
Giraud, Frederick, Esq., *Preston Street, Faversham*.
Giraud, F. F., Esq., *South House, Faversham*.

Gladdish, Colonel, *Bycliffe House, Gravesend.*
Glasgow, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, *Brighton.*
Goddard, Rev. G. F., *Southfleet, Gravesend.*
Godefroy, John, Esq., *Church End House, Little Hadham, Herts.*
Golding, Mr. Charles, 16, *Blomfield Terrace, Westbourne Terrace,* W.
Golterman, Henry Gerard, Esq., *Marine Parade, Dover.*
Gore, Frederick R., Esq., *Barne Hawe, Edenbridge.*
Gore, Mr. George, jun., *Darnley Road, Gravesend.*
Gorham, J., Esq., *Tunbridge.*
Gould, H. M., Esq., *Wateringbury.*
Gould, Mr. John, *Gravesend.*
Gower, G. Leveson, Esq., *Titsey Place, Godstone, Surrey.*
*Gow, James, Esq., *Fowlers, Hawkhurst.*
Grady, Standish Grove, Esq., Recorder of Gravesend, *Essex Court, Temple.*
Graham, Allen, Esq., 76, *Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park,* W.
Grant, Colonel E. F., R.A., *Southend, Eltham,* S.E.
*Graves, Edmund Robert, Esq., B.A., *British Museum,* W.C.
Green, David Barling, Esq., *Ashford.*
Green, Rev. William, M.A., *Penshurst Rectory.*
Green, Mr. James, *St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.*
*Griffiths, Rev. John, Keeper of the Archives, *Oxford.*

Hales, Rev. William Atherstone, *St. Margaret's, Canterbury.*
Hall, Edward Stainton, Esq., *Horton Kirby, Dartford.*
Hallett, Rev. James Hughes, *Petham, Canterbury.*
Hallowes, Thomas, Esq., *Tunbridge.*
Hammond, Col., *Lauriston, Dover.*
Hammond, William Oxenden, Esq., *St. Alban's Court, Wingham.*
Hampson, Sir George F., Bart., *Detling.*
Hannam, George Emilius, Esq., *Bramston House, Ramsgate.*
Harbin, Rev. Charles, *Teston Rectory, Maidstone.*
Hardinge, Viscount, *South Park, Penshurst.*
Hardy, Gathorne, Esq., M.P., *Hemsted, Cranbrook.*
Harris, Thomas Noel, Esq., *Pegwell, Ramsgate.*
Harrison, The Venerable Benjamin, M.A., F.S.A., Archdeacon of Maidstone and Canon of Canterbury, *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Harrison, Rev. Henry, *Kiln Down, Goudhurst.*
Harrison, Rev. J. B., *Walmer Rectory, Deal.*
Harrison, Rev. Thomas, M.A., *Rectory, Newchurch, New Romney.*
Hart, William Henry, Esq., F.S.A., *Folkestone House, Roupell Park, Streatham Hill, Surrey,* S.
Hatch, Benjamin, Esq., *Tenterden.*
Hawkins, Rev. E., D.D., Canon of Rochester, and Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, *The Vines, Rochester.*
Hawkins, Rev. John Cæsar, M.A., *Rochester.*
Hawley, Sir Joseph Henry, Bart., *Leybourne Grange, Malling.*
Hawley, Rev. Charles, *Leybourne Rectory, Malling.*
Haynes, William, Esq., *Ashford Road, Maidstone.*
Hayward, Jesse, Esq., *Dartford.*
Hayward, William Webb, Esq., *Rochester.*
Head, Sir Edmund, Bart., 29, *Eaton Square,* S.W.
Heales, Alfred, Esq., F.S.A., 8, *Great Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons,* E.C.
Hesketh, Robert, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., *Earlswood Mount, Red Hill, Surrey.*
Heywood, S., Esq., 30, *Norfolk Street, Strand,* W.C.
Hilder, Edward Augustus, Esq., Coroner of Gravesend, *Gravesend.*
Hill, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., 2, *Curzon Street, Mayfair,* W.
Hill, Rev. W. A., M.A., *St. Peter's, Maidstone.*

Hillier, Frederick, Esq., *Dacre Park, Lee, Blackheath*, S.E.
Hilton, S. Musgrave, Esq., *Bramling, Wingham.*
Hilton, Captain Thomas, *Nackington, Canterbury.*
Hilton, Mrs., *Sarre Court, Isle of Thanet.*
Hoar, Edward, Esq., *King Street, Maidstone.*
Hoar, William, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Hodsoll, J. H., Esq., *Loose Court, Staplehurst.*
Holttum, Edward, Esq., *Canterbury.*
Homewood, Mr. William Joseph, *Gravesend.*
Hooper, William Edward Parry, Esq., *Cresswell Park, Blackheath*, S.E.
Hooper, Rev. J., M.A., *Meopham Vicarage, Gravesend.*
Hope, A. J. B. Beresford, Esq., F.S.A., *Bedgebury Park, Cranbrook.*
Hope, The Lady Mildred, *Bedgebury Park, Cranbrook.*
Horne, Rev. W., M.A., *Barming Rectory, Maidstone.*
Horsnail, Edward, Esq., *Dover.*
Horton, W. J. S., Esq., *Rugeley, Staffordshire.*
Hoskins, Rev. W. E., *Rectory, Chiddingstone, Edenbridge.*
Howard, Joseph Jackson, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., 4, *Ashburnham Terrace, Greenwich*, S.E.
Hudson, Mr. A., *Cranbrook.*
Hugessen, Edward Knatchbull, Esq., M.P., *The Paddock, Smeeth, Ashford.*
Hughes, George, Esq., 6, *Campden House Road, Kensington*, W.
Hughes, Henry, Esq., *Bradbourn, Sevenoaks.*
Hughes, Henry, Esq., *Bower, Maidstone.*
Humphery, John, Esq., *New Romney.*
Hunt, Rev. Robert Shapland, *Mark Beech, Edenbridge.*
Hurd, Mrs., *Boxley House, Maidstone.*
Hurst, Rev. Thomas, *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Hussey, Edward, Esq., *Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst.*
*Hussey, Edward, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.*
Hussey, Henry Law, Esq., 10, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn*, W.C.
Hussey, Henry, Esq., 7, *Hyde Park Square, London*, W.
Hussey, Rev. William Law, *Ringstead Rectory, Lynn, Norfolk.*
Hussey, Richard, Esq., F.S.A., 16, *King William Street, Strand*, W.C.
Huxley, J. E., Esq., *Devonshire Cottage, Tunbridge Wells.*

Impey, William, Esq., 11, *Spring Gardens*, S.W.

Jackson, Thomas H., Esq., *The Court Lodge, West Farleigh.*
Jackson, John Flower, Esq., *Martin's Grove, Crayford.*
James, Edward Woolford, Esq., *Croom's Hill, Greenwich*, S.E.
James, Sir Walter, Bart., *Betshanger, Sandwich.*
Jay, J. Livingstone, Esq., *Greenwich Hospital.*
Jemmett, George Elwick, Esq., 69, *St. George's Square, Pimlico*, S.W.
Jenkins, Rev. Robert C., *Lyminge Rectory, Hythe.*
Jones, Rev. Edward, *West Peckham Vicarage.*
Jones, Miss, *Hayle Place, Loose, Staplehurst.*
Joy, Henry Winkles, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Joyce, Rev. William Henry, *Dorking Vicarage, Surrey.*

Kadwell, Mr. Charles, 15, *Royal Circus Street, Greenwich*, S.E.
Keddell, J. S., Esq., F.R.C.S., *Sheerness.*
Keene, Alfred Thomas, Esq., 1, *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London*, W.C., *and Tunbridge Wells.*
Keith, Rev. William A., *Burham, Rochester.*
Kelcey, Stephen, Esq., *Stone Hall, Canterbury.*
Kenrick, Miss Elizabeth, *Stone House, Canterbury.*

Kebble, Thomas, Esq., *Green Trees, Tunbridge.*
King, David, Esq., M.D., *Eltham*, S.E.
King, General, *Hythe.*
King, Knowles, Esq., *Maidstone.*
King, Mr. T. S., *Rochester.*
Kingsford, Henry, Esq., *London.*
Kingsford, Montague, Esq., *Ashford.*
Kirkpatrick, John, Esq., *Horton Park, Hythe.*
Knatchbull, Sir Norton J., Bart., F.S.A., *Mersham Hatch, Ashford.*
Knatchbull, Lady, *ditto.*
Knatchbull, Rev. Wyndham, D.D., *Smeeth Rectory, Ashford.*
Knocker, Edward, Esq., Town Clerk of Dover, *Castle Hill, Dover.*
Knocker, Edward Wollaston, Esq., *Dover.*
*Knyvett, Felix, Esq., *Lambeth Palace*, S.

Lake, Henry, Esq., 10, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London*, W.C.
Lambarde, William, Esq., *Beechmont, Sevenoaks.*
Lane, Rev. Charles, *Rectory, Wrotham.*
Lane, Rev. Francis C. de Lona, *Wrotham.*
Lane, H. Murray, Esq., Blue Mantle Pursuivant, 39, *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square*, W.
Langley, John Inwood, Esq., *Gloucester Place, Greenwich*, S.E.
Larking, John Wingfield, Esq., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall*, S.W.
Larking, Miss, *Headington, Oxford.*
Larking, Rev. Lambert B., M.A., *Ryarsh Vicarage, Malling, Maidstone.*
Larking, Mrs. Lambert, *ditto.*
Latham, Mrs., *Dover.*
La Trobe, Charles Joseph, Esq., C.B., F.R.G.S., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall*, S.W.
Latter, Robert Booth, Esq., *Pixfield, Bromley*, S.E.
Laurence, William, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Lawrence, W. L., Esq., F.S.A., *Sandywell Park, Gloucestershire.*
Lee, Rev. Edward Henry, B.A., *Cliffe Parsonage, Rochester.*
Leeks, E. F., Esq., 2, *Walbrook, London*, E.C.
Lees, Rev. William, *Tunbridge Wells.*
Leith, A. M., Esq., *Folkestone.*
Lennard, Colonel John Farnaby, *West Wickham Court, Bromley*, S.E.
Lendon, E., Esq., *Fire Office, Maidstone.*
Lester, Mr. Edward, *Borstall, Rochester.*
Lewin, F. Mortimer, Esq., *Halfway Street, Bexley*, S.E.
*Lewin, Thomas, Esq., *Eltham*, S.E.
Light, Rev. W. E., *St. James's, Dover.*
Lightfoot, Mr. W. J., *Sandhurst, Staplehurst.*
Lindsay, Rev. Henry, *Ide Hill, Sevenoaks.*
Little, William Robert, Esq., *Oriel College, Oxford.*
Loader, Richard A. C., Esq., *London Road, Reigate, Surrey.*
Lochée, Alfred, M.D., *Canterbury.*
*Locock, Sir Charles, Bart., 26, *Hertford Street, May Fair*, W.
London, The Librarian (*pro tem.*) of the Corporation of the City of, *Guildhall*, E.C.
*Long, Lieutenant-Colonel, *Bromley Hill*, S.E.
Lovegrove, Charles, Esq., *Sevenoaks.*
Lower, Mark-Antony, Esq., *St. Anne's, Lewes.*
*Lowndes, G. Alan, Esq., *Barrington Hall, Harlow, Essex.*
Lowry, Thomas Harvey, Esq., M.D., *Malling.*
Luard, Major, *The Mote, Ightham.*
*Lubbock, Sir J. W., Bart., F.R.S., *High Elms, Farnborough.*

*Lubbock, John, Esq., *High Elms, Farnborough.*
Lutwidge, C. R. F., Esq., 22, *Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
Lyall, Rev. Alfred, *Harbledown.*

Mackarness, Rev. Henry, *Ash Vicarage, Sandwich.*
Mackay, T. H., Esq., *Petham House, Canterbury.*
Mackeson, H. B., Esq., F.G.S., *Hythe.*
Mac Lachlan, Rev. E. H., M.A., *Tudely, Tunbridge.*
Mahon, Viscount, *Chevening, Sevenoaks.*
Makepeace, Mr. William, *Cathedral, Rochester.*
Malcolm, J. G., Esq., 2, *King's Bench Walk, Temple,* E.C.
*Malcolm, John, Esq., *Caltonmoor, Argyllshire.*
Man, Harry, Esq., 1, *Camden Crescent, Dover.*
Manclark, W., Esq., *Rochester.*
Mansel, Lady, *Maestilo, Llandilo, Carmarthen.*
Marjoribanks, Mrs., *Leamington, Warwickshire.*
*Marriott, Rev. Sir W. M. Smith, Bart., M.A., *Horsmonden Rectory.*
Marsh, Bower, Esq., *Boley Hill, Rochester.*
Marsh, Mr. John, *Maidstone.*
Marsh, Richard, Esq., *Sandwich.*
Marsham, Rev. J. Jacob, M.A., *Shorne Vicarage.*
Marsham, Admiral Jones, *Loose.*
Martin, Charles, Esq., *Strood.*
Martin, Charles Wykeham, Esq., F.S.A., *Leeds Castle.*
Martin, George White, Esq., *St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.*
Martin, John, Esq., *Ensdon, Chilham.*
Martin, John Francis, Esq., *Hurst Lodge, High Road, Lee,* S.E.
Masters, The Rev. Allan Smith, *Camer, Gravesend.*
Masters, William, Esq., Alderman of Canterbury, *High Street, Canterbury.*
Masters, William, Esq., *Romney Place, Maidstone.*
Mathew, Mrs. Annie Hoare, 38, *Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill,* W.
Mercer, Richard, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Mercer, Samuel, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Mesham, Rev. Arthur B., B.D., *Wootton Rectory, Canterbury.*
Meyer, Lieut.-Colonel, *Raigersfield, Maidstone.*
Miller, R. M., Esq., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Milne, Alexander, Esq., *Eltham,* S.E.
Minet, Charles W., Esq., *Dover.*
Mitchinson, Rev. J., *King's School, Canterbury.*
Mitchell, Robert, Esq., M.D., *New Cross, Deptford,* S.E.
Molyneux, Hon. Francis George, *Tunbridge Wells.*
Monckton, S., Esq., M.D., *Maidstone.*
Monckton, J. B., Esq., 1, *Raymond's Buildings, Gray's Inn,* W.C.
Monckton, John, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Monro, Major, *Tower House, East Sutton.*
Moor, Rev. A. P., M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Sub-Warden of *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.*
*Moore, Rev. Edward, M.A., *Frittenden House.*
*Moore, Rev. Edward, *Boughton Malherbe.*
*Moore, Rev. George B., M.A., *Tunstall Rectory, Sittingbourne.*
*Moore, Henry T., Esq., *Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.*
Moore, John Alldin, Esq., 28, *Cannon Street West,* E.C.
Moore, Stuart A., Esq., *General Record Office, Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane,* W.C.
Moore, William, Esq., *Wierton, Staplehurst.*
Morgan, Charles Octavius, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A., 9, *Pall Mall,* S.W.
Morland, William Courtnay, Esq., *The Court Lodge, Lamberhurst.*

Mosse, Rev. Samuel Tenison, *Buckland, Dover.*
Mostyn, The Lady Augusta, *Gladdaeth, Merionethshire.*
Mudford, Mr. Frederick, *St. George's, Canterbury.*
Mummery, J. R., Esq., F.L.S., 10, *Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square,* W.
Munn, Joseph, Esq., *Twickenham.*
*Munn, William Augustus, Esq., *Throwley House, Faversham.*
Muriel, Rev. Edward Morley, M.A., *Ruckinge Rectory, Ashford.*
Murray, Rev. Frederick William, *Stone Rectory, Dartford.*
Murray, Rev. Francis Henry, *Chislehurst Rectory, Bromley,* S.E.
Murton, William, Esq., *Tunstall, Sittingbourne.*

Nares, Rev. Edward Robert, M.A., Rural Dean, *Wittersham Rectory.*
*Neame, Frederick, Esq., *Macknade, Faversham.*
Netherclift, Mr. F. G., 17, *Mill Street, Hanover Square,* W.
Neve, W. T., Esq., *Cranbrook.*
Nevill, The Hon. Mrs. Ralph, *Malling.*
Nevill, The Viscount, *Hope Hall, Tadcaster.*
Nevill, The Lady Caroline, *Birling Manor, Malling.*
Nevill, The Honourable Ralph, *Malling.*
*Noakes, J. T., Esq., *Brockley Hill, Lewisham,* S.E.
*Norman, Charles Loyd, Esq., *Bromley,* S.E.
*Norman, George Warde, Esq., *Bromley,* S.E.
*Norman, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., *Oakley, Bromley,* S.E.
Norwood, Edward, Esq., *Charing.*
Norwood, John Dobree, Esq., *Ashford.*
Nottidge, T., Esq., *Yardley Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.*

Oakden, Ralph, Esq., *Ladham House, Goudhurst.*
Oakley, Rev. John, 23, *Albert Road, Regent's Park,* N.W.
Oakley, Christopher, Esq., 10, *Waterloo Place,* S.W.
O'Neill, William, Esq., *Tower, London.*
Onslow, Rev. Middleton, M.A., Rural Dean, *East Peckham Vicarage, Tunbridge.*
Ogle, J. Esq., *St. Clere, Ightham.*
Orger, Rev. E. R., *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.*
Osmotherly, Mr. John, *Cliffe.*
Ottaway, James Cuthbert, Esq., *Dover.*
*Ouvry, Frederic, Esq., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, M.R.S.L., F.Z.S., etc., 4, *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square,* W.
Oxenden, Rev. Ashton, M.A., *Pluckley Rectory, Ashford.*
Oxenden, Rev. Charles, M.A., *Barham Rectory, Canterbury.*

Paine, Cornelius, jun., Esq., *Surbiton, Kingston, Surrey,* S.W.
Paine, Stephen Manser, Esq., *Dover.*
Palmer, Rev. Francis, M.A.,
Papillon, Philip O., Esq., M.P., *Crowhurst, Battle.*
Parker, Rev. Charles, *Vicarage, Bodiam, Hurst Green, Sussex.*
Parker, Robert Townley, Esq., *Cuerdon Hall, Preston, Lancashire.*
Parker, Thomas, Esq., *The Brook, Lamberhurst.*
Parkes, Mr. George T., *Church Street, Dover.*
Parkin, Rev. Charles, M.A., *Vicarage, Lenham.*
Payn, William Henry, Esq., Coroner for Dover.
Pearman, Rev. A. J., *Vicarage, Bethersden.*
Pearman, Rev. M. T., M.A., *Cranbrook.*
Pearson, Rev. G. C., M.A., *Hopebourne, Canterbury.*
Pearson, Rev. William, *Thanington, Canterbury.*
*Penn, John, Esq., *The Cedars, Lee,* S.E.

Penny, Rev. Edward, *Great Mongeham, Deal.*
Petley, C. R. C., Esq., *Riverhead, Sevenoaks.*
Petley, Rev. H., *Riverhead, Sevenoaks.*
Philips, John, Esq., *The Mount, Ospringe, near Faversham.*
Phillips, James, jun., Esq., *Ryarsh.*
Philpot, Mr., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Philpott, John, Esq., *West Farleigh.*
Pickering, Mrs., *Addington Vale, Malling.*
Pinyon, Peter, Esq., *Benenden.*
Plomley, John Croft, Esq., M.R.V.C., *Maidstone.*
*Plowes, John Henry, Esq., *York Terrace, Regent's Park,* N.W.
Plummer, Stephen, Esq., *Canterbury.*
Plumptre, Rev. F. C., D.D., Master of University College, *Oxford.*
Polehampton, Rev. J., *East Brook, Dover.*
Pollard, James P., Esq., 51, *Upper John Street, Fitzroy Square,* W.
Pool, Mr. William, 49, *High Street, Canterbury.*
Pope, Rev. W. L., D.D., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Poste, Rev. Beale, M.A., *Bydews House, Maidstone.*
Pott, Arthur, Esq., *Bentham Hill, Tunbridge Wells.*
Pout, Augustus, Esq., *Yalding.*
*Powell, Charles, Esq., *Speldhurst.*
Powell, William, Esq., *East Lenham, Maidstone.*
*Poynder, Thomas Henry Allen, Esq., *Hartham Court, Chippenham, Wilts, and* 21, *Upper Brook Street,* W.
*Poynder, Mrs., *ditto.*
Poynter, Ambrose, Esq., *Marine Place, Dover.*
Pratt, Rev. Jermyn, *Campsea Ashe, Woodbridge.*
Pratt, The Lady Caroline, *Wildernesse Park, Sevenoaks.*
Pratt, The Lady Frances, *Wildernesse Park, Sevenoaks.*
Prentis, George, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Preston, Rev. John D'Arcy, M.A., *Parsonage, Sandgate.*
Pretty, Edward, Esq., F.S.A., *Charles Museum, Maidstone.*
Pryer, Mr. Alfred, *Maidstone.*
Puckle, Rev. John, M.A., *Dover.*
Punnett, P. S., Esq., *Chart Sutton.*

*Randall, Alexander, Esq., *Foley House, Maidstone.*
Randolph, Rev. C., *Riverhead.*
Rashleigh, Rev. George, M.A., *Horton Kirby, Dartford.*
Reader, Edward Francis Stratton, Esq., *Sandwich.*
Reid, James, Esq., *St. George's, Canterbury.*
Rice, Edward, Esq., *Dane Court, Sandwich.*
Richards, Rev. F. J., *Vicarage, Boxley.*
Richardson, Edward, Esq., *Melbury House, Harewood Square,* N.W.
Richardson, Mr. Henry Samuel, *Greenwich,* S.E.
Richardson, Mr. J. D., *Dover.*
Richardson, Mr. J. M., *Tunbridge Wells.*
*Riddell, Rev. J. C. B., *Harrietsham Rectory.*
Riddell, Sir W. B., Bart., M.A., Recorder of Maidstone, Judge of the County Court, Whitechapel, Member of the Council of King's College, London, *Palace, Maidstone.*
Ridgway, Miss, *Fairlawn, Tunbridge.*
Ridgway, Joseph, Esq., *Fairlawn, Tunbridge.*
Rivers, Rev. F. H., M.A., Chaplain to the Medway Union, *Chatham.*
Roberts, Thomas Walton, Esq., *Glassenbury, Cranbrook.*
Robertson, Rev. Canon, M.A., *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Robinson, Rev. T., D.D., Master of the Temple, and Canon of Rochester.

Rochester, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, *Danbury Place, Chelmsford.*
Rodger, R., Esq., *Hadlow Castle.*
*Rogers, John, Esq., F.R.S., *River Hill, Sevenoaks.*
Rogers, R. R. Coxwell, Esq., *Dowdeswell Court, Andoversford, Gloucestershire.*
Ross, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., *Manor House, Swanscomb, Northfleet.*
Ross, Thomas, Esq., *Claremont, Hastings.*
Rouch, Rev. F., M.A., *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Rugg, John Salmon, Esq., *East Court, Detling.*
Rugg, Robert, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Russell, Rev. John Fuller, B.C.L., F.S.A., *Greenhithe.*
Ruxton, Captain, Chief Constable of Kent, *Richwells, Goudhurst.*
Rycroft, Nelson, Esq., *Everland, Sevenoaks.*
*Rycroft, C. A. W., Esq., *ditto.*
Rye, W. B., Esq., Assistant-Keeper of Printed Books, *British Museum*, W.C.

Saint, Rev. J. J., M.A., Rural Dean, *Speldhurst Rectory, Tunbridge Wells.*
*Salomons, David, Esq., M.P., Alderman of London, *Broom Hill, Tunbridge Wells.*
Sams, G., Esq., *Horne Mead, Gravesend.*
Sanders, William, Esq., M.D., *Gravesend.*
Sandilands, Edward Vincent, Esq., *Hythe.*
Sangar, The Rev. Benjamin Cox, *Hythe.*
Sankey, H. T., Esq., *Canterbury.*
Sankey, Robert, Esq., *Canterbury.*
Sankey, W., Esq., *Dover.*
Sass, H. W., Esq., 45, *Connaught Terrace, Hyde Park, London,* W.
Savage, John, Esq., *St. Leonard's, West Malling.*
Savage, Mrs., *St. Leonard's, West Malling.*
Savage, Captain, *Goddington House, Frindsbury.*
Sawyer, Rev. W. C., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Scoones, Major, *Tunbridge*
Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel, *The Priory, Maidstone.*
Scott, Rev. F. T., *Vicarage, Sibbertswold.*
Scott, J., Esq., *Sutton-at-Hone, Dartford.*
Scott, William, Esq., *Charlton Park, Canterbury.*
Scratton, John, Esq., *Tenterden.*
Scudamore, Frank Ives, Esq., *Maize Hill, Greenwich,* S.E.
Scudamore, Frederick, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Seaton, Sampson, Esq., *Chatham.*
Selwyn, Rev. E. J., M.A., *Lee Park, Lee,* S.E.
Sharland, George Edward, Esq., *Constitution Crescent, Gravesend.*
Shaw, Rev. Robert William, M.A., Hon. Canon of Rochester, *Cuxton Rectory.*
Shepherd, Rev. E. J., M.A., *Trottescliffe Rectory, Malling.*
Sheppard, J. B., Esq., *Canterbury.*
*Sheridan, Henry Brinsley, Esq., M.P., *Oaklands, St. Peter's, Thanet, and Bellefield House, Fulham,* S.W.
Sheringham, Rev. J. W., *Vicarage, Strood.*
Short, Walter, Esq., *The Grange, Gillingham.*
Sicard, Amelius, Esq., *Bridge.*
Sikes, Rev. Thomas, M.A., *Chevening Rectory, Sevenoaks.*
Sikes, Rev. Thomas Burr, *Hunton.*
Silva, F. Esq., *Shooter's Hill,* S.E.
Silver, Miss, *De Crespigny Park, Camberwell,* S.
Simmonds, Clifton, Esq., *Brookland.*

Simmonds, Henry, Esq., *The Friars, Aylesford.*
Simmonds, William Clarence, Esq., *The Friars, Aylesford.*
Simmons, Captain Chestney, R.N., *Dover.*
*Sladen, Rev. Edward Henry Mainwaring, M.A., F.R.G.S., *Alton Barnes Rectory, Marlborough, Wilts.*
Slark, Captain William, *Herne Bay.*
Smallfield, Mr. J. S., 42, *St. Paul's Road, Camden Square,* N.W.
Smith, Arthur, Esq., *The Shrubbery, Walmer.*
Smith, Rev. B. F., *Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.*
Smith, Charles Augustin, Esq., F.R.S.L., *Croom's Hill, Greenwich,* S.E.
Smith, George, Esq., 43, *Wimpole Street,* W.
Smith, Rev. Harry, *Crundall Rectory, Canterbury.*
Smith, Herbert, Esq., 2, *Sloane Terrace, Sloane Street, London,* S.W.
Smith, John Cox, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Smith, J. Russell, Esq., 36, *Soho Square, London,* W.
Smith, John William, Esq., *Furnival's Inn,* W.C.
Smith, Miss, *Snowfields, Bersted, Maidstone.*
Smith, Miss, *St. Aubyn's, Tunbridge Wells.*
Smith, Rev. Richard, B.D., *New Romney.*
Smith, Rev. R. Carter, *Old Charlton Rectory, Woolwich,* S.E.
Smith, Robert H. S., Esq., *Museum of Science and Art, Kensington,* W.
Smith, William E., Esq., 16, *Augusta Terrace, Ramsgate.*
Smythe, Mr. John, *Maidstone.*
Soames, Rev. W. A., Vicar of Greenwich, S.E.
Solly, Thomas Reynolds, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., 10, *Manchester Square,* W.
Sondes, Lord, *Lees Court, Faversham.*
Southgate, Francis, Esq., *Gravesend.*
Southgate, Rev. Frederick, *Vicarage, Northfleet.*
Spurrell, Flaxman, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Belvedere, Erith.*
Stanhope, The Earl, D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Society of Antiquaries, Trustee of the British Museum, *Chevening Place, Sevenoaks.*
Stanhope, The Hon. Edward, *Chevening, Sevenoaks.*
Stanton, Lieutenant-Colonel, *Barming House, Maidstone.*
Stapleton, The Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis J., Bart., *Mereworth Rectory.*
Starling, R. J., Esq., *Tunbridge Wells.*
Stedman, Mr. R. B., *West Malling.*
Steele, Stephen, Esq., *Strood.*
Stein, Charles, Esq., *Dover.*
Stephens, John Cribb, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Stevens, Very Rev. Robert, D.D., Dean of Rochester, *Deanery, Rochester.*
Stevens, Rev. Henry, *Wateringbury Vicarage.*
Stewart, Alexander J. R., Esq., 13, *Belgrave Square, London,* S.W.
Stilwell, James, Esq., *Dover.*
Stirling, Sir Walter, Bart., F.R.S., *Burr's Wood, Tunbridge Wells.*
Stone, Rev. Canon, *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Stone, John Graham, Esq., *Rochester.*
Stratford, John Wingfield, Esq., *Addington Place, Malling.*
Stratton, Rev. John Young, *Rectory, Dilton, Maidstone.*
Stratton, Rev. Joshua, Precentor, *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Streatfeild, H. D., Esq., *Chiddingstone, Edenbridge.*
*Streatfeild, J. Fremlyn, Esq., 15, *Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London,* W.
Streatfeild, William Champion, Esq., *Chart's Edge, Westerham.*
Streatfeild, Mrs. Champion, *Chart's Edge, Westerham.*
*Stride, Edward Ernest, Esq., *British Museum,* W.C.
Stride, Lewis, Esq., *Dover.*
Stringer, W., Esq., *New Romney.*

Sturtfield, William, Esq., *Mount-le, Canterbury.*
Stuart, Walter, Esq., *The Grange, Gillingham.*
Sumner, Rev. J. H. B., *Wickhambreux Rectory, Canterbury.*
Swann, F. D., Esq., *Lee Priory, Canterbury.*
Sydney, Sir William Robert, *The Bourne, Maidenhead.*
Sydney, The Viscount, G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant, *Frognall, Chislehurst*, S.E.
Symes, Mr. William, *Chatham.*

Talbot, John Gilbert, Esq., *New Falconhurst, Edenbridge.*
Tanner, Edward Russell, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Tarbutt, Mr. W., *Cranbrook.*
Tasker, Henry, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Tassell, Thomas, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Taswell, G. M., Esq., *St. Martin's, Canterbury.*
Taswell, Rev. George, *Bekesbourne.*
Taylor, Rev. Edward Stuart, *Chiddingstone.*
Taylor, John Edward, Esq., *Weybridge, Surrey.*
Taylor, R. C., Esq., *Boughton Place, Staplehurst.*
Tenably, Frederick William, Esq., F.R.C.S. & L.S.A., *The Grove, Gravesend.*
Temple, Rev. W., Rector of St. Alphage, Canterbury, *Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury.*
Terry, James, Esq., 8, *Woodlands Terrace, Blackheath*, S.E.
Thomas, Jesse, Esq., *Rochester.*
Thomas, Rev. J., M.A., Canon of Canterbury, *Precincts, Canterbury.*
Thomas, R., Esq., *Eyhorne House, Hollingbourne.*
Thompson, Edward Udale, Esq., *Heverswood, Brasted.*
Thompson, Lady, *Frant Rectory, Tunbridge Wells.*
Thompson, Robert, Esq., *Westerham, Edenbridge.*
Thoms, W. J., Esq., F.S.A., 40, *St. George's Square, Belgrave Road*, S.W.
Thomson, Richard Edward, Esq., *Kenfield, Canterbury.*
Thorpe, Benjamin Kelly, Esq., *Ashford.*
Thorpe, Rev. John Frederick, *Graveney, near Faversham.*
Thurban, Captain, R.N., *Dover.*
Thurston, Thomas, Esq., *Ashford.*
Tilleard, John, jun., Esq., *Upper Tooting*, S.
Timins, Rev. J. H., *West Malling.*
Toke, Rev. Nicholas, *Godinton, Ashford.*
Tomlin, F. A., Esq., *Sandwich.*
Tootell, Joseph, Esq., *Stone Street, Maidstone.*
Topping, Mrs., *Albion Place, Maidstone.*
Trimnell, Mr. William Charles, *Parade, Canterbury.*
Tripp, Rev. H., *Winford Rectory, Bristol.*
Tufton, Sir Richard, Bart., *Hothfield.*
Tuke, Rev. Francis E., *Wye Vicarage, Ashford.*
Tull, Ebenezer, Esq., *Bath.*
Turmaine, George, Esq., *Bank, Canterbury.*
Turner, Francis, Esq., 15, *Queen Square, Westminster*, S.W.
Twigg, Rev. Robert, *Tilmanstone, Sandwich.*
*Twisden, Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., *Bradbourne Park, East Malling.*
Twopeny, Rev. David, *Stockbury.*
Twopeny, Edward, Esq., *Woodstock Park, Sittingbourne.*
*Tyssen, John Robert Daniel, Esq., F.S.A., 9, *Lower Rock Gardens, Brighton.*

Umfreville, Samuel T., Esq., *Ingress Park, Greenhithe.*
Upton, Henry, Esq., *Tunbridge.*
Utting, R. B., Esq., 9, *Cornwall Terrace, Camden Town*, N.W.

Vallance, Rev. William, M.A., *Southchurch Rectory, Essex.*
Vincent, Rev. Richard, M.A., *Crockham Parsonage, Edenbridge.*

Waddington, Rev. Herbert, B.A., *Longworth, Farringdon, Berks.*
Walker, Henry, Bachelor, Esq., *New Romney.*
Walker, William Dering, Esq., *New Romney.*
Walter, Rev. Frank, *Boughton, Staplehurst.*
Walter, John, Esq., *Borden, Sittingbourne.*
Walter, John Amherst, Esq., *Berengrave, Rainham.*
Walter, William, Esq., *East Farleigh.*
Walter, William, Esq., *Rainham.*
Warde, Admiral, K.H., *Squerries Court, Westerham.*
Warde, Lieut.-Colonel, *Squerries Lodge, Westerham.*
Warton, Charles, Esq., *Kemsdale, near Faversham.*
Wates, Edward, Esq., *Gravesend.*
Watson, John William, Esq., *The Larches, Shooter's Hill,* S.E.
*Way, Albert, Esq., F.S.A., *Wonham Manor, Reigate.*
Webster, Thomas, Esq., B.A., *Cranbrook.*
Welldon, Rev. J., D.D., *Tunbridge School.*
Welldon, Rev. Edward I., M.A., *Tunbridge.*
Wells, R., Esq., *Biddenden.*
Weston, Lambert, Esq., *Waterloo Crescent, Dover.*
Whatman, James, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., *Vinter's, Maidstone.*
Wheeler, Mr. Robert, *Brenchley.*
Wheelwright, J., Esq., *Meopham Court, Gravesend.*
White, George Cecil, Esq., *Boughton Blean Vicarage, Faversham.*
White, Jennings, Esq., 1, *Hare Court, Temple, London,* E.C.
White, Rev. John, *St. Stephen's Vicarage, Canterbury.*
*White, Thomas, Esq., *Wateringbury.*
*White, Mrs. Thomas, *Wateringbury.*
White, Frederick Meadows, Esq., *Temple,* E.C.
Whitehead, Arthur, Esq., *St. Faith's Street, Maidstone.*
Whitehead, John, Esq., *Barnjet, Maidstone.*
Whitehead, Thomas, Esq., *Ramsgate.*
Whitehead, Thomas Miller, Esq., 8, *Duke Street, St. James's, London,* S.W.
Whitelock, Rev. B., *Groombridge.*
Whitmore, William, Esq., *Beckenham,* S.E.
Whittaker, Charles Gustavus, Esq., *Barming.*
Whittaker, Charles Gustavus, jun., *Coldrum Lodge, Addington, Malling.*
Whittle, John, Esq., *Star Hill, Rochester.*
Wickham, George, Esq., *Maidstone.*
Wickham, Humphrey, Esq., *Strood.*
Wickham, Miss, *Delce Farm, Rochester.*
Wigan, Rev. Alfred, M.A., *Luddesdown Rectory, Gravesend.*
Wigan, Frederick, Esq., *Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge,* S.E.
Wigan, J. A., Esq., *Clare House, East Malling.*
Wigan, Mrs., *ditto.*
*Wigan, James, Esq., *Cromwell House, Mortlake, Surrey,* S.W.
Wigan, L. D., Esq., *Rock House, Maidstone.*
Wigan, Rev. W. L., M.A., *East Malling.*
Wightwick, T. N., Esq., *Canterbury.*
Wild, Miss, 3, *Montague Terrace, Tunbridge Wells.*
Wild, Thomas M., Esq., *Branbridges, East Peckham.*
Wildash, H. C., Esq., M.D., *Hythe.*
Wildes, Henry Dudlow, Esq., *West Malling.*
Wilkie, E. C. H., *Ellington, Ramsgate.*
Wilkinson, Charles, Esq., *Sandfield, Tunbridge Wells.*

Wilkinson, F. Eachus, Esq., M.D., etc., *Battle Cottage, Sydenham*, S.E.
Wilks, G., Esq., *Hythe.*
*Willement, Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., *Davington Priory, Faversham.*
*Williams, Captain Bigoe. *Dover.*
Williams, E. W., Esq., *Bromley*, S.E.
*Wilson, Cornelius Lea, Esq., *Beckenham*, S.E.
Wilson, R. P., Esq., *New Cross*, S.E.
Wilson, J. E., Esq., *Cranbrook.*
*Wilson, Samuel, Esq., Alderman of London, *Beckenham*, S.E.
*Wilson, Sir Thomas Maryon, Bart., *Charlton House*, S.E.
Winch, Richard, Esq., *Rochester.*
Winch, Mrs., *Chatham.*
Winchilsea and Nottingham, The Earl of, *Eastwell Park.*
Winham, Rev. Daniel, *The Parsonage, Eridge Green, Tunbridge Wells.*
Wodehouse, Rev. Walker, *Elham Vicarage, Canterbury.*
Wood, G., Esq., *Gravesend.*
Woods, Rev. G. H., *Shopwyke House, Chichester.*
Woodfall, J. W., Esq., M.D., *Maidstone.*
Woodruff, Rev. John, M.A., *Upchurch Vicarage, Sittingbourne.*
Woolrych, Rev. F. H., *Victoria Villas, Maidstone.*
Wrench, Rev. Frederick, M.A., *Stowting Rectory.*

Yardley, Sir William, *Hadlow Park, Tunbridge.*
Yelverton, Hon. William, *Whitlande Abbey, Carmarthenshire.*
Young, Thomas, Esq., *Crescent Grove, Camberwell*, S.E.
*Young, John, Esq., F.S.A., *Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath.*
Young, John, Esq., 38, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, W.C.

*** Should any errors or omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this list, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Assistant Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1863

To the Fund for supplying Illustrations to the Society's Volumes.

		£	s.	d.
Beattie, A., Esq.	A	0	5	0
Bland, W. Esq.*		3	0	0
Bland, Rev. Dr.	A	0	5	0
Blencowe, R. W., Esq.	A	0	3	0
Blore, Edward, Esq.	A	0	10	0
Brent, J., Esq.	A	0	10	0
Burney, Archdeacon	A	0	10	0
Bury, T. T., Esq.		1	2	0
Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of		1	10	0
Cobbett, J. M., Esq., M.P.	A	0	10	0
Cotterell, Mr. H.	A	0	5	0
Crosby, James, Esq.	A	0	10	0
Dashwood, Rev. G. H.	A	0	10	0
De Wilde, E. J., Esq.	A	0	10	0
Drake, Rev. R.	A	1	0	0
'Espinasse, J., Esq.	A	2	2	0
Farnall, Major	A	0	10	0
Faussett, T. G., Esq.*		1	2	6
Godefroy, J., Esq.	A	0	5	0
Golding, Mr. C.	A	0	5	0
Gore, F. R., Esq.		0	5	0
Hawkins, Rev. Dr.	A	0	10	0
Hussey, H. L., Esq.	A	0	11	0
Hussey, R. E., Esq.	A	0	6	6
Ditto*		1	0	0
James, E. W., Esq.		1	0	0
James, Sir Walter, Bart.	A	0	10	0
Jay, J. L., Esq.	A	0	11	0
Kadwell, Mr. C.	A	0	3	0
Larking, Rev. L. B.	A	1	1	0
Larking, J. W., Esq.	A	0	10	0
Lee, Rev. E. H.		0	10	0
Leeks, E. F., Esq.	A	0	5	0
Lewin, T., Esq.	A	0	10	0
Luard, Major	A	0	10	0
Maidstone Committee, for Dinner to Arch. Inst.		3	0	0
Martin, C. Wykeham, Esq.*		0	18	0
Masters, W., Esq.		0	5	0
Master, Rev. G. S.*		0	12	0
Murton, W., Esq.		0	5	0
Norman, G. W., Esq.		2	0	0
Onslow, Rev. M.		0	10	0
Penn, John, Esq.		4	10	0
Plumptre, Rev. Dr.*		6	10	0
Pollard, J. P., Esq.	A	0	5	0
Pretty, E., Esq.	A	1	1	0
Rugg, R., Esq.	A	0	5	0
Rye, W. B., Esq.	A	0	10	0
Smallfield, Mr. J. S.	A	0	5	0
Smith, Arthur, Esq.		1	1	0
Smith, George, Esq.	A	0	11	0
Syms, W., Esq.		1	1	0
Sladen, Rev. E. H. M.		1	0	0
Taswell, G. M., Esq.		0	5	0
Trippe, C. G., Esq.*		0	15	0
Taylor, J. E., Esq.	A	0	5	0
Thomson, R. E., Esq.*		1	1	0
Twopeny, E., Esq.	A	0	5	0

* Donations of particular illustrations.

To the Fund for enlarging the Museum and Library.

		£	s.	d.
Golding, Mr. Charles	A	0	5	0
Larking, Rev. L. B.	A	0	5	0
Pretty, E., Esq.	A	0	5	0
Smallfield, Mr.	A	0	5	0
Taylor, J. E., Esq.	A	0	5	0

Members willing to contribute to these Funds are requested to signify their intentions to the Honorary Secretary, or to the London Local Secretary.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance-Sheet of Accounts from January 1st to December 31st, 1862.

Dr.

1862.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance left due Dec. 31, 1861	0	17	9			
Amount reckoned as paid in balance-sheet of 1861, but not then actually drawn from the Banks	29	15	5			
Balance in Banks, Dec. 31, 1861:—						
Messrs. Randall and Co. £17 13 6						
Messrs. Hammond and Co. 12 19 8				30	13	2
Dividends on Stock, one year				8	14	0
Subscriptions, Life Compositions, Contributions to Illustration Fund, Payments for Royal 8vo, etc. etc.				390	4	6
				£429	11	8

Cr.

1862.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Assistant Secretary:—						
Salary 1¼ year	31	5	0			
Disbursements, for postage, small bills, etc.	9	16	1			
				41	1	1
Paid arrears to the Rev. L. B. Larking, petty-cash book				12	3	6
Repaid an erroneous Subscription				1	0	0
Printing Circulars				2	0	6
Cheque-book				0	4	0
Paid on account of Arch. Cant., Vol. IV.:—						
Lithographer	35	0	0			
Drawings	6	6	0			
				41	6	0
Balance in hand, Dec. 31, 1862:—						
Messrs. Randall and Co.	258	15	11			
Messrs. Hammond and Co.	73	0	8			
				331	16	7
				£429	11	8

Audited and allowed.

JOSEPH J. HOWARD,
JAS. CROSBY, } *Auditors.*

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

SINCE THE LAST ANNOUNCEMENT IN VOL. III.

A volume of newspaper cuttings, and the Visitation of Canterbury, June 4th, 1824. *Presented by* W. B. Rye, Esq.

Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities, by C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A. *Presented by the Author.*

Catalogue of Drawings, Miniatures, Cameos, etc., illustrative of the Bonaparte family. *Presented by the same.*

Doctor Sprott's Chronicle. *Presented by the same.*

A Brief Dissertation on Hieroglyphic Letters, by Constantine Simonides. *Presented by the same.*

Nègre et Blanc, de qui sommes-nous fils? Y a-t-il une ou plusieurs espèces d'hommes? par M. Boucher de Perthes. *Presented by the same.*

On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, by C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A. *Presented by the Author.*

Inedited Letters of Cromwell, Col. Jones, Bradshaw, and other Regicides, by Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A. *Presented by the same.*

The History of Davington Priory, by T. Willement, Esq., F.S.A. *Presented by the Author.*

The Condition and Prospect of Architectural Art, by A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., F.S.A. *Presented by the Author.*

Sale of the Chegworth Court and Boughton-Monchelsea Estates, 1812. *Presented by* Mr. Smallfield.

Sale of the Rectorial Tithes of the Parish of East Farleigh, 1814. *Presented by the same.*

An Act for the Enclosure of Coxheath, 1814. *Presented by the same.*

A volume of newspaper cuttings. *Presented by the same.*

Heraldry, Historical and Popular, by the Rev. C. Boutell. *Presented by the Author.*

Sigilla Antiqua. Second Series. *Presented by the* Rev. G. H. Dashwood, F.S.A.

Correspondence between the Society of Antiquaries and the Admiralty respecting the Tides in the Dover Channel. *Presented by the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries.*

Visitation of London. Part I. *Presented by* J. J. Howard, Esq.

The Journal of the Archæological Institute. Vols. xviii., xix.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Nos. 33–40.

The Numismatic Chronicle. New Series. Nos. 3–11.

Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies, for 1850–56, and for 1861 and 1862.

Original Papers of the Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society. Parts 2 and 3 of vol. vi.; and the Gates of Norwich.

Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland. Vols. i., ii., iii., and vol. iv. part 1.

Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society. Vol. ii. part 2, and vol. iii. parts 2 and 3.

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vols. xi.–xiv.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine. Parts 20, 21, and 22.

The Ecclesiologist. Nos. 145–148.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. New Series. Vols. i.–xiv.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics, and Natural History. Vol. iii.

Catalogue of the Library of the Corporation of London. One Volume, bound; Supplement 1860, ditto 1861, ditto 1863. *Presented by the Library Committee.*

Some Notes of the Castle, and of the Ecclesiastical Buildings of Trim, by the Rev. Richard Butler, Dean of Clonmacnoise. *Presented by the Author.*

Some Account of Maidstone in Kent, by J. H. Baverstock, Esq., F.S.A. *Presented by the Author's son,* J. H. Baverstock, Esq.

The Geology of the Isle of Sheppey, by the Rev. R. Bingham. *Presented by the Author.*

Andrews, Dury, and Herbert's Map of Kent, 1769. *Presented by* C. Kadwell, Esq.

Richardson's Outlines of the History of Greenwich. *Presented by the same.*

A Collection of Statutes concerning Rochester Bridge. *Presented by* — Syms, Esq.

Proceedings in Kent, 1640. Edited for the Camden Society by the Rev. L. B. Larking. *Presented by the Editor.*

Congrès Archéologique de France. 27th Session.

Annuaire de l'Institut des Provinces, 1860. Étude sur le Portus Itius de Jules César. Réfutation d'un Mémoire de M. F. de Saulcy, par l'Abbé d'Haignère.

Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Émulation d'Abbeville, 1857–60.

Discours de M. S. E. V. Le Grand de Reulandt, extrait du Compte-Rendu du Congrès Artistique d'Anvers.

Organisation des États de Flandres, depuis l'Ordonnance du 5 juillet 1754, jusqu'à la Réunion des Provinces Belges à la France (1794). Notice par M. Le Grand de Reulandt. Anvers, 1863.

An Embossed Roman Tile, found at Birling Lodge. *Presented by* Miss Johnson.

Etched Portraits of Sir Thomas Scott, of Scott's Hall, and of George Goring, Earl of Norwich. *Presented by* G. J. De Wilde, Esq.

Photograph of Pumice-stones found in a Field near Sandwich, and now in the Canterbury Museum. *Presented by the* Rev. Canon Robertson.

Photographs of the Saxon Church in Dover Castle.

Photographs of Leybourne Castle.

The Kent Archæological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1862.

A Meeting of the Council was held on the 13th of March at Canterbury.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Foss, "That every future volume be given to every Member who shall pay his subscription previously to its publication."

Thirteen actual members, and one honorary, Cardinal Wiseman, were elected.

The next Council was held in London on the 5th of June.

The suggestion of Mr. Smallfield for a motion at the General Meeting, containing alterations in Rule 9, was approved.

A letter from Mr. Albert Way, announcing a proposed Meeting of the Archæological Institute in Kent in 1863, was read and cordially received.

It was resolved that the General Meeting be held at Hythe, on the 10th and 11th of July, and that Mr. Mackeson, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Frampton, be a local Committee to conduct the necessary arrangements, with power to add to their number.

Thanks were voted to the Mayor of Canterbury, for the use of the Guildhall at the last Meeting; to the Rev. F. Richards, for his present of a Romano-British urn; to the Rev. Canon Robertson, for his present of a photograph of certain stones at Canterbury; to Arthur Havers, Esq., and Captain Belfield, for their past services as local secretaries; and to Sir Walter

James, Bart., for undertaking the duties resigned by Captain Belfield.

The Exeter Diocesan Church Architectural Society was, at its own request, communicated through Mr. 'Espinasse, taken into connection with the Society, and eight new members were elected.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting was held at Hythe, on the 10th of July.

It was attended by,—the Marquess Camden, K.G., President, and the Ladies Pratt; the Archbishop of York, and the Misses Longley; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.; the Hon. Sir John D. Bligh, K.C.B.; Sir Edmund Head, Bart.; the Lady Pelham; the Hon. General Dalzell; the Hon. Colonel Cathcart; the Hon. Major Colville; Colonel Taylor; J. G. Talbot, Esq. (Hon. Sec.), and E. S. Talbot, Esq.; E. Foss, Esq.; H. E. Mackeson, Esq., and family; G. W. Norman, Esq.; John Kirkpatrick, Esq.; F. R. Gore, Esq.; the Rev. Canon Robertson; Rev. Canon Stone; Rev. R. C. Jenkins; Rev. W. Green; Rev. R. Fraser; Rev. B. C. Sangar; Rev. W. J. Edge; Rev. Beale Poste; Rev. J. P. Alcock; Rev. F. E. Tuke; Rev. E. Biron; Rev. F. Wrench; Rev. F. T. Scott; C. Petley, Esq.; T. Thurston, Esq.; Miss Thurston; Dr. Beke; E. Knocker, Esq.; F. W. Fairholt, Esq.; R. Hussey, Esq.; J. H. Parker, Esq.; Dr. Gilder; Mr. W. E. Flaherty, and upwards of two hundred others.

The noble President took the chair in the Town Hall soon after twelve, and called upon the Honorary Secretary to read the Report, which was as follows:—

In presenting the Fourth Annual Report to the Society, I am very happy to say that we can congratulate ourselves upon several accounts. For, first, the number of members has steadily increased. At the October meeting of the Council twenty-nine new members were elected; in March, thirteen; and in June, eight; making, in addition to the thirty-three elected on the day of our Annual Meeting at Maidstone, a total of eighty-three members elected during the year.

We shall to-day propose for your acceptance the names of seven other candidates; and if, as we do not doubt, you unanimously elect them, our body will then consist of about 840 members.

We may further take pleasure in the thought that the arrears of subscriptions, of which severe complaints have been made by my much respected predecessor, have been considerably reduced; and I trust that a motion which is to be submitted to you to-day by one

of our most useful and indefatigable local secretaries may have the effect of entirely putting a stop to what, as Honorary Secretary, I am bound to call a most objectionable practice.

And once more, we have cause for satisfaction in the very interesting collection of antiquities which the zealous care of our friends at Hythe and elsewhere has gathered together in the temporary museum; amongst which curiosities, I think, you will observe with some feelings of pride the golden armillæ, relics of a distant and (as we moderns usually call it) a barbarous age, which have been discovered by the banks of our Kentish stream, and have by our funds been preserved from dispersion in a Kentish museum.

This Meeting takes place earlier than usual this summer, and we fear some inconvenience has been thereby caused to some of our most distinguished members, whom we miss from their accustomed places to-day. But in this present year it is more than commonly difficult to find a time which will not clash with some other meetings; for, in fact, 1862 seems to be the very saturnalia of societies. Besides the absorbing interest which this year centres in London; besides that wonderful collection of objects, suited to all the tastes of every class, which the International Exhibition has brought together from the whole civilized world, there are Exhibitions, and Anniversaries, and Festivals innumerable, which make the arrangements of a county gathering like this more than usually difficult.

We trust, however, to your indulgence to pardon what is almost unavoidable; and we believe that the neighbourhood of Hythe may afford objects of interest scarcely inferior to those which we have visited on former occasions.

The publication of Volume IV. will not, we trust, be long delayed; and, in connection with this, we are happy to say that the liberality of our contributors enables us to present it to you not inferior in point of illustrations to any of its predecessors. Besides our obligation to those gentlemen who, by their pens, or by defraying the cost of illustration, have contributed so greatly to the value of our new volume, we have also to record our gratitude to the Rev. F. J. Richards, for his present of a very interesting Romano-British urn, discovered in his church at Boxley; also to Captain Cox and Mr. Tims, for their gifts of photographs and documents.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been elected honorary members of our Society during the past year:—Dr. Butler, Dean of Clonmachnoys, Professor Innes, Mr. J. H. Parker, and Cardinal Wiseman.

In conclusion, we must repeat the hope which has been expressed on previous anniversaries, that the members and friends of the Society will not relax their efforts, either to obtain an accession of

strength to our Society, or to bring to light and help to preserve those representatives of long-past ages, which it is the boast of our Society and its Fellows throughout the country to hand down unimpaired to posterity.

J. Savage, Esq., and J. N. Dudlow, Esq., were re-elected Auditors.

Six retiring members of the Council were re-elected.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Lord Stanhope, who wished the Meeting to consider whether any additional discretion could be given to the Secretary to enable him to supply extra copies of the Society's volumes to subscribers on payment, citing the example of the Roxburghe Club. The matter was, after a discussion, referred to the Council.

Also a letter from Mr. Way, Honorary Secretary to the Archæological Institute, on the contemplated meeting of that body at Rochester in 1863, asking for an expression of the feeling of the Society on the subject. The following motion was proposed by Mr. Mackeson, and adopted by the Meeting:—

That this Society do pledge itself to co-operate with the Archæological Institute at its proposed meeting at Rochester.

An alteration in Rule 9, duly notified by circular to the members on the previous 10th of June, was proposed by Mr. Smallfield, and adopted.

Seven new members were elected; and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned from the Town Hall.

The members then proceeded, first to the parish church, the remarkable points of which were ably illustrated by Mr. R. Hussey, and then to Saltwood Castle, through which Mr. J. H. Parker kindly performed the office of cicerone.

Here the dinner took place, in a tent placed for the purpose. The Marquess Camden presided, and about two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present.

The Evening Meeting was held in the National Schoolrooms, where the Rev. R. C. Jenkins read a most interesting paper upon Hythe, full of information collected from the archives of the corporation and elsewhere; and the Rev. Beale Poste gave a learned discussion on the two collections of bones in the

churches of Hythe and Folkestone, the former of which the Society had that morning inspected.

The museum was in the schoolroom, and contained many objects of much interest and value, kindly lent for the occasion. Among them were a Romano-British urn, found in Boxley church; a collection of Roman rings, found at Lymne, and a Roman coffin-nail, contributed by Mr. Sandilands; a Roman fibula and a tile found at Dover, impressed with the letters CL. BR. ("Classiarii Britannici," as explained by Mr. Roach Smith), sent by Mr. Frampton: a second Roman urn was contributed by the Rev. F. Wrench. The Saxon period was represented by some beautiful beads and fibulæ from Stowting, with several swords and the umbo of a shield, all from the collection of the last-mentioned gentleman; fibulæ and a distaff found at Hythe, lent by Mr. Mackeson; and a comb and crystal divining-ball, from a grave at Harrietsham, exhibited by the Rev. J. C. Riddell. Later English history was illustrated by a Norman spur from Hythe, the property of Mr. Sandilands; an ancient ship's trumpet from the site of the old harbour of New Romney, sent by Mr. Mackeson; an interesting collection of family relics of the Rebellion period, exhibited by Mrs. Brockman and the Rev. T. Brockman, and including the gloves worn by Sir W. Brockman when sheriff in 1637; the horse-trappings of the same patriot, used at the siege of Maidstone in 1648; also his portrait and another of Charles II. on vellum; specimens of needlework, and a lady's toilet-mirror of the same period; and many pieces of gun-money. Numismatology was further well represented from the neighbourhood, the list being headed by a gold coin of Alexander the Great; Lymne supplied two gold Merovingian coins; a coin of Hadrian came from Brockhull Bushes; and a fine collection of English silver money, from the time of William I. to the present date, was exhibited by Mr. Monckton, which included a set of crown and half-crown pieces, complete from Edward VI., and a good silver series of Charles I. Some more early English pieces from the neighbourhood were lent by Mr. Sandilands, and a collection of local tokens by Mr. Frampton. The Mayor and Corporation kindly contributed the ancient deeds and charters of Hythe; and in different parts of the room were to be seen rare old volumes, drawings, rubbings of brasses, and many other articles of interest, the collection or work of various zealous and valued members of the Society.

On the 11th an interesting excursion was made by the Society to Lymne, Lyminge, and Beachborough.

At Lymne Mr. J. H. Parker explained the interesting features of the church and castle, and the members were entertained with great kindness by Mrs. Biron; the same hospitality was also shown them by Mrs. Jenkins, at Lyminge Rectory, and by Mrs. Brockman, at Beachborough.

At Lyminge, the Rev. R. C. Jenkins gave a minute and interesting history of his church, and of the foundations of older buildings lately uncovered on its south side, and a discussion of their antiquity took place between him and Mr. J. H. Parker.

This was a very successful Congress.

The next Council was held at Maidstone on the 11th of September.

Thanks were voted to the local committee at Hythe for their admirable arrangements at the Annual Meeting; to the Mayor and Corporation of Hythe for the use of the Town Hall, and their kind welcome on that occasion; to the Directors and Managers of the South-Eastern Railway Company, for their accommodation to the Society; to the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, Messrs. R. Hussey and J. H. Parker, for their lectures; to the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, the Rev. E. Biron, and Mrs. Brockman, for their kind hospitality; to the Rev. B. C. Sangar, for the use of the church and schools of Hythe; and to the various contributors to the local museum.

The Assistant Secretary was requested to ascertain through the local secretaries the wishes of the Society as to holding the General Meeting for 1863 at Rochester with the Archæological Institute, or welcoming them with a deputation.

Three new members were elected.

The last Council of the year was held at Canterbury, on December 4th.

It was resolved that the Annual Meeting be held on the 16th of July, 1863, and that the President be requested to communicate to Lord De L'Isle the wish of this Council, that, with his Lordship's permission, it should take place in Penshurst Park.

That Lord Hardinge, Sir W. C. James, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Hallowes, and the Rev. D. Winham, be requested to act as a Local Committee for the Meeting.

That Mr. T. G. Faussett be recommended by the Council to the General Meeting for election as Honorary Secretary in the place of Mr. Talbot, who was anxious to resign the office.

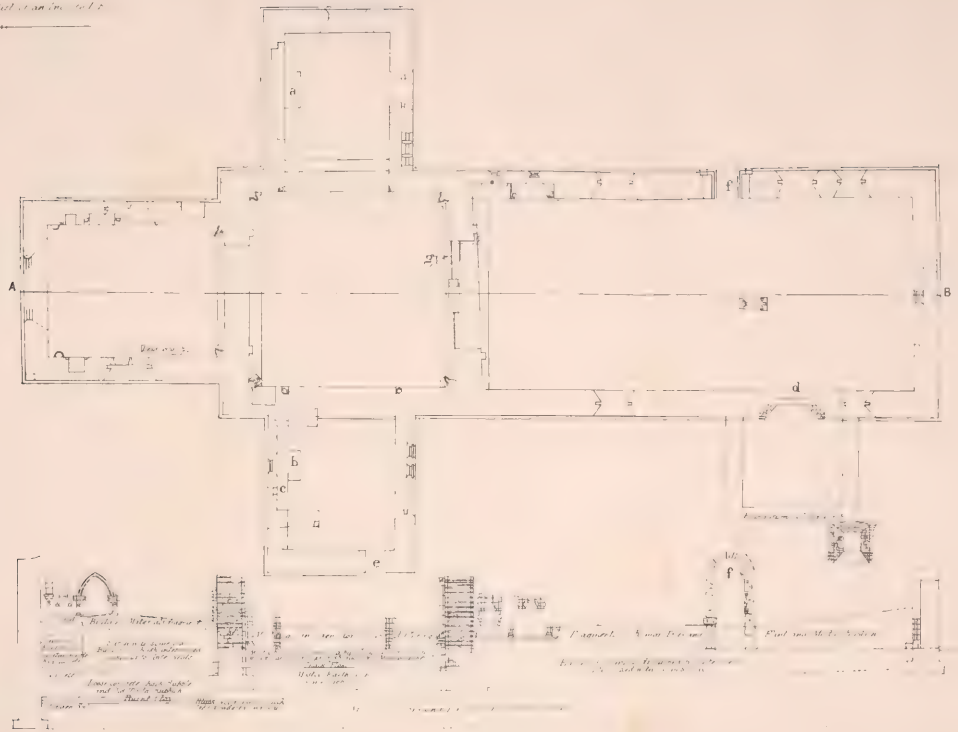
That, for the present, the Council do not see the possibility of complying with Lord Stanhope's proposition (moved at the General Meeting, and then referred to the Council), that extra copies of the Society's volumes should be supplied to members on payment. This resolution was based on an able report by Mr. Smallfield.

Five new members were elected.

OLD CHURCH DOVER CASTLE

PLAN AND SECTION

Scale 1/8 to 1 Foot = 1 inch



SECTION ON LINE A B

Archæologia Cantiana.

THE CHURCH ON THE CASTLE HILL, DOVER.

BY G. GILBERT SCOTT, ESQ., R.A., F.S.A.

The Church on the Castle Hill, at Dover, is probably about the most entire (as to its general outline at least) among all the pre-Norman remains which have come down to us: for though it was till recently a ruin, it retained the general form of nave, chancel, transept, and central tower so completely, that one felt that its entire design could with little difficulty be reproduced.

I will not venture into the disputed subject of its history. There is no question whatever as to its belonging to that variety of Romanesque architecture which we know, on the fullest evidence, to have prevailed in this country before the Norman Conquest. Though there are, however, very many remains of buildings in this style of architecture, it is an unfortunate fact that we have in very few cases any clue whatever to a knowledge of their actual age; all we know is, that the style is pre-Norman, and that it prevailed *up to* the Norman Conquest. The exceptions to the latter statement are such as only to confirm it the more strongly: for in the few instances (as that of Edward the Confessor's church at Westminster) where Norman architec-

ture was used before the Conquest, it is distinctly spoken of as a newly-introduced style; and in the cases, as at Lincoln,[1] where Saxon buildings are proved to date later than the Conquest, it is clear that they are the works of Englishmen still clinging to their old architecture. But what we cannot (or can only in a very few instances) prove, is, how long before the Conquest any of the existing buildings may have been erected.

Mr. Parker has a theory that none of them are earlier than the time of Canute, and brings evidence to shew that several of them are of about that age. This does, however, nothing more than prove that the style prevailed up to the close of the Saxon period. We know well that many stone churches were built at much earlier dates, and against this absolute historical fact, the general prevalence of timber churches has no more weight than has that of timber houses in our cities during the fifteenth century against the existence, also, of stone or brick ones. If, then, there *were* stone churches, what was their style? We cannot conceive that the barbarous and heathen Northmen brought over a style of their own; on the contrary, we know that when they became Christianized, they adopted in their own country the architecture which they learned in England, and continued to follow its changes for a considerable time; nay, very possibly the timber churches in Norway were imitations of those in this country. What, then, can be so reasonable as to suppose that the same architec-

[1] It was argued at the meeting of the Archæological Institute, held at Lincoln in 1848, that the fact that the two towers in the lower town which possess some Saxon characteristics, have been proved to belong to the time of William the Conqueror, was a conclusive evidence that such features are not necessarily Saxon; but Mr. Freeman afterwards happily met the argument by showing that these churches were built by the Saxon inhabitants of the upper town who had been ejected to make room for the Norman Castle and Cathedral; and that, while the Normans were building in pure Norman above, these Saxons were building in their own Saxon architecture below.

ture (which we *know* was used here up to the Norman Conquest, and to have been partly derived from a rude imitation of debased Roman structures, and partly from following in stone the forms suggested by timber buildings), was that which had been made use of by the English Saxons from an early period whenever they built in stone?

Whether the Church at Dover, however, is late or early Saxon, is another question. I confess that in my Report upon it to the War Office, I—in ignorance of its reputed history—conjectured that it might have been erected by Earl Godwin, thus unwittingly making it accord with Mr. Parker's theory. I now know that there is no Saxon period early enough to satisfy the cravings of some of the investigators of its history, and that after attributing it to the age of Ethelbert, they are almost disposed to carry it out of the Saxon into the British period. I will content myself with a strong opinion that it is *Saxon*, leaving it to others to adjudicate on the claims of Eadbald and of Godwin, and of the great gulf of 400 years which severs them.

The nave is externally about 62 feet long by 34 wide; the chancel about 27 feet long by 25 feet wide. The transepts each above 22 feet long by 20 feet wide. The tower about 35 feet by 33 feet 6. The walls of the church generally are about 32 feet high, and those of the tower remain to a height of about 70 feet.

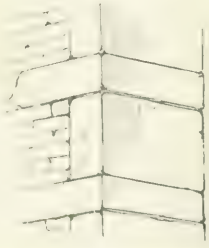
Of the three great classes of architectural features,—the doorways, the windows, and the arches supporting the tower,—all possess characteristics distinctively Saxon. The doorways, instead of having recesses or orders externally, and the door hung in some plane within the thickness of the wall, have their openings cut straight through the wall with perfectly flat and unrelieved sides, the door itself being hung against its inner face upon hinges projecting into the church. The openings in the

tower are in this respect treated as doors rather than windows.

The windows proper have a rough splay of brick nearly equal and similar within and without, and meeting near the centre of the thickness of the wall in a groove which contained a wood frame; the sill was similarly splayed, and was plastered. Several of the windows added to the above another most remarkable feature; their heads, instead of being arched, were square, and were covered over by oak lintels, which assumed the same splayed form both within and without with the rest of the window. These lintels had perished, but the exact impression of their ends was left in the mortar, showing almost the very grain of the wood.

The arches of the tower (of which the eastern and western are the only original ones), are formed in the manner which is so frequent in and so characteristic of Saxon work. They have near either jamb a brick pilaster which, instead of stopping at the springing of the arch, is continued round the arch.

This is almost entirely of brick, as in fact are the majority of the architectural parts. The imposts are however of stone, and are singularly moulded. The external quoins are partly of brick and partly of stone, the latter being bonded on the "long and short" principle peculiar to Saxon work: that is to say, an upright stone like a gate-post alternating with a flat stone bonding into both of the wall faces. The door jambs seem to have been somewhat similar in construction, having alternately flat stones on edge forming the sides of the opening, and flat stones laid horizontally upon them.



The church underwent considerable alterations about the close of the twelfth century. These alterations con-

EARLY ENGLISH SEDILE AND PISCINA
DOVER CASTLE CHURCH.

sisted, firstly, in the change of the whole internal character of the chancel into Early Pointed by adding vaulting, inserting lancet windows in the sides and east end, and a beautiful Early English sedile (Plate I.); secondly, of the vaulting of the space below the tower, and the formation of pointed arches on the north and south sides of that space; and, thirdly, of the insertion of a fine pointed doorway (and apparently a porch), on the north side of the nave. The character of the work introduced at this period is peculiarly fine, and it is pretty evident, on comparing it with the beautiful porch and chapel to the keep of the castle, that it was the work of the same architect; for though the latter has generally round arches, and has some Norman decorations, the details of the two are so much alike as to show the same hand. Some mouldings indeed are identical, not only in form, but in dimension, as if worked from the very same mould. There is however an additional circumstance which adds to my mind much interest to both of these works. I refer to the resemblance which the details of both bear to those of the second architect to the choir of Canterbury Cathedral. It will be remembered that the Norman choir having been burnt in 1174, a French architect, known as "William of Sens," was engaged for its restoration, and he, having been obliged after some years to relinquish the work, was succeeded by an Englishman, who had been engaged under him, and who is called "William the Englishman." To the work of this architect the details in question bear the closest resemblance, and I have no hesitation in attributing them to him, or to some of those who had been engaged under his direction.

One very curious circumstance with regard to this work has come to light during our excavations. We found many portions of the vaulting ribs of this period, several of which had been formed out of small baluster pillars belonging to the Saxon church, one side of which

remained quite perfect at the back of the Early English rib-moulding (Plate II.); these balusters are about two feet long, and do not suit any existing part of the church, yet they are so distinctly Saxon that one cannot doubt that they belonged to it. They are of Caen stone, and have been carefully turned in a lathe, the surface with the marks of the turning-tools being almost as fresh as if new. This latter circumstance makes it evident that they could never have been used externally, and I think it probable that they formed parts of a screen. They are most valuable relics, and, I trust, will be carefully preserved. The originals are, I believe, in the Museum at Dover, and I have deposited casts in the Architectural Museum in London.

The doorway of this period on the north side of the nave, though some symptoms of it were before visible, may almost be said to have been discovered during our excavations, for it was not till we had removed the earth to a considerable depth that its true form was found. The arch mouldings and the capitals had disappeared, but the full sections of the jambs with the bases were discovered. One of the early couplets of the chancel had been altered in the succeeding century into an incipient tracery window with a quatrefoil in its head, and the double arch of the interior had been converted into a semicircle. I at first intended to have preserved this altered form, but the inserted stonework was so ruinous and decayed, that it was found necessary to take it out, and during the excavations the capital of the central shaft was found in a perfect state, with others of its details, which led me to restore its original in preference to its altered form. The opposite window had had its external features destroyed, but on the south side the jambs remained, and, one window with another, and with the aid of discovered fragments, the original form and details were recovered with entire certainty.

SAXON BALUSTERS
DOVER CASTLE CHURCH.

The capitals of several of the vaulting ribs were also found while excavating, and re-used. A portion of the boss of the chancel vaulting was also discovered in a similar manner.

There are also Early English remains of a second period, probably some thirty years later than those just described. They consist mainly of sedilia and a piscina in the south-eastern angle of the nave, and belonging to an altar which stood against the southern jamb of the tower arch. Each arch of the sedilia had a small window opening in its centre. These were discovered during the progress of the work, and only remained in any degree up to a little below the springing line. These arches having been destroyed, I found the outline of the capital—or rather of the corbel—of the eastern one remaining just sufficiently perfect to trace out its section, the corbel having been broken off. The arch mouldings are restored conjecturally only, but the remainder with certainty; indeed, it is mainly the old work. A little pedestal, probably for a figure, was found attached to the jamb and the tower arch adjoining, and was re-fixed where found.

The Early English work of this second period is distinguishable from that of the first period by its having been worked with the claw-tool, whereas the older work bears the marks of the plain chisel.

In explanation of my frequent reference to excavations, I ought to state that the church had long existed only in the form of a ruin. It appears to have been disused and unroofed early in the last century. The earth had accumulated both within and around the church to considerable, and in some places enormous depths, to which the changes made from time to time in the surrounding fortifications had much contributed.[1]

[1] The church was used as the coal depôt for the Castle, and was in a state of utter ruin and desolation. Happily, the walls were in the main

On excavating internally, two ancient floor-levels were discovered—the original floor of the Saxon church, and that of the Early English period, which was on a slightly higher level. We have adopted the latter for the restored church. That portion of the older floor which was under the tower was paved with squared chalk about six inches thick, laid on concrete, and the bed, similarly prepared, was found in other parts. In the western arch of the tower were found the remains of a wall, in the centre of which was the sill of a doorway. I imagine this to have been the base of a screen of the Saxon period, possibly that to which the little baluster pillars already described belonged.

In the eastern walls of the transepts were recesses of considerable width under pointed arches. In excavating below them were found the lower parts of cross-walls projecting from them westward, and on a careful examination of the arches, evidences were discovered of groined vaulting having existed, rendering it clear that they were the remains of projecting vaulted canopies or ciboria for the reception of altars: their exact age I am unable to judge of, but I think they probably belong to the same period as the sedilia in the nave. The arches, which were of course ragged where the vault had been broken away, were unfortunately faced up with stone before their meaning was discovered, which renders it the more important to record what was their original form. During the excavations, a great number of ancient graves were discovered both within and without the church, all particulars of which have been carefully recorded by Mr. Marshall, the clerk of the works, some extracts from whose notes are appended. Many archi-

sound and upright, and much of the ancient work everywhere remained, but both without and within very large parts of the surface had been stripped or had fallen off, and the walls in many parts reduced in height, and left in ragged, ruinous forms. There was a large archway formed in the wall of the north transept, for the admission of coal-carts.

tectural fragments of great interest were also found besides those already mentioned, the original places of many of which I failed to discover; the stone made use of in the Saxon portions of the building is of (at least) three descriptions: some parts, as, for instance, the imposts of the tower arches, are of Caen stone; other parts, particularly some of the quoins, are of large masses of Kentish rag, such as one sees about Folkestone and Hythe; others, again, are of a very peculiar kind of coarse oolite, and it is a curious fact that the same stone has been found at St. Mildred's Church at Canterbury, which has been supposed by Mr. Hussey to contain old Roman materials, and that the curious pillars from Reculver, which are now put up at Canterbury, are of the same stone. Both of these points have been verified by Mr. Marshall, my clerk of the works.[1] Tufa also exists in the older

---

[1] "Old Church, Dover Castle,
"April 26th, 1861.

"Dear Sir,—Some time since, on running through the first volume published by the Kent Archæological Society, my attention was drawn to a paper read by Mr. Hussey (page 145) on a certain description of stone, so much resembling what I have here met with in the old church, that I feel it a duty to make the following communication.

"The stone above referred to, in St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury, I have recently had an opportunity of seeing, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be exactly of the same kind as we have here in the south doorway of nave; the remains of doorway, north transept; north-east quoin of chancel (three stones); west end of nave (one stone each quoin); south-east quoin, north transept (one stone). Also one in the interior, near the south-west angle of the tower pier, shown on plan. Most of these stones are of large dimensions—one contains over thirteen cubic feet; and all are built in the walls at a low level, as at St. Mildred's Church. Those that are in contact with the ground are remarkably hard, having quite a crystalline appearance in places when broken.

"On the north side of Canterbury Cathedral have recently been set up two stone columns with caps and bases complete, brought

parts of the work. The walls are mainly of flint, but the jambs and arches of windows, etc., and portions of the quoins, are of Roman bricks, some of which are rounded on their edges as if they had lain on the beach, and to others portions of Roman mortar are found to adhere.

It has been no easy task to restore a building which has been reduced to the condition of a ruin. In such a case, even the most necessary works seem to be a tampering with the identity of an ancient relic; yet who could wish to see one of the most ancient churches in our land left a ruin, and used as a coal store, or desire to forbid its restitution to its sacred uses?

The course which I have followed, has been to preserve every ancient feature which remained in its place, to restore to their places all fragments whose original position could be discovered, to leave unrestored those ancient features whose restoration was not necessary to the safety or the reasonable completeness of the building, and to restore others, as nearly as evidences would permit, to the old forms, without an attempt to disguise what was new, or to render it mistakeable for old work.

In cases where it was necessary to restore parts formed of Roman brick, I have either used similar brick from the excavations, or modern paving tiles. The latter sufficiently harmonize, but are at once distinguishable.

The great south doorway I have left intact (Plate III.), as a specimen of a Saxon doorway in a sufficient state of completeness to be intelligible; but in dealing with the small doorway in the north transept, I have taken

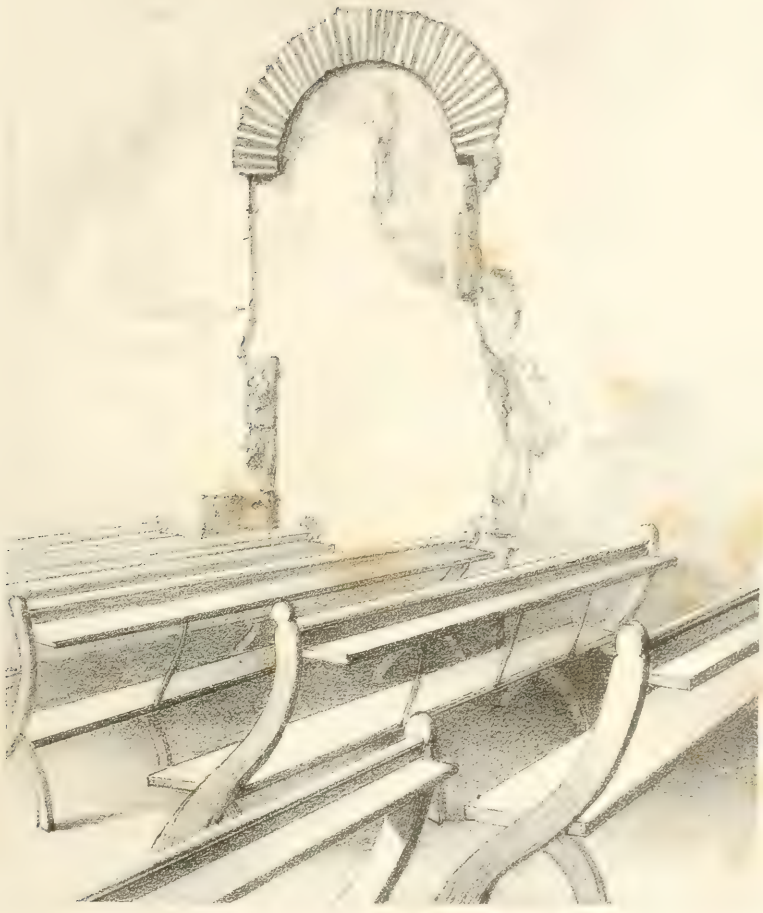
---

from the ancient church of Reculver, of undoubted Roman origin; on examining the stone of which they are made, I find it exactly corresponds with that in the old church here and at St. Mildred's; indeed, I should little doubt but it all came from the same quarry.

"I am, etc.,

"J. N. Marshall.

"To G. G. Scott, Esq., R.A."



REMAINS OF SAXON SOUTH DOORWAY
DOVER CASTLE CHURCH.

quite a contrary course, for which I must make my apologies to the strict antiquary. This doorway had been destroyed in making the great arched cart-entrance already mentioned, except the lower part of its jambs, and one of these (the eastern one) crumbled away when exposed. A door was needed, and it may be said the right course was to leave the fragment which remained, and to form a new doorway in another style. Another idea, however, occurred to me. What with the remains of the south doorway, and of that under consideration, the doorway high up in the west end, and some door-like openings in the tower, sufficient evidence could be gathered to show the exact construction of a Saxon doorway, but none remained perfect and in use. It occurred to me, therefore, that it would be interesting to make a reproduction of the doorway from this collected evidence. I wish it therefore to be clearly understood, that the doorway is rather to be viewed as a *model* than as a *restoration*. The lower part of its western jamb is original and untouched; its width is that of the old doorway; the mode of hanging the door was proved by the stump of its iron hook run with lead into the old jamb; but beyond this the doorway must be viewed as a model founded on collateral evidence deduced from other parts of the same building, and must appeal for the interest and forgiveness of the antiquary to the fact of its being a truthful exponent of a Saxon doorway when perfect and in use. The windows, as I have before said, were in parts sufficiently perfect to show their exact construction, and I have restored them precisely as they were, inserting wood frames into the old grooves which had contained them, or re-forming them where they had perished; four of the windows had had square heads with wood lintels. In these cases we have inserted lintels into the very holes which the ancient ones had occupied, so that, strange as is their form and ap-

pearance, they are precisely what the originals had been. I could discover no cause for this peculiar form, so far as concerns the western windows of the transepts; but as regards the north and south windows, near the west end of the nave, the purpose was rendered clear by the existence of holes for the reception of the timbers of a floor immediately over them. These, taken in connection with the existence of a Saxon doorway in the west wall at about the same level, prove the original existence of a gallery across the west end, which it would appear must have been approached from the exterior, possibly from the Pharos tower. If a similar cause should have given rise to the square-headed windows in the transepts, it would be an unfortunately early instance of the Anglo-Saxon love of galleries! I have had to convert the gallery doorway into a window, but have done so by merely introducing a wood frame, and without altering any old work. The Early English windows in the east end of the chancel and in the south transept had been broken down to within a few feet of their sills; with the exception therefore of the sills and the section of the jambs, their restoration is conjectural. The gable of the north transept remained, all the others had fallen. The roofs have been made to fit the old marks against the tower,[1] but in other respects there was no evidence as to the lacking gables. The opening in the west gable is conjectural, and I must apologize for its quasi-Saxon form. The gable-crosses are imitated from one found in the excavations.

The vaulting of the chancel and tower has been with reasonable certainty restored from the fragments which remained.

The tower has been carefully strengthened and rendered secure.

[1] It is probable that the church had, originally, flat ceilings below its high roofs. This is made still more likely by the openings in the tower walls, into the spaces against which the roofs abut.

The earth around the building has been lowered to its natural level, and the various floor-levels in the interior carefully brought back to what they appear to have been during the Early English period.

MEMORANDA BY MR. MARSHALL, CLERK OF THE WORKS.

(*The references are to the Plan and Section.*)

"Old Church, Dover Castle.

"Wednesday, April 27th, 1860.—Workmen commenced clearing out the *débris* within the walls of the church, consisting chiefly of old mortar, flints, fragments of Caen-stone masonry, and human bones in all parts of the church, varying in depth from one foot six inches to five feet in the nave; but in south transept and chancel bones were found at a depth of eight feet below the surface, also a leaden coffin at the north-west corner of the chancel. Also a steined chalk grave in nave containing about three sets of bones, but these had evidently been before disturbed, as they were found to be placed indiscriminately at the bottom of the grave, which was arched over with hewn chalk.

"We are now finding several fragments of the vaulting ribs and wall ribs of tower-groining; these are of Caen stone, and some of them very fresh and sharp, the tooth moulding as perfect as if fresh from the 'banker.' Also some hewn chalk that had been used for the filling-in of vaulting, ranging from two inches and a half to five inches in thickness, and six inches deep. Some few pieces of square and chamfered quoins of Caen stone, a few pieces of old creased Roman tiles, as in the pharos, and pieces of old tufa from the same place.

"On the east side of south transept there appears to have been an altar, from the position of an old foundation (*a*) found in the centre of the arched recess; these foundations being so roughly formed of flint rubblework it is impossible to define the size, but I should judge the superstructure to be about five feet long, projecting from the wall about two feet. A recess had been formed here at a subsequent date to the walls being built, as it is quite evident that the old work had been cut into, and Caen stone jambs carried up to support the arch above it.

"On the east side of north transept an arch (*b*) similar to the last described, with old foundations of altar, was discovered on clearing

away the old rubbish. Also a slight recess (*c*) about nine inches wide, three feet high; the back had evidently been coloured, but as the old plaster was so much decayed I could not distinguish any pattern on it. Also a chamfered sloped quoin as shown on plan, and a trace of chalk vaulting in soffite of arch. At the back of wall rib on north side of tower, an old moulded capital (probably Saxon). At side of arch from tower to north transept, a piece of old carved stone, probably a portion of a cross.

"On clearing the earth away from the walls round the church, is brought to light, on the north side of nave, a very nice old early English doorway (*d*); the jambs are about five feet in height, with three shafts on either side curiously bonded in the jambs, all of which is in a very shaky condition; a portion of one of the inside jambs still remains, but no part of the arch has yet been found.

"At the end of north transept, and under the level of temporary doorway, in clearing away the old wall for the new entrance, is brought to light an old doorway (*e*), with jambs two feet eight inches apart, face-bedded; this doorway would appear to be of Saxon origin, it being a specimen of long and short work face bedded. One of the old jambs unfortunately crumbled to pieces on clearing away the old work which surrounded it; the other remains as found. The stone is of the same kind as some of the large quoins at external angles of church.

"On clearing away the earth on south side of nave is brought to light an ancient doorway (*f*), which was at first supposed to have been a Saxon window. This doorway is formed of the same kind of stone as above described, long and short work in the jambs, and the semicircular arch is turned over in old tiles twelve inches square; and on the external side of jambs there remains a portion of the old tape moulding or parallel band, nine inches wide, projecting from the face of wall two inches and a half. On clearing out the old rubble-work between the jambs which had been filled in solid, I found three large pieces of carved Caen stone, apparently portions of the centre boss of chancel vaulting. Also some portions of a rear arch belonging to a door or window, the original position of which I hope to ascertain hereafter; traces of ironwork run with lead are to be seen in several parts of the old stone forming the jamb.

"At the end of south transept in forming the external trench, I discovered a singularly-shaped stoned grave, formed with hewn chalk sides and top, the head or upper part being recessed to receive the head; the joints of this work are pretty closely fitted together, but no mortar appears to have been used in the construction. The depth is about eight feet to bottom of grave from the present surface, and about three feet below the floor of the church, which no doubt was about the surface-level on the outside at the time of in-

terment—the earth having been raised very considerably from here towards the chancel end of church. The bones were very much decayed in this grave, much more than those found embedded in the earth; I attribute this to the vault forming a dry cesspool for the water to penetrate into; no sign of any coffin or ironwork in the grave. Neither do I think there could ever have been one, from the position I found the bones to be in; a stiff clay formed the bottom, that being the natural soil at this level.

"On continuing the excavation further forward toward the east or chancel end, I found another steined grave of Caen stone, about six feet below the surface, and about six feet above the level of the other grave. The earth rising here very considerably will account for the disproportion of the levels. This grave was formed of sawn Caen stone, put together without mortar and covered over with the same material. The bones were those of a very young person, and much decayed, as those described in the former grave. Many other skeletons were also found about this part of the excavation, varying in depth from three feet to fifteen feet, a circumstance conclusive that the place was used as a burial-ground many years after the church had fallen into decay; for this portion of the earthwork was not formed in the year 1735, and at that date the church had been without a roof many years, and all the walls were in a very dilapidated condition.

"Being very anxious to discover, if possible, one or a portion of one of the capitals belonging to the old door of north side of nave, I made a very careful search throughout the church, hoping to find some trace of it built in the old walls, as I had before found many pieces of moulded stone used up for that purpose. My search proving unsuccessful I determined on examining all the old stone I could find on the face of the embankment round the church. I accordingly set to work and nearly completed this portion of my task when I discovered, as I thought, a singular coloured piece of Caen stone, embedded in the earth. I immediately set to work and removed the clay which surrounded it, and soon had the pleasure of bringing to light a slight trace of a carved capital, which I then thought to be the object of my search; however, on getting it out, it proved to be the capital belonging to centre shaft of the window in south side of chancel, and in excellent preservation. This was at the north-east corner of north transept, and six feet below the surface level, which is another proof that this earthwork was formed after the church fell into decay.

"On clearing out the old walling filled in between the jambs of north chancel window, I found two arch stones and a portion of a carved capital belonging to the window on opposite side of chancel,

and two small pieces of circular shaft about seven inches and a half in diameter.

"On clearing out between the jambs of south window of chancel, I found one base, four pieces of moulded jamb, and three pieces of arch belonging to said window; also two pieces of shaft six inches and a half in diameter, one piece of arch stone with three inches and a half roll, one piece of arch stone with four inches and a quarter roll, one springer, and several pieces of perpendicular square-headed window, four pieces of rear arch with hollow on each side, one piece with half-round roll, two inches and a quarter diameter, worked on face; one piece with chamfered sinkings, probably a piece of Norman moulding; one piece of ashlar, with black paint marks on face, worked out of old tooth-moulding.

"Clearing away the old jambs of east window brings out several pieces of the jamb of old window in south side of chancel, also two pieces of the centre shaft of south chancel window. And a fragment of a capital eight inches and a half in height, similar to the caps of shafts in couplet windows of chancel. Also the mutilated base belonging to angle north-east pier under tower.

"The foundations of the church are formed mostly of large flint, with flat pieces of stone at the sets-off and plinth lines, of the green sandstone formation and very hard. Some few pieces of the same description of stone are to be seen in the ancient pharos laid to bond with the Roman tiles, the only difference being, that used in the church is somewhat thicker and the edges appear to be rounded off by the action of the sea. No doubt they were brought from off the beach with the sea boulders that are used in the flint walls.

"(I have, since writing the above, found that this description of stone used formerly to be quarried at Saltwood, about eighteen miles west of Dover. The set of the tide from the direction of Saltwood Castle would bring the stone on the coast at these parts.)

"The whole superstructure rests upon a very uniform and most excellent bottom, formed of very stiff clay with a large proportion of flints intermixed. The strata dip toward the east; this will account in some measure for the chancel walls being taken down to a greater depth than the other foundations. (*Vide* Section.)

"At the south-east corner of chancel, on the soil, a space of about ten feet square was covered with a thin layer of chalk lime about an inch and a half thick, and although very wet it was remarkably fresh considering the many hundreds of years it must have been there.

"The layer of black ashes much resembles powdered charcoal, and was about two inches and a half thick, over which was laid a layer of finely powdered burnt clay, about two inches and a half thick; it was probably much thicker when laid on.

"The first filling-in on the burnt clay consists of loose concrete with some beach and small chalk intermixed, some earth and old dry rubbish and flints; all this was very loose. I was very particular at this part to ascertain if any fragments of old worked stone could be found among the rubbish, as it might give a slight clue to the date of its being filled in, but nothing of the sort could be discovered either worked or plain.

"The layer of concrete over this was not very compact; it varied in thickness from nine to twelve inches, in places sunk considerably. Some parts of the upper surface bore the impress of some kind of block paving, but not sufficiently distinct to make out what description it could have been—probably a continuation of the chalk floor as under tower.

"The lower block of concrete under chancel window extended the whole width of chancel. It was not very sound, and, as it had been partly broken up before, I could not ascertain its exact dimensions.

"The upper block was composed of layers of land flints of about a foot in thickness, laid dry, and then a layer of inferior kind of concrete laid over it and brought up to the required height.

"The layer of rubbish which covered the concrete and the whole surface of chancel, consisted mostly of dry earth and some old building rubbish, a few fragments of moulded Caen stone, pieces of Roman tile, and about a dozen encaustic tiles four inches and a half by four inches and a half, seven-eighths of an inch thick, four of which form a pattern complete. Here was also a lead coffin, the position and shape of which is shown on the plan.

"The chalk floor extends over the whole area of tower, but not beyond, except on the east side, where it runs one foot into the chancel, and finishes off to a straight line. The other sides stop against the walls under the tower arches leading into transept, the walls of which stand about one foot above the said floor-level. The floor is formed of blocks of hewn chalk, averaging nine inches square, six inches thick, and firmly bedded and jointed in coarse mortar.

"On the west side, and under tower arch, are some slight remains of a doorway the sill of which is level with chalk floor; and on either side of the doorway remains a portion of the plinth which formed the door-jambs, projecting two inches and a half before the face of the wall. There are traces of plaster on the face of this wall on the tower side. The thickness of the wall I could not ascertain, as it had been broken up at some former period.

"The excavations were not continued down the nave, except in places, and to examine the state of the foundations.

"I could find no trace of floor in either of the transepts.

"On the east side, between piers of tower, I have no doubt the foundation remains in precisely the same condition as when first built with the tower. No additional height appears to have taken place; the upper surface as well as the sides have the appearance of being roughly plastered over with coarse mortar.

"On the west side, in addition to what I have before stated, the stone abutting on the south-west pier appears to have been placed there as a step (*g*); the front edge is chamfered off; or it might possibly have been portion of the plinth to screen wall between piers.

"The block of stone standing on end within the tower, I can assign no place for. I think it must have been placed there by accident. It is of the coarse oolite kind, the same as at the old doorway on the south side of nave.

"All the other stone here is Caen, including the step between the jambs; this step appears to have been prepared for a body-stone originally, and bears some curiously incised marks upon it.

"The remains of walls between the piers leading to transept had been so much disturbed and broken up for interments, that I could find no trace of a doorway whatever. That the walls were built of flint, and had been plastered on *both* sides, was all that I was able to ascertain.

"On clearing out the old window on west side of south transept, which was supposed to have had a semihead, I found the indent of splayed lintels, as in the two small windows of nave. It also makes this window agree in form to a portion of one on west side of north transept."

[Note.—The accompanying Plate (Plate IV.) represents a curious window or Hagioscope in the western wall of the church, south of the western door, and opening towards the Pharos. Its use has puzzled architects.

Among the laws of Stephen de Penchester, made for the government of the Castle during his constableship in the reign of Henry III., will be seen (Arch. Cant. III. 199) an order "that a sergeant and a watchman be chosen from the garrison to guard the light of the church which is not in the chancel." It has been suggested that this order was the continuance of an old custom in the garrison, and that the opening in question, which commands the whole nave, was a Lychnoscope, made to enable the watch to discharge this duty without entering the church.—T. G. F.]

HAGIOSCOPE IN WEST WALL
DOVER CASTLE CHURH.

LEGAL CELEBRITIES OF KENT.

BY EDWARD FOSS, F.S.A.

No one, I think, will deny that Law is as much connected with Archæology as any subject upon which our members are in the habit of treating. If the history of our ancient edifices, the time of their erection, the principle of their construction, and the order of their architecture, are interesting to trace, it still more concerns us to know something about the builders, the inventors, and the occupiers of them. The same remark may be made as to the dress and utensils, the habits and customs, of our forefathers;—especially when we are able to prove the continuance of them, or, at all events, their connection with what we see around us at the present day. Amidst all the changes which time has produced in vestments, in ornaments, in habits and customs, the annals of the law afford the fewest variations, and we still find among the lawyers the same practices in existence, and nearly the same attire used, as were adopted in the time of the Conquest;—and if that is not a period sufficiently distant to satisfy the cravings of the most rigid archæologist, our modern Law Terms, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity, have an origin more ancient still.

I have already shown in a previous work[1] that these three Terms were introduced into this country so long ago as the reign of Edward the Elder; and that they were confirmed by William the Conqueror; and I explained

[1] 'Judges of England,' vol. i. p. 2 *et seq.*

how they became necessarily extended to four, as at present; the last of the three Terms being divided for the purpose of collecting the summer and autumn harvests, till the latter half was permanently established as Michaelmas Term. This division took place certainly as early as the reign of Edward I., as is apparent from the first of our Year Books.

Again, our modern Courts, though they do not claim quite so great an antiquity, are still sufficiently ancient to be regarded with reverence by all antiquaries. The judicial character of the Court of Exchequer commenced about the time of Henry II.; that of the Chancery, a short time after; and the division of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas from the one Court called the Curia or Aula Regis, which had existed from the Conquest, was not completely effected till late in the reign of Henry III.

Then, the half-yearly circuits of the Judges, too, are a continuation of the Itinera originally appointed to relieve the Curia Regis, by trying causes and criminals in the counties where the differences or the crimes arose. And the word Assize bears the same meaning now that it did then.

That magnificent edifice also, Westminster Hall, commenced by William II., must be regarded with veneration by all antiquaries, as one of our earliest specimens of palatial architecture;—not only for the beauty of its structure, but as the arena of judicial contests, the cradle of our legal worthies, and the honoured spot which has given to the law itself a local habitation and a name.

No one will dispute the antiquity of the Serjeants-at-Law. In William the Conqueror's time the pleaders in the Curia Regis were called Conteurs or Narratores, and that King, and all his successors, exercised the right of appointing them. They at first treated the office as a "Serjeanty in gross."—a species of royal service;—from

whence they took the designation "Serjeant:"—being originally always called "Serviens ad Regem;" which in process of time became a distinction from the simple "Serviens ad Legem."

Fortescue, whose work, 'De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,' was written 400 years ago, gives the first account of the making of Serjeants, which he speaks of as then of great antiquity. One of the customs was to "give gold," in the form of rings, presented to the Sovereign, and to all grades, from the prince to the meanest clerk of the Courts,—the expense of which alone to the author, he says, amounted to £50; a sum considerably exceeding £200 of our present money. Whether in Fortescue's time posies were inscribed on these rings he does not mention; and I do not find any instance till about twenty years after, when Sir John Fineux's rings, in 1485, one of which is in the possession of Lord Viscount Strangford, his descendant, bore the inscription of "Suæ quisque fortunæ faber." The ancient custom of giving rings is still preserved, and invariably with posies; but the number of them is considerably limited, and the other attendant expenses very properly diminished.

As these Serjeants had originally a monopoly of practice, the Judges were of course appointed from among them: a custom which still exists, for in these days no Barrister is raised to the Bench without first taking the degree of a Serjeant.

The dress, too, of both Judges and Serjeants preserves much of its ancient form; and on the modern bench of Westminster Hall in Term time, we see a representation of the same scene in the earliest ages; excepting indeed in respect of the wigs; but the black patch with which they are now always surmounted is intended to represent the coif, with which the ancient Serjeants and Judges, who were commonly clergy, used formerly to cover their shaven crowns.

Having thus, I trust, satisfactorily proved that there is a strict alliance between Law and Archæology; and what is much more interesting, that many of our ancient legal reliques are still preserved in the forms and practices of the present day, I presume it will be allowed that the legal incidents that have occurred in our county form a legitimate subject of inquiry in connection with the judicial celebrities who have been born or resided in it.

The county of Kent is peculiarly remarkable. It is the scene of one of our first recorded trials. On Penenden Heath, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, the great cause between Archbishop Lanfranc and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, relating to certain lands and privileges belonging to the Church of Canterbury, which had been seized by Odo, was tried with great solemnity; and after lasting three days, resulted in the defeat of the Earl and the triumph of the Archbishop. Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutance, presided over the prelates and barons who were the Judges, and King William sent Agelric, the venerable Bishop of Chichester, in a chariot, to instruct them in the ancient laws and customs of the land. Our county may therefore boast of affording the earliest instance of the ancient Itinera and the modern Circuits.

The plaintiff and defendant in the above suit were both also legal celebrities, having both filled the high office of Chief Justiciary. Of Lanfranc, or the other Archbishops of Canterbury whom I shall have occasion to mention, I shall venture to notice little more than their names, their history being fully detailed in the learned and interesting Memoirs of the Very Reverend Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester.

In the early ages the highest offices of the law were usually held by ecclesiastics, and up to the reign of Elizabeth the great majority of Chancellors were of the

episcopal order. The last Bishop who filled that office was John Williams, afterwards Archbishop of York, at the end of the reign of James I., upon the disgrace of Lord Bacon.

In Kent we have no less than fifteen Archbishops of Canterbury, and seven Bishops of Rochester, besides some minor clergy. But to return to our history. Besides Odo, Earl of Kent, the King's uterine brother, the defendant in the suit I have mentioned, who was rather a bullying Bishop and a savage Judge, we have another Chief Justiciary in the same reign, named Richard Fitz Gilbert, a Norman, who was connected with this county by the possession of the town and castle of Tunbridge, his bargain for which was of a somewhat curious nature. He had it in exchange for the castle of Brion in Normandy, which he inherited with the domains around it; the extent of which was measured by a rope which, being applied to the circuit round Tunbridge Castle, comprehended three miles from every part of its walls.

In the reign of Henry I. the only name connected with this county that occurs, is that of Henry de Port, a Justice Itinerant, who possessed the manor of Hageley, in Hawley, near Dartford.

During part of the short inverval when the Empress Maud exercised sovereignty over this kingdom, Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, filled the office of her Chancellor.

In the next half-century there were several judicial characters connected with the county of Kent. Among the Chief Justiciaries, who were the principal officers of justice, we have Geoffrey Ridel, Archdeacon of Canterbury, who, taking an active part for King Henry II. against Archbishop Becket, was excommunicated by that prelate under the designation of "Archidiabolum et Antichristi membrum;" he afterwards became Bishop of Ely. Another was the wise Hubert Walter, Archbishop of

Canterbury. The untractable Archbishop Becket himself was Chancellor for eight years. And among the Justices of that century, this county may reckon William de Auberville, who founded an Abbey at West Langdon; Gervase de Cornhill and his son Reginald, both of whom held the then very responsible office of Sheriff of Kent; —the seat of the latter, in the Isle of Thanet, acquiring the name of "Sheriff's Court," which it still retains; Henry de Chastillon, Archdeacon of Canterbury; Gilbert de Glanville, a rather litigious Bishop of Rochester, who, however, founded and amply endowed the Hospital at Stroud; and though it is said that funeral rites were refused to his body, his tomb is within the rails of the altar of Rochester Cathedral; and William Fitz-Stephen, originally a monk of Canterbury, who, there is great reason to believe, was the author of the 'Life and Passion of Archbishop Becket,' and was present at his murder. Among the Justices Itinerant were William de Abrincis, who had twenty-four knights'-fees in Kent; Clarembald, Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, an equivocal character; John de Dover, Lord of Chilham; Robert Fitz-Bernard, and William Fitz-Nigel, successively Sheriffs of Kent; William Fitz-Helton, and Robert de Hardres, both possessing Kentish property.

In the thirteenth century, one of the Chancellors was a native of Kent, namely, William de Wingham, Bishop of London; another was Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford, who became Bishop of Rochester, and whose elegant monument ornaments that cathedral; and a third Chancellor was the resolute John de Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Chichester.

About the middle of this thirteenth century, the division, which I have already mentioned, of the old Curia Regis into the three Courts, as at present existing, took place, but before that arrangement was completed that

distinguished Earl of Kent, Hubert de Burgh, whose refusal to obey King John's cruel mandate against Prince Arthur is the subject of one of the most beautiful of Shakspeare's scenes, was Chief Justiciary to that King, and his successor, Henry III. And among the Justiciers were another Bishop of Rochester, Benedict de Sansetun, also buried there; and Henry, the founder, with four of the house of Cobbeham, a manor in the neighbourhood of Rochester,—a family which through the female line is still represented in the dukedom of Buckingham. To these I must add a Justice Itinerant who was born in and named from the city of Rochester, Solomon de Rochester, and was one of the Judges whom Edward I. fined and imprisoned for corruption in their office. He was shortly after poisoned by the Parson of Snodland, the parish in which he resided.

After the division of the Courts, we have two Barons of the Exchequer, Nicholas de Criol, and Roger de Northwood, Sheriff of Kent, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Rochester Castle, of Northwood-Chasteners, a manor near Milton; and one Judge of the Common Pleas, Stephen de Penecestre, the possessor of Penshurst, who was also Sheriff of Kent, Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The fourteenth century takes us to the end of the reign of Richard II. During that period there were no less than seven Archbishops of Canterbury, and one Archdeacon of Canterbury, who are recorded as Chancellors, viz. Walter Reginald; John de Stratford, and his brother Robert, the Archdeacon, who became Bishop of Chichester; John de Offord; Simon de Langham, who became a Cardinal; the unfortunate Simon de Sudbury, who was murdered by the populace in the riots headed by Wat Tyler; William de Courteneye, who succeeded Sudbury, both in his clerical and temporal offices; and Thomas de Arundel, who filled the office

of Chancellor five times, but is held up to our reprobation, as having been the first who brought the followers of Wickliffe to the stake. Besides these Chancellors, we have in this century one Chief Justice, Robert de Bealknap, who was condemned for high treason in the troublous times of Richard II., and banished to Ireland; and also two Barons of the Exchequer, John Abel, who had large estates at Footscray and Lewisham; and John de Bankwell, whose estate near Lee is still called Bankers.

The fifteenth century finishes in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. During the preceding reigns that belong to it four more successive Archbishops of Canterbury flourished as Chancellors. The first, John Stafford, who held the office for eighteen years, and is famous for his long Latin speeches on the opening of Parliament. The second was John Kempe, who having been previously Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and Lincoln, and also Archbishop of York; and ultimately both Cardinal Priest and Cardinal Bishop, had this hexameter penned upon him:—

"Bis primas, ter præsul erat, bis Cardine functus."

He was a native of Wye, near Canterbury, and endowed the college there. The third Archbishop was Thomas Bourchier, and the fourth John Morton, both of whom also received the Cardinal's cap. Archbishop Bourchier must have had an easy political conscience, for though he was Chancellor to Henry VI. he did not object to assist at the coronation, first of Edward IV., then of Richard III., and lastly of Henry VII. Notwithstanding, his memory claims our respect for having been an active instrument in introducing the art of printing into England. Archbishop Morton was remarkable for his loyalty in assisting to dethrone the usurper, Richard III., and placing the crown on the head of Henry VII.

Three Bishops of Rochester also held the office of Chancellor during this century: Thomas Rotheram, *alias* Scot, afterwards Archbishop of York; and John Alcock, afterwards translated to Worcester and Ely; both devoted to the family of Edward IV.; and the learned John Russell, raised eventually to Lincoln, the Chancellor to Richard III.

One Archdeacon of Canterbury, John Wakering, promoted to the Bishopric of Norwich, was Master of the Rolls to Henry IV. and V. Chief Justice John Prisot, in the reign of Henry VI., was of this county, his manor being Westberries, in the parish of Rucking; and Chief Baron Humphrey Starkey, who gave his own name to the manor of Littlehall, in the parish of Wouldham, where the house which he built is still standing. William Brenchesley, Lord of the Manor of Benenden, near Dartford; William Rickhill, Lord of the Manor of Ridley; John Colepeper, of a very ancient Kentish family, seated at Preston Hall, near Aylesford; and John Martyn, of Graveney, where he was buried; were Judges of the Common Pleas: and William Hesell, of Northfleet, and John Clerke, of Ford, near Wrotham, were Barons of the Exchequer.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the family of Hales makes its first appearance among our Judges. Sir Christopher Hales, of Halden, near Tenterden, was Master of the Rolls, and was buried at St. Stephen's, Canterbury; his cousin, or uncle, John, of the "Dane John" in that city, was a Baron of the Exchequer; and *his* son, the unfortunate Sir James Hales, was a Justice of the Common Pleas at the end of the succeeding reign, who, though strongly attached to the doctrines of the Reformation, was the only Judge who firmly refused to affix his signature to the instrument placing the crown on the head of the Protestant Lady Jane Grey, declaring that the attempt to exclude Mary was both unlawful

and unjust. Notwithstanding this proof of loyalty, he was persecuted by Bishop Gardiner to embrace the Popish religion, and was imprisoned so long, and threatened so much, that he at last was induced to recant. He almost immediately repented his weakness, and in a fit of despair drowned himself in the river near Thanington. The hair-splitting subtleties which were urged in the lawsuits arising out of the verdict of *felo de se*, are supposed to have suggested to Shakespeare the arguments which he puts into the grave-digger's mouth in Hamlet:—"Here lies the water, good: here stands the man, good: if the man goes to this water and drown himself, it is, will he, nill he, he goes; mark you that: but if the water come to him, and drown him, he drowns not himself: Argal, he that is not guilty of his own death shortens not his own life."

Another Master of the Rolls was Sir Robert Southwell, of Jote's Place, Mereworth, who was afterwards sheriff of this county, and was rewarded with the manor of Aylesford, for his exertions in the suppression of Wyatt's rebellion.

Two Chief Justices, and one Chief Baron who afterwards became Chief Justice, flourished in this reign. Sir John Fineux, of Swingfield, was the first, who filled the office for thirty years with unblemished reputation. He is doubly represented in the House of Lords, by Lord Teynham, who is descended from one of his daughters, who married John Roper, the Attorney-General; and by Lord Viscount Strangford and Baron Penshurst, through a female descendant of his son. The second Chief Justice was Sir Robert Read, who resided at Bore Place, in Chiddingstone, which he left to his daughter Bridget, who married Sir Thomas Willoughby, a Judge of the Common Pleas in the same reign, who lies buried in the church of that parish. The Chief Baron is Sir Roger Cholmley (the distinguished Recorder of London), who

possessed several manors in this county, which were disgavelled by a statute in the thirty-first year of this reign. Edward VI. promoted him to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench; but he was not continued in the office by Queen Mary or her successor, though he lived till 1565.

One Baron of the Exchequer of this reign, Robert Blagge, had considerable property in the county, among which was Horseman's Place, in Dartford; and another Baron, John Petit, was a native of Boughton-under-Blean, and was a Justice of the Peace in the county long before he was raised to the Bench at Westminster.

Sir Roger Manwood, a native of Sandwich, where he established and liberally endowed the Free School, still called by his name, is the only Kentish judicial character that figures in Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was first made a Judge of the Common Pleas, and then Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and the inhabitants of Rochester have reason to remember him with gratitude, for his exertions towards upholding their bridge, and regulating the estates which had been originally devoted to its repair. Though there are many proofs of his being of a charitable disposition, there is little doubt that he was a corrupt judge. Some instances of bribery and oppression are recorded of him, and there were at last so many complaints against him, that he was removed from his place. On his death, soon after, he was buried under a superb monument, erected by himself, and still to be seen in the Church of Hackington, or St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, the manor of which had been granted to him by the Queen.[1]

In the reign of James I. the county of Kent did not supply a single judge, unless the office of Cursitor Baron, which had been lately instituted, may be so considered.

[1] Reference is made to this monument in the first volume of this work, p. 73.

Sir Thomas Cæsar was the second person who held that appointment. He was the brother of the more famous Sir Julius Cæsar, who was Master of the Rolls for twenty-two years; and his connection with this county arose from his marriage with a daughter of Sir William Ryther, an opulent Alderman of London, by which he came into possession, among other estates in the county, of the Mote, near Maidstone, now the seat of the Earl of Romney. This lady survived him, and afterwards married Sir John Philpot, of Compton Wascelin, in Hampshire.

We now come to characters of whom we have a more intimate knowledge. They who have seen the monument of Sir Dudley Digges in Chilham Church will have remarked that his family was established in Kent so long ago as the reign of Henry III. Sir Dudley was born at Digges Court, near Barham, and after an active life, in which he successively figured as a Member of Parliament, a voyager in quest of the North-west Passage, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, an Ambassador to Russia, and a prisoner in the Fleet and in the Tower, he at last, in 1636, obtained the office of Master of the Rolls, although he was entirely ignorant of law,—one of the many instances of the corruption of the times. He died three years after, and was buried at Chilham, the manor and castle of which he acquired by his marriage with a daughter of Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh.

The reign of Charles I. also introduces us to a family, established in Kent ever since the reign of Edward I., which was most intimately connected with the law. Sir Thomas Finch, who married one of the coheirs of Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eastwell, in the reign of Queen Mary, had one son, two grandsons, one great-grandson, and one great-great-grandson, all eminent in Westminster Hall; besides two female descendants, connected by marriage

with lawyers equally illustrious. The *son* was Sir Henry, an eminent Serjeant-at-Law to James I. The *two grandsons* were, (1) Sir John Finch, the son of Sir Henry, who was Lord Keeper to Charles I., and became Lord Finch of Fordwich; and (2) Heneage, the son of Sir Moyle Finch, the eldest son of Sir Thomas. He was also a Serjeant, was elected Recorder of London, and became Speaker in the first Parliament of Charles I. The *great-grandson* was also named Heneage, and was the son of the Recorder and Speaker. He was the illustrious Lord Chancellor to Charles II., who created him Earl of Nottingham, a title which is enjoyed by his descendant, with the addition of that of Winchelsea, the Earldom of which had been granted to the Lord Chancellor's grandmother, the wife of Sir Moyle Finch. The *great-great-grandson* was another Heneage, the son of the Lord Chancellor, who, after being Solicitor-General to Charles II., and distinguishing himself greatly in the two following reigns, was created Earl of Aylesford by George I. And the *two female descendants* were, (1) the Lord Chancellor's daughter, who married the son and heir of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls to King Charles II., and (2) his grand-daughter, who became the wife of William Murray, the first Earl of Mansfield, whose name, as Chief Justice of England, will never be forgotten.

Of this goodly legal assemblage we have only now to deal with the least worthy, Sir John Finch, who was Recorder of Canterbury from 1617 to 1621, was elected several times member for that city, and in the Parliament of 1628 was chosen Speaker. He incurred the censure of the House for his pusillanimous conduct, and was forcibly held in the chair while the Commons passed the resolutions against Tonnage and Poundage. A dissolution immediately followed, and no other Parliament was called for eleven years. In the interval Finch, in 1634, was suddenly promoted to the Chief Justiceship

of the Common Pleas on the dismissal of Sir Robert Heath; and Sir John Banks at the same time succeeding Noy, as Attorney-General, the following specimen of bar-wit was circulated:—

"*Noy's* flood is gone,
The *Banks* appear;
Heath is shorn down,
And *Finch* sings here."

He strenuously supported the King's demand of Ship-money, and induced the other Judges, except two, to decide the case against Hampden, who resisted the payment of the obnoxious impost. In January, 1640, he was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and soon after, being created Lord Finch of Fordwich, presided over the Parliament that met on April 13, and was hastily dismissed on May 5. The King was obliged, however, to call another in November, the famous Long Parliament, which assumed the government of the kingdom, and eventually murdered the King. One of its first acts was to attack the Lord Keeper, who, finding that his artful speech in vindication of his offences did not prevent it from impeaching him, contrived to escape to Holland. There he entered into a composition of £7000; but he does not appear to have returned to England till the Restoration. He then took an active part in the trials of the Regicides, but died before the end of the year, and was buried in the ancient church of St. Martin's, Canterbury, where his splendid monument may still be seen. He left no male issue.

His predecessor as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Robert Heath, was also a native of Kent, being born at Brasted. He was a favourite of the favourite Buckingham, by whose influence he was first elected Recorder of London, then appointed Solicitor-General, and afterwards Attorney-General. In performing the functions of this latter office he was a zealous and active partisan

of the Court, and was consequently rewarded with the Chief Justiceship on the death of Sir Thomas Richardson, in 1631. In three years, however, he was discharged from his place, to make way for Sir John Finch, "noe cause," he himself says in a memoir he left, "being then or at any time shewed for my removal." His disinclination to the extreme views of Archbishop Laud, and a suspicion that he was adverse to the imposition of Ship-money, may have operated in his disfavour; and his replacement on the King's Bench six years after, and his subsequent advancement to the Chief Justiceship of that court, sufficiently refute the charge of bribery which Anthony Wood says occasioned his dismissal;—a charge which Lord Campbell repeats without any other authority. By joining the King at Oxford and obeying the royal behests, he, of course, incurred the anger of the Commons, who impeached him and sequestered his estate. He fled to France, and died at Calais in 1649. His body, being brought to England, was buried under a stately monument in Brasted Church.

The only other Kentish Judge in the reign of Charles I. was Edward Henden, a Baron of the Exchequer, of an old family originally settled at Henden, near Woodchurch, subsequently at Bassenden, and lastly at Biddenham Place, in the same locality. The occupation followed by his ancestors was that of clothiers. He, however, entered the legal arena, and after successfully pursuing his profession for two-and-twenty years he was promoted to the Bench and knighted in 1639. In the subsequent troubles he was fined for not contributing to the expenses of the Parliament army, the assessment imposed upon him being £2000, as a twentieth part of his estate. Refusing to pay this sum, proceedings were directed against him, which were prevented being taken by his death, in 1644. His remains lie in Biddenham church.

Henry Grey, the tenth Earl of Kent, is the only person connected with this county who bore a judicial character during the Rebellion. He was several times a Parliamentary Commissioner of the Great Seal; but strongly disapproving the murder of King Charles, he quitted his office when that tragic event occurred.

On the return of Charles II. he was accompanied by John, Lord Colepeper, Master of the Rolls, who was of the Pepenbury branch of that old Kentish family, to which the Judge of Henry IV. and V., already mentioned, belonged. After spending some years abroad as a soldier he settled down in this county, for which he was chosen member in the Long Parliament. In it he took at first the side of the people, and advocated a redress of their grievances. He was a rough and powerful speaker, as may be seen in the following specimen:—

"One grievance more, . . . which compriseth many;—it is a nest of wasps, or swarm of vermin, which have overcrept the land, I mean the monopolies and polers of the people. These, like the frogs of Egypt, have gotten possession of our dwellings, and we scarce have a room free from them. They sup in our cup. They dip in our dish. They sit by our fire. We find them in the dye-vat, wash-bowl, and powdering-tub. They share with the butler in his box. They have marked and sealed us from head to foot. Mr. Speaker, they will not bate us a pin. We may not buy our own cloaths without their brokage. These are the leeches that have sucked the commonwealth so hard that it is almost become hectical." He was, however, essentially loyal, and in the same speech he expresses a full reliance on the King's desire to open his ears to the complaints of his people. He did what he could, in conjunction with Falkland and Hyde, to serve his Majesty; and acquiring great influence in the royal councils, he, by his intemperance, led the King into some of his most imprudent

measures. Though bred up as a soldier, the King, in 1643, in reward for his services, appointed him Master of the Rolls, as a place of dignity and profit, according to the vicious practice of the time, which did not regard a man's aptitude for any office. He was however superseded by William Lenthall, who received the profits and performed the duties for the next sixteen years, under the appointment of the Parliament. In October, 1644, he was created Lord Colepeper, and in all the King's troubles was ever by his side, assisting by his counsel and fighting with most distinguished bravery. From 1646 he was the constant companion of Prince Charles in his wanderings, and after the King's decapitation the Prince sent him to Russia for aid, which he succeeded in procuring to the amount of £50,000. At the Restoration he resumed his judicial office, but did not enjoy it above two months, as he died in the following July, and was buried at Hollingbourn. The county may well be proud of him for his wit and understanding, and for his courage and fidelity. The title became extinct in 1725.

One of the greatest of our lawyers distinguished the reign of Charles II. This was Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, who amply redeemed whatever discredit was sustained by the family to which he belonged from the equivocal character of the Lord Keeper of Charles I. Though no friend to the republican party, the reports of Siderfin prove that he had a very considerable practice during the Commonwealth, and was remarkable both for his legal acquirements and his extraordinary eloquence. For his persuasive powers he acquired the titles of the "silver-tongued lawyer," and the "English Cicero;" and for his graceful action, of the "English Roscius." At the Restoration, he was at once made Solicitor-General, and rewarded with a baronetcy. In ten years he succeeded to the Attorney-Generalship, and in 1673, on the removal of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the

Great Seal was placed in his hands as Lord Keeper, a title which two years afterwards was exchanged for that of Lord Chancellor. He was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Finch of Daventry, but was advanced in 1681 to the Earldom of Nottingham.

He held the seal till his death, a period of nine years, during which he conducted himself with so much wisdom and steadiness, that though party animosities were most violent and the whole kingdom was divided into factions, he not only retained the good opinion of his Sovereign, but escaped even the assaults, if not the censures of his political opponents, from which few were exempt. By his contemporaries he was universally respected, and subsequent writers of both sides of politics have, in their estimate of his character, united in his general eulogy as a man, tempering their portrait of him as a politician, of course, according to their Whig or Tory tendencies.

In the second part of 'Absalom and Achitophel,' he is thus described, under the character of Amri :—

> "Our list of nobles next let Amri grace,
> Whose merits claim'd the Abethdin's high place;
> Who, with a loyalty that did excel,
> Brought all th' endowments of Achitophel.
> Sincere was Amri, and not only knew,
> But Israel's sanctions into practice drew:
> Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem,
> Were coasted all, and fathom'd all by him.
> No rabbin speaks like him, with mystic sense,
> So just, and with such charms of eloquence;
> To whom the double blessing does belong,
> With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue."

Blackstone gives him the highest praise as a constitutional lawyer, and as building a system of jurisprudence and jurisdiction upon wide and rational foundations. Burnet even calls him "a man of probity, and an incorrupt judge;" and as a law reformer he must be ever remembered, for to him we owe the most important and

the most useful Act of the reign,—the Statute of Frauds. Amidst the cloud of political corruption, he shone with distinguished light, and his private life was untainted with the wanton vices of the age.

He died on December 18, 1682, at the age of 61, and was buried in the Church of Ravenstone, in Bucks, where his monument may be seen.

His second son, Heneage, though not a judge, was a legal celebrity. He held the office of Solicitor-General before his father's death, but was removed by James II., and greatly distinguished himself in the defence of the seven Bishops. Queen Anne made him Lord Guernsey, to which George I. added the Earldom of Aylesford.

Another of our most ancient families gave one of its members to grace the judicial bench in the reign of Charles II. This was Sir Thomas Twisden, of Bradbourn, whose ancestors can be traced from the reign of Edward I., when they possessed a manor of their name in the parish of Sandhurst in this county. In the reign of Henry VIII. one of them acquired Royden Hall, in East Peckham, which gave the title to one of the earliest baronets created in 1611 by James I. This was Sir William Twysden, whose second son Thomas was our Judge. Called to the Bar in 1625, his name will be found as a well-employed lawyer throughout the reign of Charles I., in all the Reports then published; and Siderfin, the Reporter of the Commonwealth, makes frequent mention of him. His eminence was such that, though he was considered a royalist, Cromwell forced upon him the degree of a Serjeant-at-Law,—a promotion which he declares he accepted "animo reluctante." He soon however had a taste of the Protector's tyranny, for he was cast into the Tower for presuming to undertake, as an advocate, the case of Cony, illegally imprisoned for refusing to pay certain customs imposed without any authority except Cromwell's dictum.

His learning and his loyalty were so well known, that at the Restoration he was immediately decorated with the judicial ermine as a Judge of the King's Bench, in which court he exercised his functions for the next eighteen years with high reputation both for ability and integrity.

Roger North tells an amusing story about an accident that befell him in Hilary Term, 1673. Lord Shaftesbury, the new Chancellor, "had a freak to make his procession on the first day of the Term on horseback, as in old time the way was when coaches were not so rife. Upon notice in town of this cavalcade, all the shew company took their places at windows and balconies, with the foot-guard in the streets, to partake of the fine sight, and being once settled for the march it moved statelily along. But when they came to straights and interruptions, for want of gravity in the beasts, or too much in the riders, there happened some curvetting, which made a little disorder. Judge Twisden, to his great affright, and the consternation of his grave brethren, was laid along in the dirt, but all at length arrived safe, without loss of life or limb in the service."

Roger North is not quite correct in speaking of this as the revival of an ancient custom. It had not been long left off, for Pepys mentions the procession on horseback in October, 1660; and Aubrey fixes its discontinuance so recently as 1665. But this accident put a stop to all attempts at renewal.

In 1666 the King conferred a Baronetcy on our Judge, and granted him his *quietus* in October, 1678, with a pension of £500 for his life, and allowing him, though ceasing to act, to retain his title of Judge till his death. This occurred on January 2nd, 1683, at the age of eighty-one. He was buried under a monument in the church of his parish of Bradbourn.

His only blemish was being a little passionate; the

Law Reporters in recording his judgments sometimes beginning, "Twisden, *in furore*, observed," etc.

His wife was as staunch a loyalist as he. She was the sister of Colonel Matthew Tomlinson, who had the charge of Charles I. at the time of his trial, and on the day of his execution; but, unlike the others, treated him with kindness and respect. A letter exists in the family from Charles II. to her, in which he gives her directions as to the delivery of "the George and Scales," which his father had entrusted to the care of her brother.

One other Kentish Judge belongs to Charles's reign, who continued on the Bench in that of James II., but of him we have not much reason to be proud. He was Sir Francis Wythens, of Southend, in Eltham, who received his knighthood on presenting an address from Westminster expressing an abhorrence of the practices of those who petitioned for the meeting of Parliament, as interfering with the King's prerogative. For this offence against the rights of the people he was expelled from the Parliament as soon as it met. He was a time-server, and supported all the arbitrary acts of both Kings. In 1683 he was created a Judge of the King's Bench, and under King James he accompanied Chief Justice Jeffreys in his bloody campaign in the West. After acting with his accustomed pliancy for four years, a sudden boldness, or perhaps a prophetic policy, prompted him to unite with Chief Justice Herbert in denying that the King could exercise martial law in time of peace without an Act of Parliament. This sole instance of insubordination was too great to be overlooked by James, who removed him forthwith in April, 1687; but it was too little to plead in his favour in the next reign. He was excepted from the Act of Indemnity, many of his judgments and decisions being declared arbitrary and illegal, and his concurrence in favour of the King's dis-

pensing power being the principal matter urged against him. He was however left untouched till his death, which occurred in 1704, when he was buried at Eltham.

His wife is the subject of some scandal in Mrs. Manley's 'New Atalantis.' She afterwards married Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Aylesford, Baronet.

Then came the Revolution, at which it is time for me to pause, it being an appropriate barrier between ancient and modern history.

The Georgian period will be more appropriately illustrated when this Society is a hundred years older. There may then be sufficient rust over its remains to need the labour of the antiquary, and sufficient change in manners and opinions to require the investigation of the archæological critic. In this Georgian period the county of Kent will exhibit no deficiency in the list of legal worthies. In such a list must be found Chief Baron Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, of the Bounds, near Tunbridge, connected with the noble house of Strangford; in such a list must be found Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, who filled the office of Lord Chancellor close upon twenty years; in such a list must be found the amiable and learned Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of England, whose career will prove to future generations that in this country the most lowly born may attain the highest honours, by the exercise of industry, application, patience, and intelligence; and, above all, in such a list must be found another nobleman, whose name and that of his descendants will ever stand conspicuous in our annals,—his for the patriotic and constitutional principles he advocated, and the just popularity he acquired,—and theirs as the inheritors and the emulators of his virtues. I need scarcely name Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor of England in the early years of George III., the grandfather of our noble President,—whom to know is to esteem and honour.

ON THE GOLDEN ARMILLÆ IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

BY EDWARD PRETTY, F.S.A.

In the early part of the autumn of 1861, three golden armillæ, or armlets, and a trumpet-shaped ornament, also of gold, probably used as a fibula to hold together parts of a dress, were offered to me for sale. They were stated to have been found in the Medway, below Aylesford, enclosed in a box, which was not produced, but was alleged to have been thrown again into the river. For the accuracy of this part of the story I cannot vouch. If it is to be relied upon, it is much to be lamented that a relic should have been lost which might in itself have been scarcely inferior to its precious contents in interest, and possibly have contributed something to their history. I readily purchased these articles, in order that they might be preserved to the county; and at the October meeting, in 1861, of the Kent Archæological Society, the Council secured them for the Museum of that Institution. These articles were exhibited at the Hythe Congress. Similar reliques in bronze, with rings or manillæ, broken daggers, a celt, and rings, also broken, were found in an urn at Marden, in this county, near the junction of the rivers Beulth and Teise, and are now in the Charles Museum, at Maidstone. An account of this discovery is given by our learned member the Rev.

Beale Poste, in the 'Journal of the British Archæological Society,' vol. xiv. pp. 257–262.

With the exception of a torques, to which I shall allude presently, and a serpent-headed armilla, figured in Fairholt's 'Costume in England,' I have not met with any other articles of a Celtic character found in this county.

Roman armillæ (or more properly, having reference to their size, bracelets) have recently been found at Canterbury, in gold and bronze. During the holding of the Congress at Rochester, in 1859, a silver armilla[1] was purchased by one of our members from a silversmith of that city, who, unaware of its archaic value, sold it at the price of old silver. I regret that, in consequence of the absence of its owner from England, I am unable to give a representation of it; it was formed of a light four-sided bar of silver, twisted into the torques pattern. Douglas also, in the 'Nenia Britannica,' gives an account of armillæ found in Kent; a glass armilla (p. 59), and brass armillæ, or bracelets, gilt (p. 62), which may be considered, from the ornamentation of one of them, as late Roman or Saxon.

I have only met with one account of a torques found in Kent. It is described in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xlii. (1772) p. 266, as follows:—"It was found in a ploughed field, near Dover. It was of pure gold, and weighed nine ounces; it approached very nearly to a circle, of which the circumference was 16 inches. In the middle, opposite the opening, it was an inch and a half round, from whence it gradually decreased to the extremities, each of which terminated in a flat kind of fibula; the inside was flat, the outside round (similar to armillæ), and quite plain, excepting some small flutings

[1] Supposed to have been formerly in the possession of a cottager at East Farleigh or Boughton, and probably found in that locality; it was sold to a pedlar from Rochester.

Pl. I.

GOLDEN ARMILLÆ

Found in the Medway near Aylesford 1861.

(Size of Originals.)

F.G.Nth

Pl. II.

ARMILLÆ FOUND IN CANTERBURY

(Size of Originals)

Drawn by W.ᵐ Tremlett.

at equal distances." In Mr. Roach Smith's 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. ii. p. 141, is given the figure of M. Cœlius, from his cenotaph found at Zanten. He wears a civic crown; upon his wrists are armillæ, over his military dress are suspended phaleræ, and a torques is round his neck. The reader is further referred to the passage quoted above from Douglas, for the extreme antiquity and the distinctive uses of this kind of ornament. The variety of sizes of the rings found at Marden, as above mentioned, sufficiently shews that they had a sort of money value, and were used as a medium of barter.

To revert to the golden bracelets found in the Medway:—

Fig. 1 appears to have been cut and hammered out in the most primitive way, and then bent to the size of the wrist. This may be considered of the very earliest date. Its weight is 2 oz. 2 dwt. 3 gr.

Fig. 2 is probably the next in point of antiquity; it is slightly ornamented with lines round the end of the bracelet; its weight is 2 oz. 2 dwt. 9 gr.

Fig. 3 is more highly ornamented with lines and the Vandyke pattern, so very usual in early ornamentation. The weight is 2 oz. 11 dwt. 19 gr. Fig. 3* exhibits the same in perspective, to shew the ornamentation on the front.

The curious trumpet-shaped article (Fig. 4), weighing 1 oz. 10 dwt. 2 gr., is probably the half of a mamillary fibula, or fastening for a cloak, specimens of which description have been frequently found in Ireland. Its interior is shewn in Fig. 4*. For a very interesting account of such articles, the 'Catalogue of the Antiquities in Gold in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy,' by W. R. Wilde, Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, should be consulted.

Fig. 5 is a representation of a golden armilla, found at Canterbury, drawn by a member of our Society, Mr.

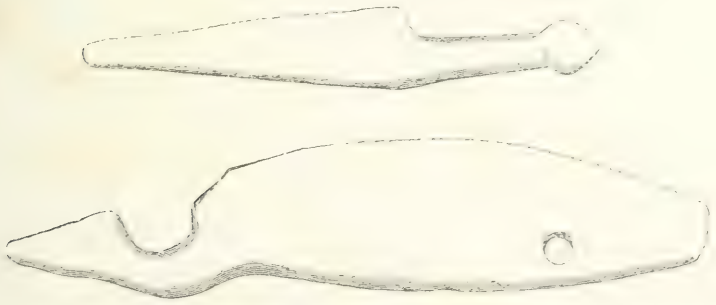
W. C. Trimnell, and kindly communicated by him: it is in the possession of his father. "It is formed," he says, "of four pieces of solid gold wire, weighing 2 oz. 2 dwts.; the wire, instead of being drawn, is hammered, being much thicker in the middle than at the ends. It appears to have been hooked together to keep it fastened. It was found about a mile from Canterbury, in making the railway to Dover, in 1860; there were two found, but we were not fortunate enough to obtain both of them: the other, I am told, was not quite the same pattern. A human skeleton was found with the armillæ, and the workmen who found them supposed them to be coffin-handles."

I am indebted to the same gentleman for drawings of four bronze armillæ, of various sizes, in the possession of J. Brent, jun., Esq., F.S.A., Canterbury. Mr. Brent states that the armillæ (Figg. 6, 7, and 8) were found in the Well-field, near the Dane John, within the city, with an ivory pin, beads, and large hollow coffin-nails; and Fig. 9, near Martyrs'-field, Canterbury, in 1861. All are undoubtedly Roman.

ON THE WOODEN BATTLE-AXE AND DAGGER FOUND AT HOLLINGBOURN, KENT.

BY CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN, ESQ., F.S.A.

At the end of May, 1862, two very curious implements of wood were discovered at Hollingbourn, near Maidstone. They were found at the bottom of a stratum of gravel $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, resting on a stratum of white sand of considerable depth; over the gravel were $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of boggy earth. The implements themselves were at the



bottom of the gravel, resting on the sand; and near them were found a human skull and some very large bones, together with the bones of a large bird, probably a swan. They were found dispersed in the bed of gravel as if by the action of water, not lying together, but somewhat in the direction of a small, adjoining stream, at about sixteen feet from its course. The bones were unfortunately

dispersed, and I have failed in all my endeavours to recover or to trace them.

The implements themselves are clearly a sword and a battle-axe of oak,[1] and when we reflect that persons who used such weapons must have fought stark naked, their antiquity seemed evidently so great, that my first care was to place them for inspection in the best hands that I could find. I accordingly prevailed on Mr. John Lubbock, who had recently explored the lacustrine villages lately discovered in Switzerland, and Mr. Roach Smith, whose antiquarian experience is so widely known, to pay me a visit for the purpose of examining them. The weapons, as far as they were concerned, were unique; and, having nothing to guide them, they were at a loss to what period they should refer them. However, from the shape, more particularly of the sword, Mr. Roach Smith was disposed to refer them to some portion of the Roman period, (and Mr. Evans, who has seen some models of them carefully made by my carpenter, is disposed to take the same view for the same reason), because he thought that the maker of the sword must have seen one made of metal, the shape of which he copied. Nevertheless, the whole matter was involved in such complete obscurity, that neither of these gentlemen felt that they could form any definite opinion or make any really reliable conjecture.

In Sir Charles Lyell's work on the Antiquity of Man, just published, the discovery of another wooden sword is recorded. This was found in a bog in Ireland, at Drumkellin, county Donegal. Here a log cabin was discovered fourteen feet from the surface, twelve feet square, and nine feet high. The planking was of oak

[1] They were found on the property of Mr. Goodwin, of Maidstone, who has presented them to the Museum at Chillington House in that town. He gave strict orders that the bones should be preserved, but they were not attended to. He describes them as larger than those of beasts or of horses, and unlike any with which he is acquainted.

split with wedges of stone. The cabin was divided into two stories, each four feet high; the roof flat. In the interior were found one of the stone wedges used in cleaving the plank, a stone celt, a piece of leather sandal, and a flint arrow-head. In the bog adjoining was found a wooden sword. The whole structure was wrought with the rudest implements; the wood of the mortises bruised rather than cut; a stone chisel lay on the floor, which exactly fitted the marks in the mortises.

This incident seems to throw a glimmer of light on the objects discovered in Kent. It shows that at all events wooden swords were used when the tools of the carpenter were of stone. The height of the chambers in the Irish crannoge also seems to point to the same diminutive race, which appears to have been identified with the age of stone in Switzerland. It has been inferred from the handles of their tools and weapons, and the dimensions of their personal ornaments, that the Swiss inhabitants in the stone age were at least as small as the Laplanders and other Northern tribes at the present time. A story, four feet high, points to a similar race. Taller men, even by stooping, could hardly contrive to live in such a dwelling. It is like the slave-deck of a slaver, where the unfortunate passengers are kept in a sitting posture during the whole voyage, and a large percentage of whom do not outlive the hardships even of a short passage.

If any persons incline (and I confess I do so myself) to assign the sword and battle-axe found in Kent—as Sir C. Lyell evidently does with respect to that found in Ireland—to the age of stone, I can say with great confidence that there is nothing in their construction that at all militates against this solution; on the contrary, it is quite plain to any one who, like myself, is familiar with working in wood, that both the one and the other are cleft. They are made of pieces of oak that never

were square-edged; both have been split down to the centre of the log, so that they have a flat back on one side, and come to a sharp edge at the other. The fibres along the sides have not been cut, and so do not run perfectly straight. To satisfy myself as to the precise mode of their construction, I directed my carpenter to cleave two pieces like those from which the battle-axe seemed to have been made: one of them he worked up with no tool but a drawing-knife (a mere blade with a handle at each end), and he produced an exact facsimile; the other piece I have kept uncut, for the purpose of illustrating the process to any one who might be desirous to understand it. I have since done the same with respect to the sword, and with a like result. I therefore am quite convinced of the soundness of my opinion, that the tools employed were of stone; probably a stone axe and a flint chisel. It is evident that cleaving was employed as far as possible, and all cutting not actually unavoidable was dispensed with. The back, which is an inch and seven-eighths wide, is left flat, the sharp edge of the angle only being rubbed off; the handle is at the back, evidently because there was not in any other part of the piece of wood sufficient substance to make one. At the same time, rude as is the manufacture, there is an appearance of pains and care in the finish, and an effort after taste, which would show that the workman felt that he was engaged in a work of consequence. I have called this weapon a *battle-axe*, not a club, because it is evident that the edge was meant to cut, not to crush, as in the case of a club.

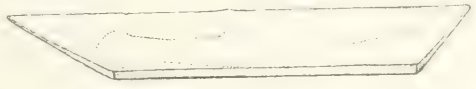
The size of the handle is also a point deserving of particular attention. It is plain that it was intended for a very small hand. Its diameter is about seven-eighths of an inch, and the curve is so sharp that a wide hand will not enter it. A large man would have also wished for a heavier weapon, as he would have been able to

deal a much more powerful blow, and would have had ample strength to manage the weight.

As the handle is at the back, it will at once be seen that it is only the thinner portion that has been cut away. The log from which it was cleft would clearly have been severed from the tree by an axe, not a saw, and would therefore be of the form here sketched, and

the portions indicated by the dotted lines are all that would require to be removed. The flint knives and other tools discovered in Switzerland would be amply sufficient for this purpose. Boring tools were also found there which would form the hole through which a leathern thong was probably passed to sling the weapon round the neck.

The construction of the sword is still more simple. The wood of which it was made was of the same general form, but thinner. The back of the axe being an inch and seven-eighths thick, the sword nowhere exceeds three-eighths; it was cleft from the outside of the log to the pith, and therefore had a sharp edge on one side. Here there was even far less to cut away, as will again be seen by the dotted lines in the figure.



I may observe that the shape of the sword differs in one essential point from that of a metallic knife; the latter, if meant for use as a dagger, would have the thick edge straight, and the cutting edge of a wedge-like form.

Here the back forms the wedge, and the sharp edge is straight; and this proceeds purely from cleft wood being the material, as the sharp edge would not stand if cut across the grain. This form, however, is far less adapted to the purpose, and the fact that the maker was driven to use it points rather to a knowledge of the properties of wood than of those of iron. Every detail in like manner points to a wooden origin; the flat handle is made, where alone it could be made, viz. as near as possible to the thicker edge. The weapon is not made with a double edge, like a dagger of steel. This would have entailed the use of a very different piece of wood, and would have called for a much greater amount of cutting. It will also be seen that by cutting away the upper portion of the back and bringing the point towards the opposite side, the wood becomes thinner towards the point, and tapers in both directions. The point also is better placed with reference to the projection. This was designed to prevent the weapon slipping through the hand in dealing a blow. At the extremity of the handle the wood is left projecting on both sides. The use of this knob is also obvious, viz. to prevent the weapon escaping from the hand whilst being drawn out of the wound. All these points are so certain to occur to the contriver of the weapon, and several of them are so exclusively due to the accidental peculiarities of the particular piece of wood which formed the material, that I do not attach much importance to its unavoidable resemblance to a knife; I should rather be disposed to say, that, though it does somewhat resemble a knife, which it is *not* meant to represent, it does *not* much resemble a steel dagger, of which it has been suggested that it is a copy.

Another idea has been suggested, viz. that these may have been wooden models of iron implements, buried instead of the originals from economical motives. Now,

whatever may be said of the sword or dagger, this could not have been the case with regard to the club or battle-axe. Nothing of the kind can ever have existed in metal. It would be far too heavy for the arm of the strongest man. The earliest axes, whether of stone or of bronze, are totally different. They consist of a head of moderate size fixed on a wooden handle,—sometimes the stone passing through the wood, sometimes the wood through the stone; and such no doubt would have been the external appearance of any model that might have been made for sepulchral rites. I therefore have no hesitation in concluding that they are not imitations of anything previously made, either of stone, of bronze, or of iron; but that they were made to be used, and were buried (whether by surviving friends or by the action of water) with their owner, whose skull was found at the same time.

But again, supposing them to have been made during the British age of stone, at what epoch in the world's history was that age likely to terminate? There has probably been an age of stone in the history of every people that has progressed from the savage to the civilized state. There are savages who use stone implements even at the present time; and, when communication was unfrequent, it is conceivable that one race may have been using iron for many ages before another race, at no great distance, became acquainted with the use of that metal. The age of stone may have lasted longer in England than in Switzerland, and it most probably lasted longer in Ireland than in England. Nay, further, it is probable that Kent was the first part of England where stone would fall into disuse, and the metals would take its place. Hence it would be right to assign to these implements as high an antiquity as is consistent with the disappearance of stone from England. This I should lay down as a guide to their minimum antiquity, unless, from its tin-mines and

its intercourse with the Phœnicians, Cornwall might possibly precede Kent. At all events, so far as improvements have been derived from the contiguous parts of the Continent, Kent would have a priority over the rest of the island.

Looking then to such evidence as we have, it is plain that both the Gauls and the Britons were thoroughly acquainted with iron in the time of Cæsar. We find that the Britons had even war-chariots with scythes fixed to the axles of the wheels. Hence a date long anterior to Cæsar must be fixed, for in all probability centuries of bronze intervened between the stone and the iron age, and the iron age in Cæsar's day was considerably advanced.

But, taking the intercourse with the Phœnicians as our point of departure, it is the opinion—even of the late lamented Sir G. C. Lewis, without exception the most scrupulous of all investigators of history—that Great Britain supplied the world with tin, whether by the overland route through France to Marseilles, or by sea, *viâ* the Straits of Gibraltar, in the earliest recorded antiquity. How it is hardly to be credited that such an intercourse should have existed for centuries, whilst the inhabitants, who were capable of working tin-mines, should have remained destitute of metallic tools. We see how metallic wares are the very first objects of interest to the savages we come in contact with in our own day; so it must have been of old. Their intrinsic usefulness points them out as the very first objects of barter; and it is also worthy of observation that the borders of Kent and Sussex are the sites of the earliest iron-works of England. Iron-stone abounds there even now, and it is only the juxtaposition of iron and coal in other districts that has, for the present, driven them out of the market. I should therefore be disposed to place the stone age of England at a very remote era. Indeed, I see no great

reason for placing it much after that of Switzerland. That district is as far removed from the course of commerce (looking at Cornwall as a frequented spot) as Kent or Sussex would be; its mountains seriously impeding intercourse with the Mediterranean coasts, and being more than an equivalent for the actual space between Kent and Cornwall. This argument would be still stronger, if the route of the tin was, as many suppose, through the Isle of Wight to France.

The Swiss antiquaries have found a kind of clue to the date of the stone period in their own country from the rate of silting up at a particular spot. We have nothing to guide us here; but the size of the weapons and the size of the handle of the battle-axe point to the same diminutive race which the Swiss identify with their age of stone, and their construction certainly points to the use of tools of stone. All these indications throw us back at least upon prehistoric times.[1]

Thus far I have proceeded on the supposition that they are the weapons of the warrior whose skull was found near them, and that they may have been buried with him. But if Mr. Goodwin is correct in his belief that they were drifted into the spot where he found them, with the bones and the gravel, their era might possibly be very different. They might then possibly belong to the age which produced the flint weapons and tools discovered by my friend M. Boucher de Perthes, as similar flints have been undoubtedly discovered in parts of Kent not very remote, or the drift of gravel may have been formed at some intermediate date. This however is a geological question, into which I am not competent to enter; I shall therefore content myself with merely pointing

[1] Sir Charles Lyell remarks ('Antiquity of Man,' p. 369.—"When weapons of that mixed metal [bronze] were in use, a somewhat uniform civilization seems to have prevailed over a wide extent of Northern and Central Europe." This may also have been the case in the stone period.

out this possibility, and leave its discussion to those who have made such matters their peculiar study, should they think that there is any likelihood of their having belonged to the antediluvian period of stone.

On the main question, I would merely say in conclusion that there is no post-Roman period at which I can conceive it possible that such weapons could be used in Kent, and that the very slight indication afforded by the form, which I strongly think is of wooden and not of metallic origin, is too slight to have any weight against all that history has recorded of the manners and customs of this country between the landing of Cæsar and the discovery of these very singular objects.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF HAWKHURST CHURCH.

COMMUNICATED BY W. J. LIGHTFOOT.

I.—Extracts from the Churchwardens' Account-Book, 1515 to 1714.

The Churchwardens' Account-Book of Hawkhurst is a thick folio paper book, without covers. It commences with the year 1515, but up to 1547–8 the accounts are very brief, no items of receipt and expense being entered. The first entry is as follows:—

1515.

Accounte made by John Wenard and John Hamon, Wardens of the Paryshe Cherche of Hawkeherst ther by the space of a hole yere endyng, that ys to say, for the fest of Ester in the yere of oure Lorde God a m^{l} v^{c} xv, unto the fest of Ester then next ensewyng, whiche is in the yere of our Lorde God m^{l} v^{c} vxj, at the which accounte there rested in the hande of the said wardens of assesing of yerye that ben past, xxiij^{li} x^{s}.

Then follows a note, in a hand of the early part of the last century:—

Query whether this was the first accompt that was entered in this Booke, viz. for 1515. I am inclined to think it was not, because the next Leafe is figured 34, and there is no more Acc^{ts} entered till 1523 and 1524. It appeares this Booke hath been very much abused, many Leaves being cutt out and several yeares acco^{ts} missing, particularly from 1560 to 1568, also from 1608 to 1618, besides many others.[1]

[1] I think the writer of the above note was a Mr. Courthope, as in the

Vide Folio 78, a Decree made, 1527, by Archbishop Warham.[1]

A.D. 1528, 20th Hen. VIII.

Accounts made by Robert Graunte and Harry Castrete, Wardens and Keepers of the Churche goods of Hawkherst ther by the space of an hoole yere, that is to say, unto the Sonday after saynt Marke, the yere of our Lord God m^{l} d xxviij, and the xxth yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the VIIIth, as in a boke of the particlers Einnes restyng in the treasur house, and so the wardens, all things allowed for this present yere past, restith in ther hands xiiij^{li} xiiij^{s} vj^{d}.

A.D. 1529.

And at this present accounts remayneth in the
Church house . . . . . xx^{li}
And in the hands of Edmunde Robert of wax . . vij^{s} iij^{d}

Under Hen. VIII., 25–26, but most likely 31st Hen. VIII., as J. Duke and Wm. Baseden were Churchwardens that year :—

Item Janys Duncke asketh allowance of x^{li} by hym expendyd to the geldyng of the Rode of the biquest of Robert Cryo^{n}, late diseased, by the assignement of the sessers and by honest yeomen of the parysh nowe fynysh[ed] and donne, and is allowed at the accompts made by John D[unke] and Willm̄ Baseden, the xxxjth yer of our soverg^{n} lord [Henry VIII.]th. . .

30–31 Hen. VIII.

Hit is agreyd by the pryshons at the same accompte, that two brokyn chalics shall be solde, and the money comyng of them to be bestowed in leede towards the mendyng of the Cherche.

A.D. 1548–9.[2]

Account made by George Standen and John Andrew, War-

accounts of 1549–50 I find a "Q" added in the same hand, and a footnote, in another hand, as a reply to this "Q."—"Mr. Courthope's Q, as above, is easily answered: it is 'P^{d} for a Book of the New Order, 4^{s} 2^{d}.'" There are a few other notes in the same hand.

[1] See a copy of the Decree, page 78.

[2] [These entries of 1548 are interesting, as showing the activity with

dens and Keprs of the Churche goods of Hawkherst, by the space of one hole yere, that ys to saye, from the feast of Pentycost whiche was in the yere of o^r^ Lorde God a m^l^ d^c^ xlviij, unto the same feast then next ensuygn whiche was in the yere of o^r^ Lord God a m^l^ d^c^ xlix in the hereafter followyng it appereth :—

Of the last accoumpte	xij^li^-iiij^s^-viij^d^
Itm, in the hands of Edmond Robert the younger	xxx^li^-xix^s^-ij^d^
Itm, in the hands of Thom^s^ Secsle	x^li^
Itm, Receyved the xx^th^ day of Maye, a^o^ 1548, of Will^m^ Dewke, for a cowe and the Ferme for her	xv^s^-iiij^d^
Itm, of John Donck for the like	xv^s^-iiij^d^
Itm, for a holly water stop[1] of stone of George Afford	xij^d^
Itm, of Will^m^ Smyth for an olde sepulcre Frame	iiij^d^
Itm, of Thomas Afforde for a lyft carved wod .	ij^d^
Itm, of Thomas Tughnash for Mary Maudelen tabernacle	xij^d^
Itm, Thomas Merser for a small lyne	iiij^d^

which the work of the Reformation proceeded immediately on the accession of Edward VI. Cranmer had commenced it in November, 1547, by his great speech in Convocation, exhorting the Clergy "to throw out all the Popish trash which was not yet cast out." In February came the letter of the Council to Cranmer, ordering that all images should be taken down, and commanding him to look to it in his own diocese, and to give injunctions to the Bishops for theirs. Accordingly, in his Visitation of that summer, he inquires whether his clergy have "removed and destroyed all images, shrines, and monuments of feigned miracles, idolatry, and superstition;" and in these "Accounts" we find the result. The items of sale of church-goods begin immediately after an entry dated May 20. The holy-water stoup is first disposed of: tabernacles of saints,—even of the patron St. Lawrence,—albs, altars, and sanctus-bells; carved wood, brass and iron work; stained glass, wax candles, and other not less suggestive property follow in quick succession. From the third item in the expenses of the year (p. 60), we may suppose an auction of some of the "implements" to have taken place. The Visitation itself is mentioned, and immediately follows the destruction of St. Lawrence's tabernacle, as if the Vicar had returned smarting from the Archbishop's rebuke, and had lost no time in obedience. Then follows a large expense in whitewashing, to hide the paintings with which we may suppose the interior walls to have been covered, and in glass,—doubtless a very poor substitute for the departed glories of mediæval art.—T. G. F.]

[1] On the right-hand of the north door is a square recess which doubtless contained a stoup. Another stoup was sold this year for the same price (see below).

Itm, of Thomas Whatman for an old lent cloth . viij^{d}
Itm, of Thomas the bruere for an olde tabenacle iiij^{d}
Itm, of John Godeman for a coffyn and ij lyfts . xij^{d}
Itm, of Rich Tolhersts wyff for olde lynyn . . viij^{d}
It. of Thomas Mercer, the bocher, for ij small albys . . . . . xiiij^{d}
It. of John Holmes for a towell . . . . . v^{d}
It. of Allissander Adams for an albe . . . . vj^{d}
Itm, for an olde blok to Thom^{s} Mercer . . . . ij^{d}
Itm, Received of Robert Standen for a case of an auter table . . . . . v^{d}
Itm, of George Afforde for ij Blokks . . . . ij^{d}
Itm, of Stephyn Philpott for the casse of the old orgayns and a peace of a brace . . . . . ix^{d}
Itm, of John Slowman for an old barrell and a letell oyle . . . . . xiiij^{d}
It. of John Robyn for a lytill tabernacle . . . ij^{d}
Itm, of Willum Gybon for the olde organ Frame ij^{s}
Itm, of Stephyn Pynde for a cowe and the Ferme[1] xv^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, of Whitehed for a streiner staffe[2] . . . . ii^{d}
Itm, of Thomas Mercer for a stayer . . . . . vj^{d}
Itm, of Willm Gybon For S^{t} Nicholas Chappell[3] viij^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, of m^{r} Maye for ij^{c} xxxix^{lb} of leade . . . xj^{s}-x^{d}
Itm, of Thomas Pyndes wyff for a busshell of lyme v^{d}
Itm, of Pet^{r} Whitfeld for ij Aulter tables . . . viij^{d}
Itm, of George Standen for ernest of S. Laurence[4] tabnacle . . . . . xij^{d}
Itm, of Thomas Spryngett for Ferme of ij keane[5] iiij^{s}

[1] See note 1, page 63.

[2] [The word "streiner" occurs soon in another item, coupled with a holy-water stoup. On Mary's accession, "a holy-water stick" is purchased (p. 69), which was probably the same as the "streiner-staff," the price too being the same, one penny. What was this strainer-staff, or holy-water stick? ("Stremer-staff," *i. e.* flag-staff, has been also suggested for this word, the written strokes admitting of that reading.)—T. G F.]

[3] St. Nicholas' Chapel must have stood in the churchyard. It could not have joined on to the church, as the windows are all ancient, and too close together to allow of any building. It may have stood at the church-gate. The present vestry is too small east to west for a chapel, as there is not sufficient space for an altar.

[4] St. Lawrence is the patron of Hawkhurst.

[5] "Keane," kine.

Itm, of partrigge of Rye for ij^{c} iij quarterns viij^{lb} of latten at ij^{d} le pounde[1] . . . . . lj^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, of John Eston for a holy water stopp of stone and ij streiners . . . . . xij^{d}
Itm, of Willm Gybon for stonys . . . . . x^{d}
Itm, of Pet^{r} Wodgate for stonys . . . . . xvj^{d}
Itm, of bartilmewe Mercer for the high aulter frame . . . . . xx^{d}
Itm, of Jamys Doncke for olde glas . . . . . viij^{d}
Itm, of Thomas Mercer for xlvij fote of glasse[2] . x^{s}
Itm, Received of Edward Doncke of the biquest of William Byrchett to the hognell purse . . iiij^{s}
Itm, Received of the Sextons wags for a yere and qu^{r} . . . . . xv^{s}-iij^{d}
Itm, Received of Thomas Whatman for a cowe and the Ferme . . . . . xv^{s}-iij^{d}
Itm, of John Eston for breaking of the grounde for his moder in the Northe Chancall . . . vj^{s}-viij^{d}
Itm, of Thomas Spryngett for ij keame and the Ferme . . . . . xxx^{s}
Itm, of Edmond Roberts for Aulter stones . . xxv^{d}
Itm, of Thomas Mercer ffor Iron and Waxe[3] . xiiij^{s}-vij^{d}
Itm, of John Andrewe for Iron and Waxe . . ix^{s}-vj^{d}

1548.

Expencs and charges layde out and expendyd by the said wardens the year aforesaid as hereafter followeth :—

Ffirst, on Whitsonday, a^{o} 1548, spent . . . . xiij^{d}

[1] "Latten," brass.

[2] [Here we find that some fifty or more feet of the church-glass is sold. Yet Kilburne mentions much good glass as having remained till the Rebellion. It is not impossible that some of this now sold may have been preserved, and so restored to its place under Mary, and not displaced again during the less iconoclastic reformation of Elizabeth. Kilburne's glass, however, was mostly monumental and heraldic, and may well have been spared while portraits of saints were removed. Kilburne has much curious information about this, his own parish, and devotes as much space to it as to twenty other average parishes.—T. G. F.]

[3] Kilburne, in his account of Hawkhurst, published in 1658, says, "Several tapers of lights were in this church (called the beam light, the paschall light, Judas candles, St. James light, and St. Laurences light)." There are many different items for wax sold.

Itm, ther ys allowed to the wardens aforesaid that John Idynden should have payde . . . ix^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, spent when we solde parte of Churchis Implements . . . . . iiij^{d}
Itm, payde to Thomas Gerves for mendyng the Clok . . . . . iij^{s}-vj^{d}
Itm, gyvyn to Harry Donck on the counte day . ij^{s}
Itm, payde to Duck for a lode of lyme, and mete and drynke for his catell and hym . . . . xj^{s}-viij^{d}
Itm, payde to Willm Gybon for iiij^{l} lathe . . . xx^{d}
Itm, for vij busshels and a Tolvett of shreds . . iiij^{s}-ij^{d}
Itm, spent when we went to the Visitation . . xx^{d}
Itm, for takyng down of Saynt Laurence tabernacle . . . . . x^{d}
Itm, for paper and cole to the paynters . . . iiij^{d}
Itm, payde to Robert Tayler for a yere wags dewe at Easter . . . . . xl^{s}
Itm, spent at Cranebroke when we bare yn o^{r} Inventarye . . . . . ij^{s}-x^{d}
Itm, for a skynne of parchement . . . . . vj^{d}
Itm, payde for the releyff of Gyles Coucheman . ij^{s}
Itm, payde for ij hooks for the churche gate . . v^{d}
Itm, to Richard Secsle for cuttyng upp the possts and hangyng of the churche gate . . . . x^{d}
Itm, payde for the Releyff of brechers wyffe . . xij^{d}
Itm, paide to Pet^{r} Wodgate for vj^{lb} of Tynne . . iij^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, for a ℔ of Rosen . . . . . ij^{d}
Itm, to Robert Standen for a shovyll and a spade . . . . . xiij^{d}
Itm, to the kepyng of brechers chylde . . . . ij^{s}-ij^{d}
Itm, for a ℔ and qr. of Rosyn . . . . . iij^{d}
Itm, for viij busshells of colys . . . . . vij^{d}
Itm, to Jamys Doncke for iiij busshells of colys . viij^{d}
Itm, for George Standens tyme and myn . . . iiij^{d}
Itm, payde to wenne for ix^{lb} of Tynne . . . . iij^{s}-ix^{d}
Itm, gyven to Alyssandr Adams when he and his wyff were sick . . . . . ij^{s}
Itm, to Willm̃ Gybon for vj^{lb} of Tynne . . . iij^{s}-vj^{d}
Itm, to Richard Secsle for mendyng of the Deske . . . . . i^{d}

Itm, payde to Sir Petur[1] for ij books of Salmes[2] and a boke of prayer for peace[3]	vij[d]
Itm, payde to Hanric for makyng of the boxe .	viij[d]
Itm, to blast for kepyng the doggs out of the churche	ij[d]
Itm, payde to John white for whytyng of the churche and pavyng of bothe porchis . . .	lviij[s]-x[d]
Itm, to Jefferey Nayshe for his part whytyng in the churche	xxxvij[s]-ij[d]
Itm, payde for golde and cotes for Jefferey . .	xiij[s]-iij[d]
Itm, payde to Blakborne and his fellowe for there whytyng	xj[s]-iij[d]
Itm, payde to the other paynters for there whytyng	xj[s]-viij[d]
Itm, payde to harry the glasyer for all his werke	iiij[li]-v[s]-j[d]
Itm, payde to Edmonde Robert for prygge[4] and nayls	iiij[s]-iiij[d]
Itm, payde to Edmonde Robert for ij chests of glasse contaynyng iiij skore and iiij bouches at xviij[d] the bouche	vj[li]-vj[s]
Itm, payde to Edmond Robert for the boke of the pharaffres[5]	x[s]
Itm, for ij boks of Serves[6] in the Quyr	vj[s]-viiij[d]
Sm[m] to[lis] expensarum . . .	xxv[li]-xvj[d]

[1] "Sir Peter."—Doubtless the Incumbent. Hasted has not mentioned him in his list of the Rectors.

[2] [A clause in the Act of Uniformity, passed Jan. 15, 1549, made it "lawful for all men in churches and chapels openly to use Psalms or prayers taken out of the Bible." "This proviso," says Burnet, "was for the singing Psalms, which were translated into verse, and much sung by all who loved the Reformation." But it must also have included the prose version, which did not form part of Edward's books. These two books then may have been prose Psalters, as supplements to the Prayer-book, or Sternhold's first thirty-seven Psalms in verse, published by request of the King.—T. G. F.]

[3] [The prayer for peace was probably at the close of this year's harassing campaign against the Scotch, with the prospect of a coming war with France, which indeed began next year with the siege of Boulogne. There were also serious riots at home this winter, caused by the damage done to agriculture by the suppression of the religious houses.—T. G. F.]

[4] "Prygge," headless nails, or "brads." See the "Rochester Fabric Roll," in Vol. II. p. 116.

[5] The Paraphrase of Erasmus, placed by Cranmer in every church.

[6] [Perhaps the new Communion Office, published March 8th, 1548, and

A.D. 1549–1550.

Accompts made by John Andrewe and Edmunde Hamon, Wardens and Keepers of the Churche goods of Hawkherst, by the space of one hole yere, that ys to saye, from the feast of pentycoste whiche was in the yere of our lorde 1549, unto the same feast then next ensuynge, whiche was in the yere of our lorde 1550, as in the particuler somes hereafter folowynge it doth appere :—

Ffirst, Recyved of Henryck the Joyner for the bough of a box thre	iiij^{d}
Itm, of m^{r} mercer for the gylt of Saynt Lauranc tabernacle	xxiij^{d}
Itm, of Sir Robt for a kanappe of blewe canvas and an old paynted cloth	iij^{s}
Itm, for xix^{li} of old yerronne[1]	xv^{d}
Itm, for iiij handbells[2] wayenge xx^{li}	iiij^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, for Wyll^{a}m Byrtchetts Wyll	iiiij^{s}
Itm, of Thom^{a}s Seceley for the ferme of x^{li} . .	xiij^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, of John Hyckmote for the ferme of v^{li} . .	vj^{s}-viij^{d}
Itm, of Wyll^{a}m Sympson for the ferme of x^{li} . .	ij^{s}-viij^{d}
Itm, of Edmunde Robt for ferme of v^{li}	v^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, of Thomas Page for ferme of iiij^{li}	v^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, of John Keffynche for ferme of xxx^{s} . . .	ij^{s}

Expences and charges layde out and expendyd by the sayd warden the yere aforesayd, as hereafter following :—

Imprims, spent upon our accompt day	xij^{d}
P^{d} to m^{r} mercer for a lode of Alders	viij^{d}
P^{d} for a boke of the nyew ordre[3]	iiij^{s}-ij^{d}

ordered by Council, March 13, to be in use in every church by Easter. It will be observed that these two last items occur at the end of the Churchwarden's year, *i. e.* Whitsuntide, 1549, and evidently in a general settlement with "Edmond Robert." The introduction of these books into the church must have been many months earlier.—T. G. F.]

[1] Yerronne, iron.

[2] Probably four small hand "sanete-bells," or "sacring-bells." There seem to have been four altars at Hawkhurst, viz. the high altar, one in the north and one in the south chancel, and one in St. Nicholas' Chapel.

[3] ["The first Prayer-book of Edward." The first edition, by Whitchurch, was published in May, 1549. Its price, as fixed by the Council,

P^d to John Norden for carcynge a lode of sand .	iij^d
P^d to Stephyn Burges for the yernworke about the poure mens box[1]	v^s
P^d for glasynge belowe in the wyndowe on the south syde	xij^d
P^d to James Sloman for iij dayes helpynge the mason	xij^d
Item, for his boerd then	x^d
Paid to Gracorn for ij hokes for the Vistorie dore	iiij^d
Payd to James Boerne for helpynge the mason one day and for his boerde	vij^d
P^d to same Sloman for helpynge the mason ij dayes and for his boerde	xvj^d

was 2*s.* 2*d.* unbound, and 4*s.* "bound in paste, or boordes covered with calves' lether." The second edition, by Grafton, published in June, was priced at 2*s.* 2*d.* unbound, 2*s.* 10*d.* "bound in forell" (or parchment), 3*s.* 4*d.* "bound in shepes lether," and 4*s.* bound as the first edition. The Hawkhurst copy, then, was bound, the 2*d.* over being most likely the purveyor's "commission." Shepherd (Com. Prayer, Introd. xliii.) is a little wrong on these two editions and their prices: copies of both are in the British Museum, with the order of Council as to price at the end of each. —T. G. F.]

[1] "Poor Men's Box."—Canon 84. Sandhurst "Churchwardens' Book," under the year 1624, gives an account of a "Poor Men's Box." It contained £24. 3*s.* 4*d.*, which was lent out in small sums to poor men to purchase cows, etc. Two Wardens were chosen at Hawkhurst for the "Poor Men's Box," in 1556.—See p. 70. [Kilburne (1659) says:—"In this church also is a box fastened upon a post, and called the Poor man's box, which antiently had four locks thereunto (the key of one of which was kept by the present minister, the keyes of two other of them by the two churchwardens, and the key of the other by one of the parishioners), and in this box were kept the moneys given to the use of the poor, and securities taken for moneys lent thereof by the parish to poor parishioners." We may suppose the box to have had one lock when first made, and, a few items below, we shall find the other three added at two different times. Mr. Lightfoot's extract from the Churchwardens' Book of Sandhurst enables us to understand the constantly recurring entries of money received "for a cow and the ferme for her:" they are evidently repayments from poor parishioners, of money advanced by the churchwardens for the purchase of a cow, with interest for the "ferme," or loan. In the receipts of this year, too, are six items of interest only, paid for similar "fermes," leaving the principal still unpaid. With two exceptions, the interest is at the rate of 6*s.* 8*d.* for £5 (we may suppose, per annum); which was probably the mode in which it was calculated (£6. 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent.). In the remaining two cases it is easy to imagine some set-off.—T. G. F.]

P[d] for ij bus-hells of lyme	viij[s]
P[d] to Mynnois the mason for his worke in the quyre and pavynge in the churche and porches 32 dayes worke	xiij[s]
P[d] to Robt Taylors wyff for his boarde . . .	x[s]
P[d] to Hansse for naylle and nayllynge of the poure mens box	iij[d]
Spent by Sir Robt, Andrewe Batcoke, James Donnck, Rychard Daye, and me, when we went to the Visitation[1]	v[s]-iiij[d]
P[d] to Andrewe Batcoke for a lock to the poure menes box	viij[d]
P[d] to Robt Standen for a thymble to the churche gate	ij[d]
P[d] to Robt Tayler above his wages that we could not gadre for mychaelmas halfe yere	v[s]-x[d]
P[d] to Peter Wodgate for Swaderepe [?] . . .	x[l]
Spent by Sir Robt and Edmunde Hamon when they went to Aysforde for the churche bokes[2]	ij[s]-vj[d]
P[d] to John Bocher for careynge of the bokes to Caunterburie	viij[s]
P[d] to Hansse for the Communon boerde . . .	v[s]
Spent by Sir Robt, Andrewe Batcoke, and me, for goynge to Ayshford	iiij[s]-iiij[d]
P[d] to Rychard Seceley for fellynge and hewynge of an oke upon the more	xviij[d]
P[d] to Edmund Hamon for careynge to tymber to the stage, and spent by us	vj[d]

[1] [A Visitation was ordered immediately after the passing of the Act of Uniformity, which would take place in the spring of 1549. One of the "injunctions" for it, "that the priests should exhort the people to give to the poor," renders the following item very significant. Sir Robert must be another vicar not mentioned by Hasted.—T. G. F.]

[2] ["The Council wrote on Christmas Day (1549) a letter to all the Bishops of England, to this effect:—That . . . all clergymen were required to deliver to such as should be appointed by the King to receive them, all antiphonales, missals, grayles, processionals, manuals, legends, pies, portuasses, journals, and ordinals, after the use of Sarum, Lincoln, or York, or any other private use." (Burnet, Hist. Ref., Nares' ed. vol. ii. p. 227.) We shall see that two "antiphoners" were sold next year, so that there is reason to fear that the delivery, thus chronicled by the churchwardens, was not so sweeping as was ordered.—T. G. F.]

P^d to Rychard Seceley for settynge up part of the benches in the quyre . . . . . iij^d
P^d to Joynner for makynge of the seates on the north syde . . . . . viij^s
P^d to Robt Taylers wyffe for his boerde . . . viij^s-iiij^d
P^d to John Fowle and Robt Spryngett for sawynge of 4^c of boerde . . . . . v^s-iiij^d
P^d them for sawynge of plancks . . . . . viij^d
Lent to Henry Donnck, the which the parish gave hym . . . . . iij^s-iiij^d
Paid more for ij locks to the poure menes box . xj^d
P^d for nayls for the Joynner . . . . . iiij^d
P^d to Robt Standen for mendynge the rynge of the churche dore . . . . . j^d
P^d to Robt Tayler for his wages above that we coulde not gadr for o^r lady day haulfe yere . iiij^s-iij^d
P^d to John mercer for v dayes helpynge in the church . . . . . xvj^d
Itm, ther ys in the handes of Andrewe Badcoke a yeeres rent and . . . . . x^li
Itm, in the hands of Thom^as Seceley . . . . x^li
Itm, in the hands of John Hyckmote . . . . v^li
Itm, in the hands of John Sloeman . . . . . x^li
Itm, in the hands of Thom^as Page . . . . . iiij^li
Itm, in the hands of Wyll^am Sympson . . . . x^li
Itm, in the hands of John Keffynch . . . . xxx^s
Spent by Sir Robt when he went to Canterbury to delyvr our bokes . . . . . ii^s-viij^d

1550 to 1551.

Accompts made by John Andrewe and Edmunde Hamon, wardens and kepers of the churche goods of Hawkherst, by the space of one hole yere, that ys for to say, frome the feast of Pentycoste whiche was in the yere of our Lord 1550, unto the same feast then next ensuynge, whiche was in the yere of our Lorde 1551, as in the pyculer forms hereafter followynge appereth :—

Imprimis, sold to Edmunde Robert ij Antiphoners[1] for . . . . . xx^s

[1] The Antiphonal was a psalm-book with the notes, called from the alternations in responses.

Sold to Thomas Robert one c of wax save iij^{li} for . . li^{s}-x^{d}
Receyved of Thomas Mercer, the bocher, on Witsonday even, for the bequeyth of Byrtchett . . iiij^{s}
Receyved of James Boerne for wax . . . . . ij^{s}
Receyved of Edmunde Robert, for breakynge of the grounde in the church for his father . . vj^{s}-viij^{d}

1550–1551.

Expences and charges leyde out and expendyd by the said wardens, the yere aforesaid, as hereafter foloweth :—

First to be remembred, that ther ys in the handes of Andrewe Batcoke . . . . . x^{li}

Then follow the names of nine other persons holding money belonging to the Church.

Item, spent at o^{r} last account . . . . . xxij^{d}
Item, p^{d} for ij psalter bokes . . . . . iij^{s}-x^{d}
Item, p^{d} to Alexsaunder Gylberd and John Standen for settynge up of the foermes for ladds before the seates, and for mendynge of seats, for haulfe a day ther wages and meate and drynke, and for ij^{d} worth of nayle . . . . . xij^{d}
Item, spent when we went to the courte . . . . iij^{s}-iiij^{d}
Item, p^{d} to John Hickmote for my lorde of Canterbures boke[1] . . . . . xviij^{d}
Item, spent when we vewed the Vestements in the churche . . . . . iij^{d}
Item, p^{d} to John Browne for ledther for a bawderyck[2] iiij^{d}
Item, p^{d} to James Browne for meltynge of wax . . iiij^{d}
Item, delyvered to John Greylen and to Rychard Jansson for their releefe for eyther of them iij^{s}-iiij^{d}, facit . . . . . vj^{s}-viij^{d}
Item, pay^{d} to Robt Standen for mendynge of the bell whylls . . . . . viij^{d}
Item, p^{d} for a Deske and wrytyngs of the quyrs . ii^{s}-iiij^{d}

From 1551 to 1554.

Accounts rendered by John Andrewe and Wyll^{a}m Gybbon,

[1] Probably "The Forty-two Articles," published in 1551, and generally attributed, nearly in their entirety, to Cranmer.

[2] Bawderyck, a girdle.

wardens and kep[s] of the church goods of Hawkherst, ther by the space of three years, that ys to say, from the feast of Penticost which was in the yere of our Lorde 1551, unto the same feast in the yere of o[r] Lorde 1554, of all the Remayndre that ther apptayned to the church aforesayde, which was xlix[li]-vj[s]-iij[d], wherof was lost by reason of the fall of money x[li]-vj[s]-v[d].

Rest	xxxviij[li]-xix[s]-x[d]
Receyved more of John Benett for iij yeres' Rent	xij[s]

Expenses and chargs leyd out and expended by the said wardens, by the space afore said, as hereafter foloweth :—

Spent at our accompt day an[o] 1551	iij[s]-iij[d]
Spent upon Sharppe the brotherer	ij[d]
P[d] for prygge	j[d]
Paid for ij bell ropes	iiij[s]
Spent at the visitation	ij[s]-iij[d]
P[d] for a boke of the newe ordre[1]	iij[s]
P[d] for Regester boke of paper	x[d]
P[d] to Robert Standen for brodds	iij[d]
P[d] to Rychard Seceley for makynge of the church gate, the vestorie dore, and for ij[c] of nayll . .	iij[s]-viij[d]
P[d] to Robt Standen for a payer of keyes to the Vestory dore	ix[d]
P[d] for a locke for the same dore	vj[d]
P[d] to Thom[a]s Seceley for the ways to Highgate .	iij[li]
P[d] to the glasyer for mendynge of the bell house wyndowe and in the churche besids	xiij[s]-iiij[d]
P[d] for a key to a lock in the quyre	iiij[d]
Spent at the visitation	iij[s]-iiij[d]
P[d] for a nother boke of ordre	
Spent at iij apparances before the Commissioners at Cranebroke	iij[s]-x[d]

[1] ["The New Service," or "King Edward's Second Book," was published in 1552, and ordered to be in use from All Saints' Day. Its price was 2*s.* 6*d.* in quires, 3*s.* 4*d.* in "forell," and 4*s.* in leather. Copies of the second edition were 2*s.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.*, respectively. Some "commission" seems as before to have been charged to the churchwardens. A little further on we find them buying another copy, but the price is unfortunately lost.—T. G. F.]

P^d to Thom^as Whatman for Communion bread and wyne . . . . . v^s

P^d to Thom^as Parck towards men's chargs for mendynge of the noysome wayes . . . . . xxx^s

P^d more to Thom^as Whatman for Communion bread and wyne . . . . . viij^s-iij^d

Spent at a communication when the compt was deferred to a nother day . . . . . ij^s-ij^d

Spent at the delyvere of o^r copes at Cranbroke[1] . xviij^d

Spent the next day ther in delyveringe of an Invertorie of the copes and church goods . . . . vj^d

P^d to Master mercer for wrytynge of the same Inventore . . . . . vj^d

P^d for the pformynge of the saxten's wags at Easter ij^s-vj^d

P^d to Thom^as Standen for yerron to amend the clock and for wyer to the same . . . . . iiij^d

Spent when we rode to Charynge . . . . . xiij^d

Spent at the visitation at Hetcorne . . . . . ij^s-iiij^d

P^d more to Thom^as Seceley for the rest of his charge that he demanded for mendynge of the wayes . vj^s

P^d to Thom^as mercer, draper, for the like . . . xv^s

P^d to Sr. Robert for parshemynt and wrytynge of an Inventorie . . . . . viij^d

P^d more at sundrye tyme for Communion bread and wyne . . . . . xxiij^d

P^d to Rychard Seceley for mendynge of the frame abowt the great bell . . . . . x^d

P^d to Wyll^am Blacknall, for yerron to make the grate to the church gates . . . . . vij^s-iiij^d

P^d more for Communion bread and wyne . . . . ix^d

P^d to John Awodd for goynge to Battell for bokes[2] xij^d

[1] [In 1553, a few months before Edward's death, "visitors were appointed to examine what church-plate, jewels, and other furniture was in all cathedrals and churches . . . and to sell copes and altar-cloths, and deliver all the rest of the plate and jewels to the King's Treasurer." (Burnet, Hist. Ref., Nares' edition, vol. ii. p. 345). Cranbrook must have been their head-quarters for this district.—T. G. F.]

[2] [A very significant item, showing Mary's accession. The church and advowson had belonged to Battle Abbey till the Reformation, when Henry gave it to his new college of Ch. Ch. With the return of the old religion we see it again referred to Battle as its head-quarters. Immediately follows a long succession of purchases of Popish "implements;" two albs

P[d] more to Blacknall for a nother barr of yeron to performe the worke	xxij[s]
P[d] to Robt Gawyn for ornaments pertaynyng to an albe	xiiij[d]
P[d] to Walter Heule for a Masse boke	xij[s]
P[d] to John Benett for workynge of the barres for the grates	iiij[s]
P[d] to John Freeman for fetchynge of a crosse at Hempsted[1]	iiij[d]
P[d] for ij small earthen potts	j[d]
P[d] to Bolt for makynge of viij bawderycks . . .	xvj[d]
Paid for a manuell	iiij[s]-vj[d]
Itm, for ij crwetts	x[d]
Itm, for cloth to make an amys	xj[d] ob
Itm, for dressynge of an albe and a gyrdle . . .	iiij[d]
Itm, for makynge of the Aulter	iiij[s]-iiij[d]
P[d] to Thomas Orglasse for ij vestments	xx[s]
Itm, for iij busshells of lyme	xviij[d]
Itm, for our expencs goynge to Ayshford . . .	vij[s]-viij[d]
P[d] John Hyckmote for ij towells	xvij[d]
Spent at the la[e]st visitation at Ayshford	xx[d]
P[d] for a holi water styck	j[d]
P[d] to Edmunde Robert at our laest accompt, for a Cope and a vestement of whyte dammaske . .	xlvj[s]-viij[d]
P[d] to John Hyckmots wiff for a Corporas cloth[2] . .	xiij[d]

are mentioned, an amice, a cope, a stole; baldrics, and "corporalia;" a mass-book, a "processional," and two "portasses;" a cross, an altar, and a "holy-water stick." We may date these items early in the spring of 1554, when, Wyat's attempt being suppressed and Mary firm on the throne, the Act repealing King Edward's laws was passed and the old service restored. In Kent at least, Wyat's own Kent, we may well suppose that there would be no unnecessary alacrity for the change.—T. G. F.]

[1] Hempsted is in the adjoining parish of Benenden.

[2] ["Corporas" (corpores, a few items further), the "corporale," or napkin, with which the sacred elements were covered on the altar. (See Ducange's Glossarium, *ad verb.*) Our own Lanfranc gives some curious orders to the Benedictines concerning the washing of these "corporalia." Brazen vessels were to be kept for this alone; the water was to be thrown into the "sacrarium;" the greatest care to be taken that no dust settle on them while drying. If in the administration of the sacrament any wine fell on the "corporale," it was to be carefully washed, and the monks were to drink the water; then to be washed twice more, and the water thrown into the "sacrarium." Castigations and other penances were ordered for

P[d] to Thomas Standen for new laynge the gudgyn of the great bell[1]	viij[d]
P[d] to John Goodman for halffe a horsse hyd . . .	xvj[d]
P[d] to Thomas Page for a corpores and a stole . .	xij[d]
P[d] to John Robyn for vj dayes worke abowte the grats at the churche gates	ij[s]-iiij[d]
P[d] for his meate and drynck vj dayes	ij[s]
P[d] for fetchynge of the yerron from Roberts brydge	vj[d]
P[d] more to James Dounck	vj[d]
Pay[d] more to Thom[a]s Bocher for ij latten candlestycks	iij[s]
P[d] to tille for his Fees for a sitation and spent w[t] hym then	ij[s]-vij[d]
Layd out by me when we went to Caunterbury . .	xv[s]-iiij[d]
Paid more for a payer of porties[2]	iij[s]-viij[d]
Spent at the visitation at Cranbroke	ij[s]-j[d]
P[d] to Percey for a sitacion	vij[d]
Layd out by Will[a]m Gebbon when we went to Caunterbury for John Robyn, Thomas mercer, James Dunck, and John Andrewe	ix[d]
P[d] more for a prossessione[3]	ij[s]
P[d] for an earthen pott	j[d]

A.D. 1556.

The paryshons have chosen wardens for the power mens box, Thomas Secsly and John Godeman, for this yere, and hope to make ther accoumpts as the wardens doith.[4]

the offender, and certain repetitions of Psalms and Collects for all others present. (Lanfranci Opera. Dacher. Decreta pro ordine S. Benedicti, capp. 6, 10.)—T. G. F.]

[1] ["Gudgeon," the pivot by which the bell is suspended, *teste* H. T. Ellacombe, in 'Notes and Queries,' August 8, 1863.]

[2] ["Portuis, porte-hois, port-hose, portasse," a breviary. See the extract from the Council's letter to Cranmer, p. 64, note 2. The word is common in pre-Reformation writers.

"In his hand his portesse still he bare,
That was much worn, but therein little read,
For of devotion he had little care."

CHAUCER, *The Shipman's Tale.*

I have never seen it later than Camden.—T. G. F.]

[3] ["Procession," "processional," a Litany.]

[4] There are no accounts of these Wardens in the book.

Accounts of George Scott and Edmond Duke, Wardens from 1558–59.

Itm, p^{d} for the payntyng of the Rowde . . . . . xxxvj^{s}-viij^{d}
Itm, p^{d} to Lowys wedow for bred and drynke . . iiij
Itm, p^{d} for whyte lether for the bells . . . . . xv^{d}
Itm, for iiij c̃ of iij^{d} nayle for the churche . . . . xv^{d}
Itm, for c̃ v^{d} nayle . . . . . v^{d}
Itm, p^{d} Wy^{m} Sprynget for y^{t} he layd out upon a crossecloth in London . . . . . ij^{s}
Itm, for goyng twyse to Caunterbery to the curt . x^{s}-viij^{d}
Itm, p^{d} for a bock of the Artycholls[1] . . . . . j^{d}
Itm, p^{d} to Richard Scesley for makyng of a skaffalld to paynt the Rowde . . . . . iiij^{d}

Rec^{d} for ij thowsande of shingell solde to Boocher the shingler . . . . . xvij^{s}-vj^{d}

A.D. 1559–60.

The accounts made the seventh day of June, 1560, by Edmonde Ducke and Thomas Merser, drapper, the wardens, etc., etc. . . . . .

Itm, p^{d} for makinge the banderyckes to freman . xiij^{d}
P^{d} for iij c̃ of 9 nayel . . . . . ix^{d}
P^{d} Robert Tayller for the shingler boord . . . . iij^{s}
P^{d} to the shingler for shinglinge . . . . . xj^{s}-xj^{d}
P^{d} for a Servis boocke[2]. . . . . v^{s}
P^{d} John Robert for bringing home the book . . ij^{d}

[1] [This is the first intimation of the accession of Elizabeth. Observe that nevertheless the rood is newly painted after this purchase, Elizabeth being well known to be tender of images, and her injunction against them not being issued till the Visitation of the summer of 1559. Later still, Edwin Sandys, afterwards Archbishop of York, remonstrated with the Queen on the crucifix still kept in her private chapel, and seems to have obtained its removal, after some displeasure on her part. (Letter of Sandys, in Burnet's Collection.) The reader of these accounts will not fail to be struck with the significant absence at this date of those continual items of sale and purchase of church goods which crowd the page at the accessions of Edward and Mary, as consistent with the temperate and unrevolutionary spirit in which Elizabeth and her counsellors began their return to the principles of the Reformation.—T. G. F.]

[2] ["Elizabeth's Book," published May, 1559. Note that it cost more than Edward's books.]

P[d] for a spade for the church	xij[d]
P[d] for expensys at the visitation att Asheforth the frydaye after barthilmewe day[1]	xvij[s]-iiij[d]
P[d] freman for mendinge the north gatte	x[d]
P[d] more for naylles for the gatt	ij[d]
P[d] the somener for his fee	iiij[d]
P[d] the glasyer of Rye for mending the glas wyndowes	iiij[s]-viij[d]
P[d] for wyne to the Communyon	xviij[s]
P[d] for the bottell	iiij[d]
Itm, for mendinge the Syrples	ij[d]
P[d] for a boocke of Artyckles[2]	vj[d]
P[d] for a cheste to kepe the regester book in . .	ij[s]-viij[d]
P[d] for making towe bellwhilles	x[s]
P[d] for bred and drynck when they wer sett up . .	vij[d]
P[d] for making clen the church	ij[s]-vj[d]
Itm, for mendnge the clock	x[d]
P[d] freman for caringe the clock to Gouderst . .	iiij[d]
P[d] for mackinge o[r] accounte book	ij[d]

1560.

Resevyd by the sayed churchwardens of Edmonde Roberte for sertayn stones w[ch] were part of the alter stones	vj[s]-viij[d]
Mone of Thomas Merser, boocher, for byrchetts will	iiij[s]
Rc[d] mone of Thomas Newenton for the bequeyth of Rychard bacheller, and was dewe att ester last past	ij[s]

No accounts between 1560 and 1568; they have apparently been destroyed. See Mr. Courthope's remark at p. 55.

1568.

It. payd Stephan Atken atcordynge to the order made for mayntenunce of the clocke	xx[s]

[1] [This would be in August, and was, no doubt, the Royal Visitation by High Commission, ordered at the end of June, 1559, to carry out the Queen's mandates as to church matters. It seems to have been delayed so long after her accession by her reluctance to give up the images.—T. G. F.]

[2] [These must still be the old Forty-two Articles of Edward's reign. The revision was not till 1562.]

It. payd atcordynge to the entent of Byrchetts wyll to Thomas Merete iij^{s}-iiij^{d}, to Stephan bechynge and Edmunde Owyn iij^{s}-iiij^{d}, to Thomas fylpott ij^{s}-vj^{d}, Edwarde Benett xij^{d} . . . . . x^{s}-ij^{o}
Layd out for ij bell roopes' . . . . . iiij^{s}
Layd out to Wyllm Sloman for one loode of wood ij^{s}-viij^{d}
Layd out this yere for paper . . . . . ij^{d}
Mem, that Stephen Atken owethe unto the parysh of hawkherst, for that he hath nott suffycyently repayred nor kept the clock[1] . . . . . xx^{s}

1570.

M^{d}, that the churchwardens do demand the legacie of Richard Arvates w^{h} the Vicar of Bennenden bequethed to this parishe.

Thomas Teuky.

1573.

It. to Goldsmith for a bell clapper . . . . . ij^{s}-ij^{d}
It. for a new whyle for the great bell . . . . . vij^{s}-iiij^{d}
Itm, for a book called the Forme of Comon prayer iij^{d}

1574.

Itm, for makyng the partycyon of the chauncell lower and makyng the Rayles about the place of the Comunyon table, as aperethe by hys byll . . . liij^{s}-vj^{d}
Whereof the sayd churchwarden receaved for sartayne tymber that was taken downe of the partycyon, and for fyve square stones solde by the churchwardens to Wyllyam Playfere . . . . vj^{s}-viij^{d}
Itm, for a Settell soulde to Rychard Raynoldes . . xvj^{d}
Itm, Receaved for thre seates . . . . . iij^{s}
Itm, Receaved of others towards the repayryng of the chauncell . . . . . xij^{s}

1576.

It. Thomas Newington for one year's rent due at thannuntiation last, by the will of Rich Bacheler. ij^{s}
It. Edmonde Woodgat, Edward Badcock, John

[1] The above entry also occurs the next year.

Duke, John Hamon, payd for theyre seats to belong to theyre houses . . . . . .
It. Goodman Petter for his seate . . . . . iiij^{s}

1577.

Thomas Newington for 1 year's rent due at thannunciacion[1] last, by the will of Richard batcheller ij^{s}

1582.

Yt is to be Remembred that Master Scott, Master boyse, and Thomas Petter hathe eche of them Recevede one keye of the doore and chest where the Composysyon and other the Evydence beloungyng to the hole Tennanure of Hawkeherst, whereof Master Scott hath the great keye of the doore and Master boyse and Thomas Petter hath the to smale keyes of the chest and Richerd grenell the other small keye of the cheste.[2]

1586.

Itm, that the sayd Richard Boyse, gent., chargeth himselfe to have received of Chrystofer Douncke, for a olde clothe of sylke beloungyng to the Church of Hawkherst . . . . . x^{s}

1598.

Itm, for a Regester booke of parchment[3] . . . . xxxvj^{s}

[1] In 1580. "Annuncyacyon of the blessed Vyrgyn Mary."

[2] In 1591 is a similar entry to above:—. . . . . "three small keys of the chest wherin do lye the evidences belonging to the whole tenants. . . . . Thomas Pavyer hath the key of the upper dore, Richard Reynolds hath the key of the lower door." [Kilburne explains this:—"Over the North Porch of this Church is a roome (antiently called the Treasury) wherein were and (1659) still are (laid up in a chest) several antient writings . . . concerning the tenants of the twelve Dens (in and near this Parish) in Wye liberty, and concerning lands and other rights, belonging particularly to this Parish. The Chest aforesaid had antiently three locks, and the keyes of the doore of the roome, and of two of the said three locks, were kept by three Parishioners (tenants of Wye liberty), and the other key of the chest was kept by one of the churchwardens."—T. G. F.]

[3] This Register still exists, and is in excellent preservation. It contains the baptisms, marriages, and burials, and begins with the year 1552. The first forty-six years were transcribed from the paper register purchased in 1551–2. (See p. 67 of these Accounts.)

1650.

Received of Butcher, the Brazier, of Cranbrooke, for the lead of the old font[1] and for old brasse . 13s/1

1671.

Item, p^d for 3 quarts of wine for two Sacraments . 6s-6d
P^d for two quarts of Muskadon[2] for one Sacrament 5s-4d
P^d for two quarts of Muskaden for one Sacrament . 5s-4d

1673.

Itm, P^d to W^m Whatman for 8 quarts of Clarett usd att Christmas and Easter 8s-0d
P^d W^m Whatman for Ribbon and plumes for y^e boyes y^t went y^e bounds 5s-6d
Allowed Rich Cryer for vittles and beere when we went y^e bounds 1s/0
P^d for Clock Ropes y^t wayed nine pounds and a halfe 3s/10
Gave to two souldiers y^t ware under y^e Duke of Monmouth command 6d
Gave to two seamen y^t were taken by the Dutch . 6d
Gave to 3 seamen and a woman and child taken by y^e Dutch 1s/6d

1675.

Received by Thankfull Tharpe, Churchwarden in the year 1675, of Richard Sharpe, of Bennenden, the sume of one pound for shouting of a hare.[3]
Paid for a houre glass for y^e Church 0s-7d

1678.

Paid Will Spice for his horse jorney ffor M^r Pleydell[4] to the visitation 2s-6d

[1] This font is still preserved, and stands at the west end of the nave; it is Perpendicular, and octagonal. On the sides are shields and the Tudor rose alternately. Three of the shields are charged with a cross, a chevron, and a saltire respectively. The shaft is buttressed, and the base plain, of one step.

[2] 1693, "Paid for five bottles of Muskadine, 13s 4d."

[3] The above sum was distributed by the Churchwardens among sixteen poor parishioners.

[4] Vicar of Hawkhurst. This is a frequent item in the accounts.

August 24. Paid for an Act to bury in Woollen . 4d
March 26. Paid for a Book to Register the burialls in woollen 2s-6d

1681.

Dec. 30. Paid to relieve Robert Cusen, of farden in Norfolke, upon sight of his certificate, which testified that the sea breake in and drowned five hundred acres of land, and catttell, the losse whereof amounted unto two thousand five hundred pounds and upwards 5s-0

1682.

Paid Phinehas Pankhurst for sixteene bottles of wine and seventeene breads for ye Communions . £1-0-1
Receeived of James Ward, borshoulder for the hundred of Sillbrutenden, money that he received of Edward Roades[1] for drawing beere without Lycence, the sum of one pound, in the yeare of our Lord, 1682.

[Then follow the names of fifteen persons, chiefly widows, to whom it was distributed.]

A.D. 1686.

Paid for 15 bottles of wine 17s-6d
Paid for 16 breads 1s-4d
Paid Mr Roberts man for killing a fox 1-0
Paid John Keel for killing a fox 1-0
Paid Mr Pledell for a Comon Prayer book . . . 9-0

A.D. 1687.

Paid Tho. Russell for a new clapper to the great bell, 55lbs £1-7s-0
Paid Mr Roberts man for killing 6 foxes 6s-0

A.D. 1689.

Paid the Sumner for 2 books for ye fast 4s-0

[1] In 1689, one Edward Rodes, probably the same man, was fined £1. 10s. for the like offence, by the Churchwarden, Dan. Collisone.

Paid y^e^ Sumner for an order to alter the prayer booke . . . . . 1^s^-0

A.D. 1690.

Paid to relieve 9 dutchmen,[1] on sight of their certificate 2-0

Paid to redeem 11 men which had beene slaves in Turkeyon . . . . . 1^s^-6^d^

1691.

Paid for a book and a proclamation for the discontinuing of the fast . . . . . 2^s^-6^d^

Paid M^r^ Wiledish for the surpless, as his bill at large appeareth £3-10-0

Paid Jane Robinsone and her 2 children, who were burnt out of their house in Ireland, upon sight of their certificate[2] 2-0

1694.

Paid the sumner for a prayer booke . . . . . 0-8^d^

1698.

Paid John Clare, who came with a certificate under severale hands and seals, to redeeme Luke Ogly, a minister, who was goeing to New England with his goods and taken by y^e^ Turkes and kept as a slave there . . . . . 3^s^/6^d^

P^d^ y^e^ Sumner for a Book of Prayers for y^e^ fast, y^e^ Bishops letter, a proclamation, and a Breife for y^e^ french protestants . . . . . 2^s^/6^d^

P^d^ to releive a wounded souldier y^t^ came from Flanders w^th^ a pass . . . . . 0-7^d^

1699.[3]

P^d^ Major Cornwell towards y^e^ ransom of his son, M^r^ Rob^t^ Cornwell, out of Turkey 2/6

1707.

Received thirteen shillings and four pence of Tho. Baldey, that

[1] There are many other entries of relief to Dutchmen.

[2] Many other entries like the above.

[3] Many "sufferers by water" relieved this year.

he was convicted for before y^e^ Justice for goeing with six horses in length, and is disburst by us Tho. Chittenden and Tho. Mitten.

[Then follow the names of eight persons.]

1708.

Aug. 15^th^. Received of M^r^ Robert Turley for burrying of Widow Collisson in linnen . . . . . £2-10^s^-0

1708.

May 23. For four bottles of Claret and four loaves for Whitesunday . . . . . 8^s^-4^d^
Oct. 24^h^. for four bottles of tent wine and four loaves 12^s^-4

[Then follow two other entries the same as the last, viz. for wine and bread, Dec. 25th and April 24th.]

1709.

Paid Mr. Sandhurst for writeing the Poor Book . 2^s^/0

1714.[1]

Paid for a procliamation to pray for the Prince of Wales . . . . . 1^s^/-
Paid for a Procliamation to pray for the Issue . . 1^s^/-
Paid for a Procliamation to pray for the Unity of the Church . . . . . 1^s^/-
Relieved a Minister's Widow and four children . . 1^s^/-
Paid for a Prockliamation for a Thanksgiving and for a new form of Prayer . . . . . 2^s^/-
Paid for a Prockliamation to be Read against Swearing . . . . . 1^s^/-
Spent at the Swan a-making of the Book . . . 1^s^/6

A Decree made in 1527, by Archbishop Warham.

M^d^ That in the yere of our Lorde m^i^ v^c^ xxvij, m^r^ Drien[2] beynge person, ther rose a contencion betwene the said person and the parochyans aboute the Fyndynge of a Surples, wher as the

[1] [Accession of George I.]
[2] [Another Vicar to add to Hasted's list.]

said person would forced the parishe to Fynde for hym or the curate a surples w^t^ sleves the whiche the parishe denyed beynge before accustomed to Fynde but onely a Rochett, wherupon the said person denyed the Fyndynge of the Clerck. This matter beynge brought before the bisshoppe Warrame dyde then determen and w^t^ the said person and parochyans the bysshope decreed that from thence forth the parishe should ever after fynd the Curate or person one Sleved Surplys, and the person to Fynde continewally every yere for clerks wages fortie shyllyngs an alwayes the parishe to chose the Clerck. Present at Knoll at this conclusion takyn these persons folowynge :—

George Congeherst, gentleman
Edmund Robert the elder
Thom^a^s Mercer
Wyll^a^m Mercer
John Secsley
Wyll^a^m Baseden
John Norden
Wyll^a^m Smyth
Nycholas Ovene
John Robyn
Edwarde Dounck
Thom^a^s mercer Jwnor
Edmunde Weaner

II.—The Treading of the 5 Denns in Hawkehurst, XXII. Hen. VII., 1507.

From the ancient MS. chartulary belonging to the Parish Church of St. Laurence, entitled "Copie of Divers Patents, Graunts, and other Deeds, etc., touchyng Wye, Hawkhurst, etc."

This is the treadinge of the five Denns within Hawkhurst w^th^in the Frauncheis of the Abbott of Battell.

First the Denn of Hawkhurst is troden by the tenants of the same denn, first by John Mercer the elder in the name of George and William Basenden, Edmond Congehurst, Robert Frenshe, Laurance Toknashe, tenants of the same denn the xvj^th^ daie of November in the xxij yere of the Rigne of Kinge Henry the vij^th^.

Hawkehurst.

First the forsaied Tenants have begon to tread them out, first begin at Cokshetebridge,[1] and so take all the strete up to Highgate Crosse, and then from the saied Crosse take the south side of the strete eastward till ye come to a gate of the lands of the heires of John Hensell caled Hawkehurst gate, and then take southwards by the east hedge of the saied lands of the heirs of John Hensell, between the saied lands and the lands of George Mercer from hedge to hedge and gill till ye come to a wood of John Mercer the elder caled Whitdownewood, and then torne westward by the gill deviding betwene the lands of the heirs of John Hensell, George Mercer, and John Mercer, and the saied lands and woods called Whitedowne of the said John Mercer, till ye come to a River w^ch^ River devideth the saied denn and the denn of Witheringehope, and then turne west against the streame of the River till ye come to a baye of John Mercer, and through the ponds of the saied John Mercer as the River runneth till ye come to the said Cokeshetebridge wherat was began first.

Weueringhope.

The denn of Weveringhope is troden the same daie by John Mercer the elder, John Mercer the younger in the name of Edmond Roberts, John Sesseley, Vincent Cockewell, Thomas, Philpott, Walter Crothall, and Robert Newnam the younger.

First begin at Cockshetebridge and so kepe the River still eastwards till ye come to the streate at Risden bridge, and from the saied bridge as the water runneth till ye come to a bridge caled Collett's bridge, and from the saied bridge as the water runneth betwene Kent and Sussex till ye come to the east of a garden of Edmond Roberts under Birslee wood, and there take up northward by the hedge and dike between the saide Edmond and George Roberts as the water runneth down from the ponds at Coodings, and from thence as the water runneth till ye come at the west side of a diehouse of George Roberts, and from the saied little streame directly through the lands and gardens of the parsonage and through the Churchyarde till ye come to a stone that standeth at the north side of the Churchyerde in the waye from the Churche to Delmynden,

[1] Now called "Cockshot bridge."

and from the saied stone directly over the moore till ye come to the River that runneth to Cockshebridge.

DELMYNDEN.

This is the treadinge of the denn of Delmynden, troden uppon S^nt^ Clement's daye in the xxij^th^ yere of the Reigne of Kinge Henrie the vij^th^ by Edmond Congehurst and Edmond Standen Bedills, and James Hamond, Thomas Whatman, and Lawrence Sessley.

First begin at North-hale Crosse[1] and so kepe the streete towards the south till ye come to Kentford hedge, and then there take west as the River runneth between Kent and Sussex till ye come to a bridge besids Brooke gate caled Bowldnell bridge, and then turne north by a little water streme at the west side of the strete till ye come to a corner of a pece of land of Thomas Philpott cale^d^ Downwell, and so by a valley in the same pece katercorner[2] over the saied pece of land, and so take a little nicke of an other pece of land till ye come directly unto an oake standinge in the streate uppon a x Rodds from Kent stone[3] at Sicocks hoth, and then turn east directly from the saied oake unto an other oake standing in the east hedge of the saied pece of land caled Downwell by estimacion iij Rodds from the north east corner of the saied pece of land, and from that oake directly through a pece of land of Robert Sesele that boundeth w^th^ the streete round about, and so from the saied pece of land directly by the midd of the streete till ye come w^th^in a Rodd of the north side of a barne of the heires of Laurence Luccas, and there take east by the saied north side of the barn and so by the south side of the kitchin of the saied heires and so directly through a garden of the saied heires into the lands of Willm Sesseley unto a stone standing in a pece of land of the Abbotts of Battell caled Selmished, and so fro the saied stone over the saied pece of land into a wood of the seied Abbots

[1] [Kilburn mentions five crosses in this parish:—Badcock's Cross, Cook's or Philpot's Cross, Skelcrouch Cross, Highgate Cross, and Pipsden Cross. This document, more than a century before his date, gives us North-hale Cross, Priest's Cross, or Podscrouch, and Virgin's Cross, possibly older names for three of the same.—T. G. F.]

[2] [Note the use of this old Kentish word. To this day we talk in Kent of "katering" across a field, going "kater-wise," etc. It is a corruption of "quatre," and means "taking the two opposite of four corners," "going diagonally."—T. G. F.]

[3] [The county boundary-stone, still standing on Seacox Heath.]

called Littlewood unto a banke by the seied wood wherat ij little stremes meete, and then kepe as the said streme runneth till ye come to the streete caled the Durborn strete, and then turne south as the streete goeth till ye come to Northgate Crosse wherat ye first began.

Seseley.

This denn is troden out by John Sesseley sonn of Henry Sesseley in the nams of Stephen Sessely, Willm Sesseley, John Standen, Willm Buckhurst, Thomas Newman, Willm Tolehurst, Robert Amell in the name of Thomas Amell.

First begin at Frenche wherat the streme taketh out of the streete by the east hedge of the lands of Helwyse Standen and so kepe the streete west till ye come to a crosse caled Preist Crosse als Poddescrouche and so by Virgin's Crosse, and so from the saied crosse take downe the streete sowthwest till ye come where the waye goeth acrosse the strete, and then turne up to the upper stile in the saied strete and there take west by the hedge of Thomas Whatman directly into the hedge of the heires of Thomas Steevyn and so directly unto the hedge of the lands of Edmond Roberts, and unto an oke of the said hedge of Edmond Roberts and fro the saied oke directly over a little meddowe of the heires of Thomas Sprott right into the streete caled little Downboorne by estimacion three Rodds at the sowth side of a great oake in the saied streete, and there at the west side of the saied streete take a little streme that cometh out of a wood caled little wood and kepe the saied little streme till ye come to a banke where ij little water stremes meete in the saied wood, and so fro the saied point directly unto a stone that standeth at the upper side of Selmisham, and fro the saied streme directly through the lands of Willm Sesseley into a garden of the heires of Laurence Loccas and directly by the south of the kitchin of the saied heires and directly into the high streete by the north side of the barne of the saied heires, and then take west till ye come to a feilde of Robert Sesseley (where the streete goeth rounde about) over the mid. of the saied feilde directly unto an oke that standeth by the west side of the streete in the hedge of the lands of Thomas Philpott caled Downnell, and so to an other oke that standeth by estimacion tenn rodds from Kent stone, and so from the saied Kent Stone Sicocks hoth, till ye come to an other stone

by estimacion ij Rodds and half from the hedge and bank of the heires of Simon Graunt, and so kepe west by the saied hedge along by the saied heth till ye come to a poynt . . cker and then take north by the dike and banke there till ye come to a parke pale of Mr George Guyldford, and so kepe the saied pale till ye come to a place caled gate Huttock till ye come to a poynt of the Heyth, and at the saied poynt leave the parke pale and take east by the hedge and dike there directly till ye come to a stomlett(?) caled Stonehamwood of the heires of Symon Graunt at the south side of the saied Stomlett, and so directly till ye come to a birche standing in the north east corner of a feilde of Stephen Sesseley, and so from the saied birch forsake the hedge and dike and kepe at the south side of the saied hedge and banke directly by the upper side of a valley till ye come to a feilde caled the Redes, and so directly by the upper side of a valley in the saied feild directly to a beeche in the saied feild, and from the saied beeche unto a gate in Soperslane,[1] and so kepe the lane east till ye come to a gate and hedge at Hokeredge and so kepe hedge north betwene little Hokeredge and Watmyns feilde, and so from hedge to dike directly unto the fowrth parte of Trendley ponde and there take the olde watercoorse till ye come to the River that runneth from the Fullingmill in Soperslane, and so from poynt wherat the ij rivers meete take east over an ende of a meddowe of the heires of Henry Newenden directly unto an hedge at the north side of the meddow, and so directly till ye come to the garden of Willm Tolehurst and by the north hedge of the saied garden into the King's streete and so cross over the streete unto a streme that runneth at the east side of the strete, and so kepe the saied streme by the east side of the burgate hole and garden of Thomas Amell, and so kepe the saied streme till ye come wherat the said streme turneth south into the River, and so kepe fro the turninge of the saied streme by the north side of a meddowe of the said Thomas Amell till ye come to a hedge and dike between Thomas Amell and Laurence Bourne, and so by the same hedge till ye come to the River and then kepe the River till ye come to an hedge betwen Henherstwood and the land of Thomas Amell, and so kepe the saied hedge from hedge to hedge directly till ye come to Frensch where ye first began.

[1] "Sopers-lane" is N.W. of the parish, in the direction of Bedgebury.

AMBOLDISHERST.

The denn of Amboldisehurst is troden the saied daie that the denn of Hawkehurst is troden, by George Roberts, Robert Graunt, Emond Standen in the name of John Duke, Willm Springett.

First begin at the River that cometh to Cockshete bridge and so directly as the stone standeth besides the Churchyerd over the Moore to the saied stone, and fro the saied stone directly through the churchyerde and so through the parsonage garden and meddowe till ye come to a little streme at the west side of a Dyhowse of George Roberts, and so kepe the saied streme as the water runneth till ye come to the river that devideth Kent and Sussex, and so kepe the river that runneth between Kent and Sussex till ye come to a bridge at Kent forde caled . . . . . turne northwards by the streete as the streete goeth till ye come to a crosse caled north hale crosse, and then take eastward by the hedge and dike betwene Nicholas Pendo and James Hamond, and so from hedge to hedge as the foote waye goeth till ye come to a forstall at Swyte, and so take the hedge and dike at Swyte and the northside of the forstall so fro the east ende of the saied forstall directly unto a banke wherat there was sometyme a howse standinge at Swyte, and fro the saied banke directly unto a little valley in the saied feild wherat the saied howse stode, as by the saied little valley as the valley lyeth till ye come to an hedge at the east ende of the saied feilde and then turne northwards by the saied hedge, and then turne east by the hedge and dike unto an ewe tree, and so downe by the banke and dike between north feild and north land to the sowth-est end of the saied feilde directly to a streme that runneth to Cockshetebridge, and so by the saied little streme till that ye come wherat ye first began.

III.—CONTENTS OF THE SAME MS. VOLUME, AS WRITTEN AT THE END.

The Contents of the Volume is as follows:—

A Copie of Graunt of Odo Abbot of Battell . . . . fol. 1
Ye Graunt of Henry Abbot of Battell 2
Ye Patent of ye Fayre of Hawkeherst 3

Y^e Exemplification of the libertie of Wye 5
Y^e feoffement of Henr: and William Parson of the Church house 15
Y^e Indenture to leade the Uss [?] 16
Y^e *Treadinge of the 5 Deans in Hawkehurst* 17
Instructions towching the Parsonage of Hawkehurst . . 19^b
Y^e fine levyed by the Abbot of Battell to K. Henry y^e 8 20
The King's Graunt to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolke of y^e Rectorie of Hawkhurst 21
Y^e Patent of Kinge H. 8 to the Deane and Chapter of Christ Church in Oxford for the Appropriating of Hawkehurst Parsonage 21
Y^e Valuation of the Parsonage of Hawkhurst 22
Y^e Agreement between the Parson and Parishioners of Hawkhurst for the Clerkes Wages . . . . . 22^b
King Henry the 8^th Letters Patent to Sir John Baker of y^e Manor of Morehowse 23
Queene Eliz^s letters Patents to Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon of y^e Manor of Wye . . . . . .
Tho. Eddenden's Will 34
An Annutye of v markes per ann. graunted to y^e use of y^e parishioners of Hawkhurst 38
William Everden's Bond 36
The Inquisicion taken of the lands of Tho. Eddenden in Hawkehurst given to charitable use 37
The Decree of y^e Comissioner of the said Lands upon the statute of charitable uses 39
The Agrement betwene George Courthope gent. Gardian to Marie and Eliz. Evernden and the Parishioners of Hawkhurst 42
Copie of a Bond from Sam: Boys, Joseph Boys, John Woodgate, John Mercer, and Will. Chittenden, to Geo: Courthope gent., in w^ch condic. for payment of cxxv^l to the use of Robert Everden's daughters . . . . 42^b
M^r Geo. Courthop's acquitance for cxxv^l Received . . 43
A Defence of the 7 Hundreds towching Denge Mersh watch against the men of Lydd 44
The Indenture[1] of Annuitye of 7 per annum graunted by

[1] A copy of this Indenture is preserved with the Parish Books at Sandhurst. It seems by Holloway's account (Hist. Rye), that the money is still paid and appropriated to the proper use.

James Wilford of London for amendment of the highwaye between Ryver Hill and Northiam Church . . 49
A graunt of an Annuity of viij pounds graunted by the Dean and Chapter of Oxford and Sir Will. Peter to use of the Vicar of Hawkehurst 54
A Decree in the Chauncerie against Rich: Baker Esqre for the wasts, comons, and wood on the xij Denns . . 56
Release from Rich: Baker to Edm: Roberts and others tenants of the xij Denns 59
License of alienation from the K. to Sir Henr. Baker for the Manor of Moorehouse to be conveyed to Henry L. Hunsdon 59b
Ye Bargaine and sale from Sir Hen. Baker of the Soile faire and other Roialties Hawkhurst to Hen. L. Hunsdon . . . . . .
Ye Recowrie suffered by Sir Hen. Baker to Hen. L. Hunsdon of the Manor of Moorehouse 61
Ye Decree of ye Excheker for 23s 4d to be paid for lath silver out of the 7 Hundreds 62b
Ye Release of John Slonder to Willm̃ Duke of Broalfeild

A CHAPTER OF COUNTY GOSSIP;

BEING A SERIES OF CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS FROM A YOUNG LADY OF KENT BETWEEN 1713 AND 1728.

No apology or preface is needed to introduce these Letters to the reader. They were written by Isabella, daughter of Francis Twisden, Esq., (younger son of Sir Thomas, of Bradbourne,) to Mary, the second wife of William Hammond, Esq., of St. Alban's, who had been a Miss Turner, of Ileden. These two ladies seem to have established an interchange of gossip between East and West Kent, and we here get the benefit of the western half of the arrangement. The writer was born in 1689, and would thus be twenty-four years of age at the date of our first letter. She was never married, and was indeed fast entering on the dignity of an old maid when the two last of the series were written; for, whether from loss of the intermediate letters, or perhaps from actual intermission of correspondence after Mr. Hammond's death, there is, it will be observed, an interval of nearly nine years between the tenth and the eleventh letters. She lived to the age of seventy-five, and, with the talent which she here exhibits, must have been, before her death, a perfect mine of county history of the smaller and more personal description. It has been sometimes necessary to modify her expressions, which, however befitting to a young lady of the eighteenth century, would occasionally be found not quite so appropriate in the nineteenth.

The Society is indebted for the Letters to the kindness of Mr. Dalison, of Hamptons, himself one of the family of their recipient.

T. G. F.

I.—From Miss Isabella Twisden to Mrs. Hammond.

I am very apprehensive Dear Mrs Hamond has abandon'd all favourable thoughts you've ever had of me by my seeming ingratitude in not returning you a thousand thanks for yr enquieres after me. I begg, Madam, you won't think it either want of thought or enclination has kept me silent, but knowing you to live in a mistake yt is so much to my advantage, you can't I'm sure blame my unwillingness to give you so convincing a proffe of it as I now do. Why wou'd you, Dear Madam, think of ye only thing in ye world I wou'd wish to dennie you in, but I find your comands are not to be resisted, tho' my Reason and ye Natural desire of yr beleiving better of me yn I deserve strongly tempt me to disobey, ells nothing cou'd be a greater pleasure then conversing wth you by way of Pen and Ink, since we are at too great a distance for a nearer confabulation, tho' I won't despair but I may yet have ye happyness of seeing St Albans. I wish Cosen R. T.[1] and I cou'd have waited on you as we promiss'd, but business, illness, and ye Approach of dismal Winter has entirely defaced those pleasing Ideas wch ye thoughts of that Journey inspired. He is now gone to the Wells for a week, but there is hardly any mortal there. I've been as good as my word and not layn there, tho' yo know nobody wd beleive me but I design now to set up for a Ldy of resolution. I've pay'd my respects to yt place 3 several days, and found not a quarter ye company was there last year, very few of our Kentish neighbours, and I think none of yours. Cosen Twisden is to go a Munday to stay wth mrs Cockman till she Lyes Inn; she is ye most transported wth her condition yt ever you heard of. My sister, who I'm now wth, desires much hum. servise to you, and thanks for yr good wishes. She has layn inn 3 weeks of a fine thriving boy, and is pritty well her self.[2]

[1] Roger Twisden, of Malling, second son to Sir Roger, of Bradbourne, and first cousin to the writer.

[2] Miss Twisden's sister, Jane, had married her cousin, William Twysden (afterwards Sir William, of Roydon Hall),—changing thereby but

I hear Betty Maynard is going to be marrid to a namesake of y^rs^, one M^r^ Turner, a Parson. I did not think the gay Stars w^ch^ seem'd to rule o're her wou'd ever have distin'd one of so grave a Proffesion to her lot; perhaps when the two extreams meet it may make an improvement. She has made some stay at Tun:[1] but I don't know wether this conquest was made there or in Town.

I've been thinking w^t^ I had ells to tell you, but I believe the only subject I ought to trouble dear m^rs^ Hamond w^th^ at present is to begg you will summons all y^r^ good nature in my behalf to pardon this dull letter. Were I secure of so powerfull an Advocate I shou'd be perfectly easie, but how do I know that I have not lost all interist there, and the good judgment that I know you to be mistress of may represent it as it really is, an impertinent Scrible fitt for nothing but the fire. Dear Madam, let that be its fate this moment, and promiss me never to think of it againe. I must put you in mind of one thing more, w^h^ is to consider that the dullness of a lying room, with the conversation of two or 3 old Nursess, is enough to stupifie any bodys sences y^t^ is not more then ordinary alart. One line from you will certainly expell all those opiates, and revive new life in her who is, by every thought each day brings me of you, still more and more confirm'd y^r^ most Affec^t^ and obedient humble servant,

Isa: Twisden.

I hope you'll present my hum. ser. to miss Hamond and all y^r^ Neighbours y^t^ I've the honour to be acquainted with. I've gott the shill. I won of you still in my Pockett book. I doubt my little Hub: has forgott me, but I shall certainly come and claim him. My fath. is M^r^ Hamond and y^r^ hum. servant.

Peckham, Sept^br^ y^e^ 25^th^. [1713.]

[Superscription (of this and most of the following).—*To Mrs. Hamond, at her House at St. Albains, to be left at the Post House at Wingham, Kent. Wingham bagg, by way of London.*]

one letter of her name, for the Bradbourne branch had assumed "i" instead of "y." The year of this first letter, so far undated, is fixed by the mention of the birth of a son to this sister shortly before; her son Philip, afterwards Bishop of Raphoe, having been born Sept. 7, 1713.

[1] Tun. Tunbridge Wells.

II.—From the Same to the Same.

I must own it requires abundance of Philosophy to bear the disapointment of not waiting on Dear Mrs Hammond, a pleasure I had lived upon in imagenation these 6 months, and when ye forbiding knews came had every thing pack'd up in order to it. But I won't enlarge upon my own unhappyness for fear you will make yourself a sharer in it; I begg you not to fancy yr own so great as you obligingly say, for if you call reason to yr aid I beleive you will find the loss of my company but a triffel at most. However, such as it is, I can't but own I wish it yo the time you are reading this, for I just then reflected on yt part of yr letter where you tell me the whole world flys you, and express it in so moving a way yt I stop't a considerable time to contemplate upon yt sentence before I cou'd go on. I can't but fancy I cou'd find some way to devert you from such maloncolly reflections, tho' I hope the pleasure of Dear Masters being in so good a way has by this time proved a more effectual cordial yn I cou'd expect from my insignificant chitt-chatt. It will be a daily joy to you, dear Madam, to think he has scaped yt trial for life, in wch so many have suffer'd this year in Town. I have been in great concern for one of the most agreeable Ladys of my acquaintance who died of it this winter; I never mett with a more ingenious conversation and more valueable good qualites in any one person in my life, and with all had goodness enough to profess a sincer friendship to me. I ever thought such a friend the greatest happyness of life. Lett me then, Dear Madam, still enjoy it in you, and I will no longer repine for wt is irretreviable, but study how to mirit ye favour I ask you, wch you've incouraged me to do by a thousand oblidgings things you say in every letter I see from you. This unhappy Small Pox has been a general misfortune to all People who were disposed for East Kent. Sr Thos. Tayler[1] was to have been at Canterbury, but hears 'tis so much there, dares not venture; and Mrs Riders,[2] who was going to Sr Tho. Palmer's,[3] is off upon ye same account. I hope in God, Madam, it will go no farther in yr familey, for I'm sure you will endure abundance of

[1] Probably Sir Thomas Taylor, of Park House, Maidstone.

[2] Of Boughton-Monchensie, wife of Thomas Rider, Esq., and daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Barnham, of Boughton-Monchensie.

[3] Of Wingham. His wife is mentioned a few lines further on.

fears and trouble, tho' it be ever so favourable. I doubt I must not think of seeing you this sumer, but will live in hopes y^t^ next may be more fortunate. Pray, when you see L^dy^ Palmer, lether know I'm her humble servant, and that I had allmost tempted L^dy^ Susan Fane[1] to come with us and been w^th^ her Ladyship, but company coming down prevented her. She had given me abundance of servise to give to my Lady and Cosen Bridges when she came to take leave of me the night before I was to go to Cosen Twisden's. There has been most glorious doings at M^rs^ Manyard's weding, whose lott has at last fahn upon a little insignificant Hop Marchant, whose chief dependance is on the good head-peice of his mother, who is reckon'd to be a notable manager, and is to try her skill with her fortune, w^ch^ is all to be turned into ready money without any consideration of setleing any thing upon her. It may happen well, but without doubt she runs a greater venture then discreetion wou'd encourage her to. None once aproved of it, but now the appearance of a blue satten manteau and pettecote trimed with silver, a rose colour luttstring, and a slighter sute, a d Head and ruffles, and the Bridegroom in all respects ans[wering], perticularly in fine Wiggs and lace (w^ch^ I'm afraid the [hops] will be apt to staine) has intirely defaced all notion [against] the continuance of their present happyness. I have no[t yet] seen any thing of her: when I do, perhapps I may be like y^e^ rest of the world. He has presented her with a pair of Earrings cost 70 p^d^, and a watch. I've now given you a full account of our Weding; I begg, in return, you will let me hear of the splended one you are going to have at Waldershire w^th^ M^rs^ Wattson,[2] L^d^ Rockingham's daughter, who is a very pritty Lady, and very deserving as I hear. I think S^r^ Robert judges right to gett a little quaility to so much riches. I have not left room to thank you as I ought for the favour of both y^r^ letters. The first I had answerd long before had I not thought I shou'd pick up more to devert you when I was in Town, as I once designed to be, and after thought I shou'd see you so soon y^t^ I need not give you the trouble. I begg you will excuse y^e^ present one, and lett me hear how fortune deals w^th^ you. Don't set and fret, for God's sake, and fancy one contradition will draw on any more. You may depend upon

[1] Daughter of Vere, Earl of Westmoreland, of Mereworth.

[2] Arabella, daughter of Lewis, Earl of Rockingham, was married in this year to Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare.

my prayers and best wishes for every action of y^r^ life, if you have any faith in 'em; at least let me desire you to have enough to beleive none can be more affectionatly, dear Madam, y^r^ humble Servant, then

Isa Twisden.

*Watteringbury June y^e^* 3^d^ 1714.

Pray give my Father's and my own servise to all acquaintance, but tell Master Jackey I'll never beleive but the Aprehension of my comeing to claim him for my Hub: has tirified him into y^e^ Small Pox.

III.—From the Same to the Same.

*Watteringbury Sept^br^ y^e^* 6^th^ [1714].

Cou'd I flatter my self into a beleife y^t^ my letters can be any entertainment to Dear M^rs^ Hamond, my pen and ink would be y^e^ greatest favoured belonging to me, but when I consult my own reason as to y^t^ point I'm all-most tempted to throw it in y^e^ fire, or at least let it extend no higher y^n^ to my Milener, or Manteau woman, till I have found out a tolerable excuse for being impertient; but why shou'd I be guided by Reason and discreetion when I find it of a sower contradicting nature that has a thousand times put me into y^e^ hight of mortification? I'll rather choose to be lead astray by vainity (w^ch^ by y^e^ way I beleive is one of the best engredients towards our happyness in this world), and fancy you, dear Madam, in earnest when you bestow so many complyments upon my letters. There has happen'd so many turns in our designs since I last writ y^t^ I don't know w^t^ subject to begin with, but I conclud this sumer (w^ch^ I had unluckely pitch'd upon to enjoy y^e^ most pleasur in) was alotted us to exercise our patience; our not meeting in East Kent I may set down as y^e^ first, and to me y^e^ greatest tryal of it; in the next place, Lady Marsham and S^r^ Robert[1] had invited me to be with em at Tunbridg, where they designd to be most part of y^e^ season. I went one day and found it in the most flourishing way y^t^ cou'd be expected for y^e^ time, and all people inspired with a notion y^t^ the company w^d^ be better and more agreeable

[1] Sir Robert Marsham, afterwards the first Lord Romney. He was M.P. for Maidstone from 1708 till his creation in 1716.

y^n^ it ever had been in my memory. I went home charm'd w^th^ a thousand ideas of y^e^ approaching pleasures, lived in y^t^ state 3 days, then y^e^ Queen[1] departed, turn'd all my castles into air, and prevent most of the peoples coming down. As for S^r^ Robert, you may easily beleive hee was so taken up with y^e^ Parliment that the world cou'd not have gott him into y^e^ country. However, Cosen Styles[2] and I contrived to spend a week there before the mourning, and found a good deal of divertion; not much neither upon Second thoughts, for the first two days I thought it grown y^e^ awkwards place y^t^ ever I saw; y^e^ company was not engaged in any sociable sort of way, but begun to improve, as in my opinion it allways does, towards the latter end of the Season. The ladys, I think, were much the genteelest part of the company, and their hearts, I beleive, were in no maner of danger; for my own part I can with a safe concience ashure you y^t^ I did not see one new face there y^t^ I wou'd wish to see againe. The most Polite part I beleive were otherways engaged upon the change of affairs; but, Madam, I hear you designed to have been there, this nasty mourning I fancy made you alter y^r^ mind, as it did several others. Lord bless, how delightfull wou'd it have been to have mett you. Well! I'm resolved, for my part, never to think of any thing farther then the present moment, and y^t^ I'll enjoy to the best advantage. Why shou'd I put it in the power of fortune, who all y^e^ world allows to be a Jilt, to make a fool of me?

I have said nothing yet of poor Lady Palmer;[3] sure the loss she is to her familey is inexpressable. I pitty Cosen Bridges of all things; it must stick heavey with her. I hear S^r^ Thos. is much afflicted; the loss of so valueable a wife and his own good Nature must needs make him so, but Mankind you know —and a gay temper will soon wear it off. I hear he intends to break off Housekeeping and be with S^r^ Rob: you will all miss him very much out of y^r^ neighbourhood. I hear you have

[1] Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714. This fixes the date of this letter. Queen Anne, as Princess of Denmark, had been a great patroness of Tunbridge Wells, and on her accession "Queen's Grove" was planted in her honour.

[2] Elizabeth, Lady Style, wife of Sir Thomas Style, of Wateringbury, daughter of Sir Thomas Twisden, and thus the writer's first cousin.

[3] Elizabeth, Lady Palmer, wife of Sir Thomas, died 1714. "Cosen Bridges" is her sister, Lady Bridges, of Goodnestone,—they were daughters of Sir Robert Marsham.

had splended doings at Waldershire; pray tell me how you like y^e^ young lady, and tell me somthing of S^r^ Thos. for acquaintance Sake you know, or any thing you think of will certainly be extreamly agreeable to Dear Madam y^r^ most aff^et^ hum. Servant,

Isa: Twisden.

I hope my little Hub: and the rest of y^r^ nursery are well. My sister is in a way of encreasing hers, w^ch^ I'm very sorry for she's so extreamly thinn and weak. Betty Manyard is ruined to all intents and purposes; her Husband and she falln out allready w^th^ y^e^ Mother, so her fortune's all they have to depend upon. I saw him once—the most simple, impertinent fellow that you can imagen. 'Tis a most unhappy thing when a Woman takes it into her head to marry the first she can gett.

IV.—From the Same to the Same.

*Watteringbury, Nov^br^ y^e^* 22, 1714.

When I received the pleasure of Dear M^rs^ Hammond's last Letter I was just return'd from a very pleasant ramble. Cosen Style and Cosen Betty Dalison[1] and my self had taken to London, and Greenwich; to see y^e^ King make his entry was our cheif pretence, but a little tast of the pleasures of the Town was a great improvement to y^t^ sight. Pray did any of y^r^ Ladys think it worth their pains to take such a journey. We stay'd a fortnight there and at Eltheam, where M^rs^ Dalison has lived all this sumer, and will I beleive be there alltogether. I saw Lady Marsham several times, was one morn to breakfast with her, and mist S^r^ Tho: Palmer by a quarter of an hour, w^ch^ I was sorry for, having not seen him since his misfortune. You guess right in saying we shou'd provide him a wife, the ingenious Town of Maidston has chose him out two long ago; one is M^rs^ Rider, the other to the full as unlikely, for I can't think S^r^ Thos head so much turn'd to materimony as to have encouraged one thought towards a second Choice. If ever he does, I hope it will be to some very great fortune that may make his own as easie as his good nature deserves.

[1] Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Dalison, Esq., of West Peckham; her mother was Elizabeth Twisden, daughter of Sir Thomas Twisden, and therefore the writer's aunt. She became Mrs. Boys, as we shall see.

But if I can judge of him, I beleive he will leave that affaire to his rich unkle, and keep his person like his enclinations unconfined. S^r^ Rob. and he are at this time at Rochester making entirest againest the election. I sopose they are in full content with their new King, who I think has incouriaged their intriest with most surprising zeal, whether 'tis to his own he may hearafter be a better judge; but this is a topick far beyond my sphere, the alteration of fashions (w^ch^ is the reigning descourse amongst us at present) is much more suteable to my capacity; and, to tell you the truth, makes a much greater impression upon my spirits. Pray how can you reconcile y^r^ self to the odious Hanover cutt? I sopose you saw the Princes at Canterbury. We hear she took perticular notice of the dress of M^rs^ Marsham's head and the beauty of M^rs^ (but I can't think of her name)'s face. I flatterd my self a great while y^t^ the Princess wou'd find out that we dress'd after a much genteeler way then her highness, but I hear all the Town have paid her the compliment of dressing their heads half as ugly as her own, and without doubt we must all follow the example within this half year or submitt to be hollow'd at. M^rs^ Rider and her daughter are the only people have had the courag to put one on hear abouts, except some of the country Town Ladys. I did not see her in it, but the discription is most tirible, and indeed it sutes so ill with my pockett to buy two y^ds^ where I used to buy one, and that only to make me ugler than Nature has done allready, y^t^ I think to walk off into a nother Land, or ells content my self with a good warm sute of nightcloths in my chamber, and intirely have done with all the vainitys of dress. But Lord, Madam, if you shou'd be gott into one of these heads after I have been railing at it without that consideration, may I hope you will forgive me? Upon my word, I beleive if I were to see you in one I shou'd not think it one quarter so disagreeable as I have represented it to my self. But to have done with this subject, I must tell you w^t^ an unhappy Plainit rules over us at this time in the affair of mariage. About 2 months agoe a gentleman of a bout 3 or 4 hundred p^d^ a year—his name's Watton,[1] a neighbour of Cosen R. Twisden's—thought fitt to marry his maid. He had 5 daughters by a former wife, the eldest a woman; but there mother was but of just y^e^ same ranck, so it

[1] Edmund Watton, Esq., of Addington Place.

is not so much to be wondered at, for I sopose the poor man was born for the binifitt of the Cook-maids. The sadest story is y^t^ Coll: Cage's[1] daughter a week since went off with her father's coachman, and is marrid to him; an a nother gentleman's daughter about 10 mile off was very near marring a farmer with 4 or 5 children y^t^ lived in her father's yard, but was discovered by the cook-maid; an I cou'd tell you of a nother fine lady, but she is not of this country, who is ready to hang her self for her man. I am perfectly astonished at this low love. I can w^t^ to impute it to. Sure it must proceed from some the air. I remember M^r^ Steel bids us beware of the month of May; but with his leave I am apt to think a much more dangerous season. I hope he will take [this] month into consideration, and provide us with anti[dotes for] the next infection. Well, I wonder how I have [ventured] to trouble you with so much impertinence. I was [about to] have made a long excuse, but I don't think you'll have Patience to read it, and dare venture upon no farther request, but beg, Dearest Madam, you will ever beleive me y^r^ most sincerly aff^te^ hum. Servant,

Isa: Twisden.

M^rs^ Turner did me a great deal of honour in thinking me worth enquiring after at Tunbridg. Pray, Madam, ashure her I often lamented my misfortune in coming there after her, and shall be proud of her acquaintance when ever I have an opertunity to enjoy it. Dear madam, writ soon.

V.—From the Same to the Same.

What preverse Star hangs o're my head, Dearest Madam, y^t^ I am thus perpeatualy baulked in my designs of waiting on you. It realy is somthing so astonishing y^t^ I am allmost tempted to goe to a Conjurer to enquire the reason, and if it be possible for me by any art or pains to prevert y^e^ severe decrees of Fate. Must I allways please my self but with imagenary joys, and be baffaled when I am just within y^e^ reach; this is so maloncoly a contemplation that you must forgive me if I write you a letter as dull as I am myself. I can't possibly obtaine one gay thought,

[1] Of Millgate, in Bersted.

tho' you are so often y^e^ subject, and used to be with uttmost pleasure, but now with so much discontent y^t^, to tell you the truth, I very Philosophicaly try to forgett y^t^ I ever knew any such Person as agreeable M^rs^ Hammond. You'll say this is an odd compliment, but self ease is so powerfull a Charme over us weak mortals y^t^ you must forgive me if I endeavour at impossibilitys to obtaine it. My heart dictates a thousand thanks to you, Dear Madam, that you shou'd so much desire to see me, as Cosen Whetenhal informd me, so far beyond w^t^ my company can ever deserve, that I was the impatience creature in the world to tell you in person how much I am y^r^ humble servant. As to my health, w^ch^ you so kindly enquire after, I can't help saying that I beleive you had a notion of my being much more out of order then I was, for I was never very ill; but the Wensday before I was to waight on you came out with a rash, w^ch^ D^r^ Cockman and every body told me (with lying in bed and taking care) wou'd last but two days, and by Munday I shou'd be as well able to goe as ever I was in my life. I thought there was so little difference between Munday and Fryday y^t^ Cosen Twisden wou'd have been so obliging to have stayed, espicaly when she took her coach thro', and had not write for your horses to meet her, but perhapps I was in the wrong, for my Cosen was of another opinion. However, I sha'n't dispute that matter with her, for to some tempers these things are best drop'd in Oblivion; and I still comfort my self that there is more ways of getting into East Kent then one, and don't despair but my third attempt will be more successfull. When it will be I dare not pretend to say, for fear of more disapointments, for I am resolved to keep it a secret. You are a-going to robb me of my nearest neighbour, w^ch^ will be a very great loss to me, but M^r^ Diggs[1] is allowed a man of so much mirit y^t^ I dare not say one repining word. To leave this subject, then, I will tell you y^t^ I have been in a very great consternation upon the discovery of my maid's being in the family way by S^r^ Thos. Styles' coachman, after living with me 8 year, and I beleived in a very sober way, but it seems she thought a little verity in her life

[1] John, eldest son of Leonard Diggs, Esq., of Chilham Castle. It seems, from the two following letters, that he was then engaged to be married to Margaret Style, the writer's first cousin, daughter of Sir Thomas Style, and eventually Mrs. Vyner. We shall read of the breaking off of this match. This allusion fixes the date of this letter.

might be agreeable, and upon it flew into this extravegance w^ch^ will undoubtedly cost her many a repenting moment, for to my great joy the fellow has run for it, and left her to think on w^t^ is past, and sigh alone. Bless me! how shocking is that thought; how it inspires one with new pride and detestation of—but I won't give my self leave to tire you with all I cou'd say upon so copious a subject, for I think 'tis time to reflect y^t^ y^r^ patienc seldom meets with more dificutey then when you are troubled with y^e^ scribles of her who is more affectionatly y^rs^ then you can imagen or Isa. Twisden express.

*Watteringbury, July y^e^* 6. [1715.]

Pray, Madam, tell me if you have any thoughts of coming to Tunbridg this year.

VI.—From the Same to the Same.

*Watteringbury, Nov^br^ y^e^ 5^th^*, 1715.

I doubt Dear M^rs^ Hammond takes me to be a very odd sort of a Person not to have acknowledg'd the favour of y^r^ letter before this time, but since I had y^t^ pleasure several things have conspired to make me dull. Instead of being at Tunbridg (w^ch^ I allways admire), I was shut up w^th^ Lady Susan Fane, while poor M^r^ Fane[1] was ill. I must leave you to judge how maloncoly a scene y^t^ must be to see so young a Gentleman, and of so good a fortune, injoy it so short a time. I can't but say he is very much to be lamented, espical by those who were perticularly acquainted with him.

The next misfortune y^t^ ensued was parting with my Cosen Styles, who went to Town last week in order to be y^r^ neighbour. You must forgive me if I repine at M^r^ Digges happyness, for I can't tell w^t^ we shall do without her, espicaly I, who had so large a share of her company. I cou'd tell you of another who is gone up with her upon the same arrant, but I wou'd not have you say much of it tell you hear it from some body ells, I mean Cosen Betty Dalison to Coll Boys.[2] I don't know whether you

[1] Mildmay Fane, fourth son of Vere, Earl of Westmoreland. He died unmarried, Sept. 11, 1715. Lady Susan was his sister.

[2] Colonel John Boys, of Hoath Court, in Blean. They were soon afterwards married.

are acquainted with him, but his habitation is within 5 or 6 miles of Chillum. I very much wish he may prove as good a husband as I beleive M^r^ Digges will, for I think she deserves as much happyness as any body I know. I wish you wou'd tell me w^t^ sort of a Caracter he has amongst you, and I promiss it shall go no farther, if it happens to be none of y^e^ best. I doubt, for my own part, I shall be inclined to bear some malice in my heart against y^r^ East Kent gentlemen for robbing me of my two cheif companions. I think they can do me no farther injurey, for we have no more Ladys left but w^t^ are secured to us by matterimony.

I sup't last night with Cosen Twisden; I think they are both better this sumer then I have known 'em lately, seting up, and —Play goes on as briskly as ever. They have had S^r^ R. and Lady Newdigate with 'em. First she was at Bradborn, w^ch^ S^r^ Thos. is now come into, and has made it a very fine place, but there is very little of it furnished yet. My Cosen told me she had a letter from you, by w^ch^ I am sorry to hear you have lost so agreeable a neighbour as M^rs^ Death.[1] I think her a mighty pritty sort of woman as ever I saw. This time of year we are very apt to be forsaken for the Polite entertainments of London. For my part, I am perfectly terified at the apprehen ation of the 4 ensuing . I am grown very idle, and have no work, nor not at all enclined to gett any; I can't think w^t^ I shall do if Dear M^rs^ Hammond won't send me some letters to read, and tell me w^t^ devertions you have stiring with you. I sopose the publike affaire are the cheif part of y^r^ converse, 'tis so with us. I am so tired of it y^t^ I have some thoughts of ke ping my chamber till matters are desided either one way or other; sure it won't be long first.[2]

I have not had the maners yet to say one word yet to thank you, Dear Madam, for y^r^ obliging proposal of meeting me at

[1] Daughter of Sir John Narborough, of Knowlton, and heiress of her two brothers, who were wrecked with their step-father Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Her husband was made a baronet a few months after this date.

[2] This was written in all the excitement of the first Jacobite rebellion, an excitement which it appears the writer did not share. Her words seem to imply that the success of the attempt was quite contemplated in Kent. Her prophecy came true: the next week saw the surrender of the Highlanders at Preston, and their defeat at Dumblaine, which virtually put an end to the rebellion.

Chairing, but I must not think of y^t^ happyness till y^e^ sumer. I doubt by that time you will be allmost tired of expecting me, but I am resolved still to please my self with y^e^ imagenation of seeing S^t^ Albans before I depart this life, tho' fortune lays so many obsticles in the way y^t^, to tell you the truth, I don't much think I can have strugled thro' all till I'm arrived to y^e^ years of three score and ten. In the mean time I desire we may impart our transactions to each other, or we shall have soe many things to relate y^t^ I don't beleive my head will be capable of going thro' it. I think my sences begin to fail me allready, or I might have contrived a more deverting letter; but for my excuse I must tell you y^t^ L^dy^ Styles and I were overturned two days agoe, and I gott such a voilent bang upon my head, [which] has turn'd my neck all most t'other way, and am sure brains have had the same alteration; therefore, w^t^ ever errors y^o^ find, or hear of my being guilty of, I begg you will impute it all from y^t^ fatal night. I dare answer for their steadyness but in one thing, w^ch^ is that I being, Dear Madam, y^r^ most aff^et^ hum: servant,

Isa: Twisden.

Pray Madam give my servise to Miss Hammond, M^rs^ B., and M^rs^ Marsham, not forgetting my hub: My father is y^rs^.

VII.—From the Same to the Same.

[*Undated, but apparently Jan.* 1, 1716.]

Dear Madam,

I last night fell into a very serious Contemptplation of several accidents y^t^ have happend within y^e^ late year to give me disquiet; how y^e^ succeeding one may prove is impossible to guess, but y^e^ last resolution I made before I went to Sleep was y^t^ y^e^ first worldly imployment I took in hand shou'd be somthing very pleasing to my Self, hoping it might prove a good Omen to y^e^ rest. I begg Dear M^rs^ Hammond will forgive this foolish superstition, it being the only excuse I can make for troubleing you with this letter. Cou'd I have been so happy as to have been waked w^th^ one from you it had put a gladness into my heart wou'd have given success to all my wishes by dint of imagenation. Were I enclined to encourage any maloncolly thoughts, I shou'd be apt to fancy you have forgott me, 'tis so

long since I've had y^r^ pleasure of hearing from you ; but I rather choose to beleive y^r^ letter has mett with some misfortune by y^r^ way, or ells my last to you, w^ch^ was write two months since. I remember one part of it was to tell y^o^ how soon you might expect y^r^ New Neighbour at Chillim, but how uncertain are affairs of y^t^ nature I think fate in a perticular maner shows us in y^e^ disposal of y^t^ Lady. Sure never any thing was so unacountable as to have a match go off y^t^ has been twice in so great a forwardness, and espicaly this last time. I think the best way is to lay it upon distiney, for if we come to reasonable causes, one side or t'other must be in the wrong. I can't but say it was pitty M^r^ Diggs wou'd not make his son a larger Setlement. However, I hope they may both be as happy in their next choice, for tho' there is a great deal of Mirit on each side, yet I must own I never thought their tempers were very sutable, w^ch^ in my opinion is a matter of no small importance.

The other match I told you of was my Cosen Betty Dalison w^th^ Coll Boice; perhapps y^t^ may end in y^e^ same maner, w^ch^, to say y^e^ truth, I beleive can be no great loss on her side, but there she may be a better judge then Myself. I want you sadly to tell me y^r^ opinion of y^t^ Spark, for I beleive you know him, or at least his Caracter. I never intend to tell you (or any body ells) of one wedding againe, till I can bring a Parson to atest it, neither do I ever give into the beleife of any till affairs are so far agreed on y^t^ I can foresee no reasonable cause of its breaking; yet still I find my faith has been too great. The best excuse I can make for my credility is a notion I have y^t^ people wou'd never publikely own affair of y^t^ kind while it was in an uncertainty,—but don't you begin to be tyred with my Matterimonial sentiments? W^t^ shall I think of to devert you? The most pleasing news I heard was from Cosen Twisden, who tells me you will be shure to make her a visit at Malling this spring. I long for y^t^ time with y^e^ greatest impatience. I was w^th^ her a week last month, and poor Cosen R. layd up with his Rhumitisim. Doctor Cockman has keept his chamber this month with the same distemper. He was once so ill they thought he wou'd have dyed; if y^t^ had happened (w^ch^ I shou'd have been very sorry for) I beleive I might have broke my resolution in my next letter, and told you of an other wedding y^t^ wou'd not have qeen at all uncertaine. L^dy^ Marsham is at this time at M^rs^ Rider's; I don't know how long she stays there, I believe but

a little time. I think it pitty Mrs Marsham has taken up her whole residence in east Kent. Pray, Madam, let her know I am very much her humble servant, and wish to see her in this part of ye world. My Cosen Twisden (when I wou'd give her leave to talk of any thing but you) mightly entertined me with telling how kindly and prittly Mrs Bridges manages poor Lady Palmer's little ones. I think Sr Thos can never enough acknowledg so great an undertaking. I hope you have gott agreeable Mrs Death amongst you this +mas, and some enliveing folks, to pass of the dark dull days. Pray tell me when—but I think when I am gott so far in my paper I ought to make no farther request yn yt you will beleive me, Dearest Madam, yr most affct humble Servant,

Isa: Twisden.

VIII.—From the Same to the Same.

Mereworth.

Dear Madam,

I won't pretend to relate all the dismall, maloncolly thoughts I have had in my head since I parted from yo. Sure the absence of a person one loves so sincerly as I do you is the most tormenting thing upon earth. I flew to my bed the moment the Coach turn'd out of ye yard, cheifly because 'twas the last place you were in.

> On your forsaken Side I lay'd me down,
> And with a Show'r of Tears the place I drown.

Even Sleep, the only friend from whom I expected releife, forsook me in the midest of my distress. I then was reduced to begg of Mrs Haymond to set down by me and talk (but not of you), for I own I endeavoured all yt ever I cou'd to forgett you for one 12 hours, but beleive all attempts that ever were made of that nature in reguarde to yr self have proved vain.

The morning after I was alauramd with a voice at my beds head yt told me Mr Fane[1] had brought his Lady down. Not being quite awake, I concluded it a dream, and had no thoughts

[1] John Fane, third son of Vere, Earl of Westmoreland, and Colonel in the Grenadier Guards. The lady was Mary Cavendish, daughter of Lord Henry Cavendish, and their marriage took place on the 5th of August, two days after the date of this letter.

of making any further enquirey, but in a very little time was convinced 'twas a certain truth. The Match was concluded on a sudden, and suprised Lady Susan as much as it did me, for she did not know of it twelve hours before. We went that evening to sup at S^r^ Tho. Styles; met my Bro: and Sister; and I went on in the coach and fetched Cosen Roger from maidston. After super the Box and Dice was produced. Poor Cosen Roger and (*sic*) had his usal luck. I stayed with Lady Styles that night, and the next went with her to see M^r^ Whetenhall,[1] where we met S^r^ Thos. Twisden; he wou'd have us stay super. They then set me down at my Sister's, in order to go with her and my brother to see Lord Leister's house[2] the next day, with some other gentlemen; 'tis about ten mile from us, a mighty fine old house, and the best Pictures of any that ever I saw. There is one Closet of pictures valued at 6 thousand p^d^. The next day my Sis brought me home, and left me to contemplate on pleasures past, w^ch^ amusement generaly ends in the spleen. The next day I pay'd my respects to the Bride, who is in every respect as pritty a woman as ever I saw, and seems (to my great joy) to be very good humoured; M^rs^ Marsham will discribe her to you. There is no company come down with them but a M^rs^ Langton; I refer you to Miss Marsham, who, as I think, is very well acquainted with her. When I came home I found Lady Style in my closet writing to me; after I parted with her came in S^r^ Tho.[3] and M^rs^ Marjott, too late to make a very long visit.

Yesterday morn M^rs^ Fane came and caryed me home to diner, we sat down a little while to Omber, but was soon interupted by companys coming in. This day my neighbours from Watteringbury call'd of me on horse back to go and see my Cosen Boys. She is very well pleased with her East Kent expidition, and I joy'd to confer with her on y^t^ subject. She told me you were so obliging to send to her, and is very sorry she had not time to see you. When I came home I found a letter from Dear M^rs^ Hammond lye on my table; how delightfull a surprise that was to me no pen can relate: I cou'd not imagen you wou'd be so good to write to me first. I have not yet pull'd off my hood, but flew the moment I had read y^rs^ to my pen and Ink, with w^ch^

[1] Of Hextalls Court, in East Peckham. [2] Penshurst.

[3] *i.e.* Sir Thomas Style and his half-sister, Mrs. Marriott.

I think I have given you an exact account of all my proceedings. I desire you will contineue to do the same by me; I very often fancy when you are at breakfast, and think how merry y^e^ young gentleman and the ladys are in the hall over the Tea. I hope M^r^ Antony[1] has resumed his former gayity now you are come home; 'tis natural for all people to be grave y^t^ part from y^o^, tho' I wonder it shou'd strike him with so deep a Silence, because you know out of the abundance of the heart the hand writeth. I doubt Aunt Suekey has been cruel, and wou'd give him no Rack. I wish you had write out the Answer to Pope's Psalm, for I shall never gett any thing that is a banter upon him, tho' it be printed; pray don't forget it next time you write. I think of going to Tunbrige, but can't tell the time; I am glad to hear there will be any of y^r^ familey there. I hope my next letter will be an account of the devertions of y^t^ place. I am sorry Miss Marsham is not to be there with Lady Romney, pray tell her so. I hope you will think this letter long enough, for I have left but just room to begg my humble servise to M^r^ Hammond and all the rest of the family. Don't let M^r^ Antony Critisise upon my letter, and beleive me dear Madam y^r^ most Aff^tt^ hum. Ser^t^,

Isa Twisden.

*August y^e^* 3^d^ 1716.

M^r^ M. was hear this afternoon, and I can ashur you, by what I made him tell me of them, they are not the same we saw,—the verses, I should have said; you know w^t^ I mean.

IX.—From the Same to the Same.

*Mereworth Oct^br^ y^e^* 3^d^ 1716.

I was very much pleas'd to find a letter from Dear M^rs^ Hammond when I came from Tunbridg Wells. I often wish'd you there with me; I'm sure y^r^ company wou'd have made the pleasures of y^t^ place ten times more ingaging. You will think it very strange when I tell you y^t^ I was not at all acquainted with M^r^ Turner or any of his family, as I intended when I went, but they did not happen to converse with any of the people y^t^

[1] Anthony Hammond, eldest son of Mr. Hammond by his first wife, and ancestor of the present Mr. Hammond, of St. Albans, and Mr. Dalison, of Hamptons.

I did, so cou'd not bring it to pass. I knew M^r^ Turner by sight, and wou'd have spoke to him if he had ever stood near me. You say you will ask him after me, but I'm sure he will tell you he never heard of any such person; pray tell me wether he did or not. I won't give you any account of my transactions there, because they were too triffling to be related. I stay'd much longer than any of my neighbours. I found several very agreeable people amongst my own sex, but as for the gentlemen, I never saw such indifferent; I'll ashure you I brought my heart home in the same tranquility and ease y^t^ I caryed it. I am very angry with you for remembering Cosen Roger's discourse one day at breakfast; I think he was madd to put any such fancyes in y^r^ head; let me ashure you it was nothing but banter; the person you speak of is no more then a slight acquaintance. The veriety of conversation at that place prevents any from making a perticular impression; besides Absence is the Death of Love.

Since I come home our neighbours have entered into a great deal of gayity, and made several Balls. The first was at Lady Rumney's; 'tis to no end to tell you all the people were at it, so will only say 'twas as fine an entertainment as ever I saw. I wish Miss Marsh had been there. The next was at M^rs^ Rider's, where we were all very much disapointed in not having Lady Rumney; her youngest boy died two hours before she was to have come out, so my L^d^ and L^dy^ stay'd at home. There was Lady Shovel and M^r^ Shovel,—they went from the Moat yesterday. We meet all to-morrow at my sister's. I don't know where next, but I begine to be quite weary of such a disorderly way of life, and think to stay at home and compose. We have been very much alaurmed with the Prince coming to dine at Knowl. The entertainment was mighty fine, and a vast number of people. L^d^ Lumly, L^d^ Bell Haven, Coll Cambel, and one of Baron Shoot's sons came down with him. After diner they went to the Wells, being in his way to the Duke of Newcastle's,[1] where he was to lye. He took one turn upon the walks, gave 5 guineas to the coffee house, tasted the Watter, and gave the same to the dipers, and 5 to the Musick, and 9 or 10 to the Chaplin. From the Duke's he was to go to L^d^ Scarborough's, and where ever he pleases next, so it be not into[2] , for he

[1] *i. e.* Stanmere, near Lewes.

[2] A piece is here torn from the side of the sheet.

has made such a racket and a disg . . . . I am quite sick of hearing the same thi[ng over] and over againe. M^rs^ Fane and the Coll a[re gone] to London. She was not well, and went for a doctor, but I fancy it will end in breeding. Between [us,] her beauty is her only charm, for I nev[er did] with a woman have so little conversation in my days. I give her over for an agre[eable] neighbour. I have the happyness of have[ing] Lady Susan and M^rs^ Savage here all this w , w^ch^ is no small comfort to me.

Pray let me know all things that happen am[ong you]. I can't think w^t^ Lady Dixwell,[1] means never [to] come near you. Tell me how you spend th[e evenin]gs. Why don't you make M^r^ Antony read to you; but I fancy you play at cards. If a wish w^d^ convay me I should often make you a viset when the candles are brought; how vain is that thought, but I have a thousand such. May all y^rs^ be happy and successfull is the sincere wishe of Dear Dear Madam y^r^ very aff^ct^ Humble Ser^t^,

Isa Twisden.

My servise to all the good company with you. I hope M^r^ Antony will remember the answer to Collin, and any thing ells of y^t^ nature y^t^ will devert. Adue, I am just going to play at omber with Lady Susan. Pray write soon w^t^ is become of M^r^ St. Johns.

X.—From the Same to the Same.

*Swakley May y^e^* 15^th^ [1717].

If Dear M^rs^ Hamond ever bestows a thought on me, I doubt you at the same time accuse me of ingratitude for not writing in all this time, but cou'd you imagen w^t^ pain it is to me to mention any thing that will renew y^r^ sorrow upon y^r^ lait miss-fortune[2] I'm sure you wou'd forgive me, for I know 'tis impossible for me to say any thing y^t^ will be any consolation to you, for I'm senceible nothing is so hard to submitt to as the loss of what one loves, but 'tis a difficulity we must all Struggle thro' in this World. I hope, Dear Madam, y^r^ good Sence and Reason will

[1] Dorothy, wife of Sir Basil Dixwell, of Broome.

[2] The death of her husband, 1717, fixing the date of this letter.

assist you to bear it w^th^ some ease, but I hate to say any thing of this nature to you, for w^t^ is to be thought of I'm sure you don't forgett. I was extreamly disapointed at not having the pleasure of seeing you in Town; Cousen Vyner and I did our indeavour to find you out the day after I came, but we cou'd not find out the right House; two days after I sent you a letter to begg y^e^ favour you wou'd come y^t^ morn to us, but my letter came back with y^e^ unhappy news of y^r^ being y^t^ morn gone out of Town. I sent you a very long Epistle about a Month before I came out of Kent, but I've never had any answer since, which makes me fear it did not come to y^r^ hands. Why wou'd not you be so good to write to me while you were in Town, but I won't chide you much, knowing by expeirence w^t^ a place of hurry that is. I saw Lady Death several times, and one night in the Drawing Room mett M^r^ S^t^ John. He told me [he] had not been at S^t^ Albains since I was. I have been come out of Town 3 weeks. Cousen Vyner is mighty happy in an extream Pleasent Seat an a very agreeable Husband, indeed, I like M^r^ Vyner prodigiously. We are very near Lady New, and see her often. Hear is a great many fine places to see in the Country which will be a great delight to me, and puts me very much in mind of last sumer, when I was so agreeable entertaind with Dear M^rs^ Hammond. My Cousen is to lyein the end of June, and will not give me leave to release her of my triffeling Company a great while, for after she is up againe we are to take a journey into Linconshire to M^r^ Vyner's estate, where we propose abundance of pleasure, espicaly being there at the time of the Races, w^ch^ is one of the greatest meetings in England as I am told; I'm afraid I shall never compose my head after such veritye of places and Conversation; we are at this moment just resolved to make a short trip to London to-morrow, being but 15 mile off 'tis a thing very easily performed.

I have no more to add to this dull letter but to begg, Dear Madam, y^o^ will let me hear from you very soon, and tell me if you ever had y^r^ letter I speak of. I hope by this time you have gott all y^r^ Neighbours into the Country againe, and y^t^ they will divert you from all Maloncolly thought. I wish my letter could have y^t^ effect, for I'm [sure] none is more Sincerly concern'd for any Sorrow you meet with, or loves you more then y^r^ aff^ct^ humble Ser^t^.

Isa Twisden.

Pray, Madam, let Mr Hammond and ye rest of yr family know how much I am their humble Sert. My sister writes me word you have had a very agreeable letter from Mrs Theobalds. I'm mighty glad to hear she is so happy. I hope Mrs Sukey will make as luckey a Choice. My Cousen Vyner desires her servise to you. Pray let me hear from you very soon. Direct to me at Mr Vyner's house at Swakley, near Uxbridge, in Midlesex.

XI.—From the Same to the Same.

Mereworth the 12th *of Janry* $172\frac{5}{6}$.

I am at all times extreamly pleased with a letter from Dear Mrs Hammond, for whom I shall ever retain a sincer love and esteem. I am sorry you shou'd meet with any disapointments or tryals of patience wch you seem to complain off, indeed yt of parting wh a favourit son can't but give you great ancieitye of heart, expicaly when you entertain yr dismal apprehension of never seeing him againe; but why, Dear Madam, doe you choose yt way of thinking, when there is reason for so much more an agreeable an imagenation? He is lanched into a Land of Riches, and you ought not to fear but by the Providence of God Almighty and his own industray he will succeed so well as to bring home a plentifull fortune, and become a great Man; then think with what delighted Eyes you will look upon him. If you can't feast yr fancey with such thoughts, let me begg of you never to think of him at all, except when you say your Prayers. You don't tell me what you do with ye two youngest, but I beleive they may be yet at school. I am very glad Mrs Hugonin is so happy; you can't fail of being so too in living with them you so much value, and I dare say with great reason. I fancy your Sister was never very fond of the devertions of the Town, and since she likes the Place she is now in, will bid adiue to all those vanities. 'Tis, I think, the prittyest Country I ever saw, and a very agreeable neighbourhood. The Reding Assembly out tops all that ever was beyond the Smoak of St James's.

As you say Mrs M. was pritty remarkable with a certain Officer who I am very well acquainted with, her conduct upon yt account has been taken notice of in most publike places; 'tis to be hoped no more then harmless flurtation for there can be no

marrying in the case. The gentleman who has a claim y^t way lives in this Part of Kent, is very unhappy in a Perverse Father, who often lets him know the want of half a Crown; when he dies the Son will have 7 or 8 hundred p^d a year as some say, others the contrary. I am not acquainted with the family but by comon fame, so don't take notice. If she is marrid 'tis not own'd. You are so good as to tell me a great deal of news; I can't tell how to repay that debt, for we have nothing Stiring at present but the fire.

I was very much upon the ramble with my Cousen Vyner. We went to see a bundance of fine Seats, but I was of all things delighted with staying a week at Oxford. We went one day to Bleniam; 'tis surprissingly large, with very little room in it; I can't say it charms me. If you have not been at Oxford, I hope you will in the sumer; there is many things very well worth seeing, and you are not a great way off. I stay'd at Swakly till Mic+. M^rs Hails lyes inn in the country. I can never get to hear any thing out of East Kent; if you won't be so good as to impart; perticularly I desire you to enquier if M^rs Masters[1] is going to marrey again. We have a younger brother here of that name, who is a very good Natur'd man and only wants an estate; I fancy he makes applycation to her, pray tell me if you think there is any propobility of his succeeding. You need not be afraid to trust me, for I will never name any thing you say, and don't forget to find out, for I know you can if you will. My paper is so full I have but just room to ashure you that I am, Dear Madam, y^r aff^ct hum. Ser^t,

Isa Twisden.

[Superscription.—*To M^rs Hammond at M^r Hugonin's House at Oakfield near Reding in Berkshire.*]

XII.—From the Same to the Same.

Mereworth the 14^th of Jan^ry 1728.

I know you think I never intend to write to you againe, but I ashure you I have made no such resolution, and if ever I

[1] Elizabeth, widow of Streynsham Master. The younger brother of her name was perhaps Richard Master, brother, and eventually heir, of James, of Yotes, and second cousin of the widow's late husband.

Shou'd I will certainly break it the first time I meet with a Pen and Ink. Dear Madam, how do you do, and what has happen'd of good or bad to you since I last had the pleasure of hearing from you? Can nothing happen y^t^ you and I may sleep under the same Roofe againe? I wish I had the honour of your Sister's acquaintance, then I wou'd come and make you a Viset, and talk over the thousand things that have past since we were Last so happy. You come but little to Town, and I less, so y^t^ there is small prospect of meeting there, and I fance you find Barkshire so pleasent you seldom think of any other place.

Our Neighbour is very much altered since you were here, quite a new set of people. There's a Lady Forbes[1] at poor Cosin R. Twisden's—L.oves, C.ardes, C.ompany, and disorder, as well or better than her Predecessours. I hate the Place, and am quite Maloncolly to see every thing in house just as when you were there (for my Cosen W. T. sold Comodore Stewart every thing, even the Pictures and little Baubles posest by Strangers one is quite indifferent too). I saw a friend of yours not long ago, I mean S^t^ George Oxenden. I mett him one morning at Lady Rumney's; he is one of the Luckey.[2] M^rs^ Masters, he seems to beleive, has no thought of marrying againe, but M^r^ Barret[3] is, to one he Loved before his first wife. I hope she will prove more deserving.

M^rs^ Hales has left East Kent quite, and taken a house in Town. He may trust her there, for she'll run into no extravagence I dare ingage.

I was mighty sorry for the Death of M^r^ Head,[4] knowing him

[1] Roger Twisden, the writer's first cousin, died at a house in Town Malling, which he hired of Commodore Stewart, to whom it appears that William Twisden, his brother and executor, sold the furniture. Lady Forbes, the new tenant, was no doubt wife of Lord Forbes, son of the Earl of Granard, and, at one time, ambassador to Muscovy. He held, too, various naval commands, and must have been constantly from home. Their son, Admiral Forbes, died at Malling in 1796.

[2] Sir George Oxenden married in 1729 Elizabeth, co-heiress of Edmund Dunch, Master of the Household to George I.

[3] Of Lee, in Ickham. The second of his four wives was Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Peters, of Canterbury; she died in 1729.

[4] James Head, a barrister, third son of Sir Francis, of the Hermitage, in Higham; he died in 1727. The fourth son, John, afterwards the Baronet, was Prebendary and Archdeacon of Canterbury, and Rector of Ickham.

a little one year at Tunbridge, and I was acquainted with the younger Brother (who is to be a Parson) when I was at Oxford, and seems very deserving. What is become of y^r^ Cosin S^r^ Johns? I think you told me he had dedicated himself alltogether to Books. He had better bestow a little study upon our sex, and find out an Agreeable wife. Don't forget to tell me something of him (when you write) and like wise of all your three sons, and when you heard from y^r^ Eldest.

I was from May to November with my Cosin Vyner, at w^ch^ place you know I allways meet with every thing y^t^ is agreeable. Upon the Death of the King they were obliged to go into Lincolnshire, and w^d^ have me with them. To prepare me for my journey I fell ill of a moderate Feavour, and kept my chamber a fortnight. My first step out of it was the day we began our expiditon, but Traveling and a veritiey of adventures quite Cured me. We w^re^ a Lincoln the week of the Races, were all maner of devertions are stiring, and after that we made a Visit of somes days to a gentlemans house. In coming home I caught Cold, and fell ill of so violent a feavour y^t^ I began to think I must bid Adue to all my friends. It did not intermitt in ten days, and I was forced to go thro' all manner of severe disiplen, as you may beleive, when I tell you I had five Blisters at one time, and two Nurses three weeks; but I thank God and a good Physician I am now in perfect health and sound memory. I just got well enough to be able to undertake my journey back, and was better at the end of it than the begining. This has been a most terrible year for feavours, I hope you have escaped and all belonging to you.

I have got to the end of the fourth page sooner then I thought, and befor I have said any thing worth your reading. 'Tis too lait now to Aim at any more then desiring you'll except it, as it is from her who is (tho' I seldom tell you so) y^r^ faithfull hum^ble^ Ser^t^,

Isa: Twisden.

Dear Madam, don't stay so long as I have done before you write; render not evil for evil.

No superscription.

FAMILY CHRONICLE OF RICHARD FOGGE, OF DANES COURT, IN TILMANSTONE.

(FROM A TRANSCRIPT IN THE FAUSSETT MSS.)

1. From the Family Bible.

Births.

31 July 1639.	Edward.	Edw^{d} Boys Betshanger Esq; and Cap^{n} Richard Fogg Cap. H.M.S. James, Godfathers. my Mother Godmother.
June 2 1641.	John.	John Boys of Elmston Esq; Cozen Edw^{d} Belke Godfathers. Sister Judith Daniels Godmother.
June 4 1642.	Sybill.	Sybill Godmothers my Mother and and my Aunt Capel. Ralph Smith Godfather.
		She was buryed 11 July next ensuing.
11 July 1644.		My Daũr Ann died of convulsion Fitts ocasioned by S^{r} Edw^{d} Boys his Troops comming to my house often to search for me and to plunder me.[1]
Mar. 31 1645.		Jane xtened the follow^{g} day after the new fashion according to the directory.[2] my Sister

[1] From this I take Mr. Fogge to have been implicated in the Kentish rising of 1643, and its defeat at Faversham. "Several persons," we are told by Heath (Hist. Civil Wars, ej. an.), "either fled or suffered for this rising; but the greatest damage fell upon Sir Ed. Hales, who was accused of promoting it." Mr. Fogge seems to have taken the former course, and fled till it had blown over.

[2] The Prayer-book had been abolished, and the 'Directory' established about the end of the previous year, to purchase the alliance of the Scotch,

Jane Darell and my cozen Mary Bolton godmothers and Mr Thos. Monyns godfather only for a Show. She was xtened by Nichlas Billingsley rector of Tilmaston in the Chamber over Kitchen.

—My Mother was that day buried after the new fashion by Mr Billingsley who then preachd.

Oct. 3 1647. Richard. xt. 14 Oct. followg by Mr Thos. Russel a great Cavaleere with the Book of Common Prayer and signed with ye Cross. Sr Thos Payton Bart and my Cozen Edwd Belke Godfathers. my Sister Anne Fogg Godmother. NB. He was xtened in Chamber over Kitchen.

March 1 1649. Christopher xtened in above Chamber by young Mr Harrington. Mr Christopher Boys and Cap Philemon Pownell Godfathers. and Mrs Mary Monyns of Eythorne Godmother.

20 June 1650. Wm baptized in above Chamber by Parson Hart of Goodneston. Capn John Fletcher and Mr Wm Swann of Southfleet Godfathers. and Mrs Pettit of Elmston Godmother.

Nov. 27 1652. Thomas entended to be called died and buried in ye Chancel of Tilmanstone.

Oct. 6 1654. Cecily baptized in the old Way *cum signo Crucis* by Mr Henry Gayn Shoolmaster of Northborne. Lady Cecily Peyton and Mrs Cecily Sandys Godmothers. Coll Andrew Mennes Godfather.

10 day of Jany 1656. Thomas baptized 25. by Mr Humphrey Diens, Minister of Tilmanston. Sr Thos Palmer Bart Wm Swan of Southfleet Esq; and Mrs Dorothy Payton eldest Daũr of Sr Thomas.

12 March 1657. George. *Ob.* 8 Sep. 1663.

19 March 1659. Charles.

Palm Sunday 1661. Gabriel. *Ob.* 7 Novr followg.

who were exacting terms for their promised advance into England. A few months later, in August of this year, a penalty of 40*s.* was established for each use of the Prayer-book or non-use of the Directory, which the Fogges seem after this regularly to have incurred at every baptism and marriage,—we may suppose every Sunday also.

The follow^s^ taken from an old Church Bible in the Leaves before and behind in the Custody of M^r^ John Denne of Tilmanston in the Hand as I suppose of my Grandfather Rich. Fogg:—

Anno Dom 1555. Anne Sackville was born. M^rs^ Margaret and M^rs^ Eliz. Colepeppers Godmothers. S^r^ Alexander Culpepper godfather.

This Anne was Daur to S^r^ Christopher Sackville of Sussex. was Grandmother to M^r^ Richard Fogg of Dane Court now living 1647.

April 1580. Cecily Fegge was born. Her Godfather John Heardson. The Lady Buckhurst and the Lady Shirley Godmothers.

She was afterwards married to Edmond Powell of Sandferd in Oxen Esq; whose Issue still remains.

Aug. 28 1585. Thomas Fogge born. Godfathers S^r^ Thomas Scott Michael Sonds Esq; then high Sherrif, and M^rs^ Fane of Brenchley.

N.B. this was Son to Richard and Anne Sackville brother to Cecily and Father to me Richard now of Dane Court 1657.

Other Memd^a^.

Edward Fegg eldest Son of Richard Fegge being abroad in a Ship called the Seven Oakes in a fight between the English and Dutch was taken prisoner the 1 June 1666 and returned home by Exchange the 23 Nov^r^ following.

John the 2^d^ Son of Richard was also at the burning of Skelling and y^e^ Michaelmas follow^s^ comming home in a Fine Ship from Plymouth and by Storme driven amongst the Dutch Fleet and so carried to the same Prison in Amsterdam and came home about the same time upon Exchange.

Epitaph upon Ezekias Fogg in Chilham Church:—

Here lieth y^e^ Body of Ezekias Fogg Gent. Descended of y^e^ auncient Family of y^e^ Foggs of Repton near Ashford. Who was Minister of this Church 52 Years. He departed this Life y^e^ 22^th^ of September Anno Dom. 1624 in the 74^th^ year of his age.

June 25 1644. John Brissenden of Ashford barber told me that about 12 Years agoe he being Overseer of the h h-

ways and digging of Stones at Repton he did find a Diamond Ring w^ch he sold for 100 Pounds.

My brother Partridge sickened 3^d I of Sept 1655 and dyed on the next Munday.

Henry Partridge of Wyhanger in the Parish of Mendlesam, in the County of Glocester married Sybill the Dafr of Tho^s Fogge and eldest Sister to Richard.

28 June 1649. My Sister Anne Fogg was married to M^r Christopher Boys son to M^r Edw^d Boys of Ellington, in the Parish of Goodnestone. M^r Hart married them 3^d old Way with the Book of common Prayer in Tilmanstone Church.

22 Sept^r 1652. My Cozen Jane Fogge Cap^t Fogge's Sister dyed and the Friday following buried in the Chancel of Tilmanstone Church. M^r Dans parson preach'd.

A.D. 1670. In January There was seen in Deale the Wonder of Nature; viz. a Mayd above 18 years of age born in Cheshire and not above eighteen Inches long have used her Teeth eight several times and not a perfect bone in any part only her head. She never heard anything through her Nose. Yet she ate her dinner to Admiration; she discounts very well, reades, sings, whistles and all very pleasant.

[In another hand, most likely of *John*, son of Richard.]

17 Aug^t, 1670.

I was married to Elizab^h Bees in London whose Father was Rector of the Parish of Ickenham in the County of Middlesex near Uxbridge. her Grandfather was Receiver general of the Low Countries. her Uncles one was in a noble Employ in 3^r C. Clarkes office, 3^r other one of the Clarkes of 3^r Signet to King Char 2^d a Man acquainted with all Asian Languages. Y^e other now alive and Rector of Bentropp in Glocestershire who has an Est. Her Mother was of the Family of the Blands of London eminent Merchants abroad and at Home.

John Fogg was born 2 June 1641.

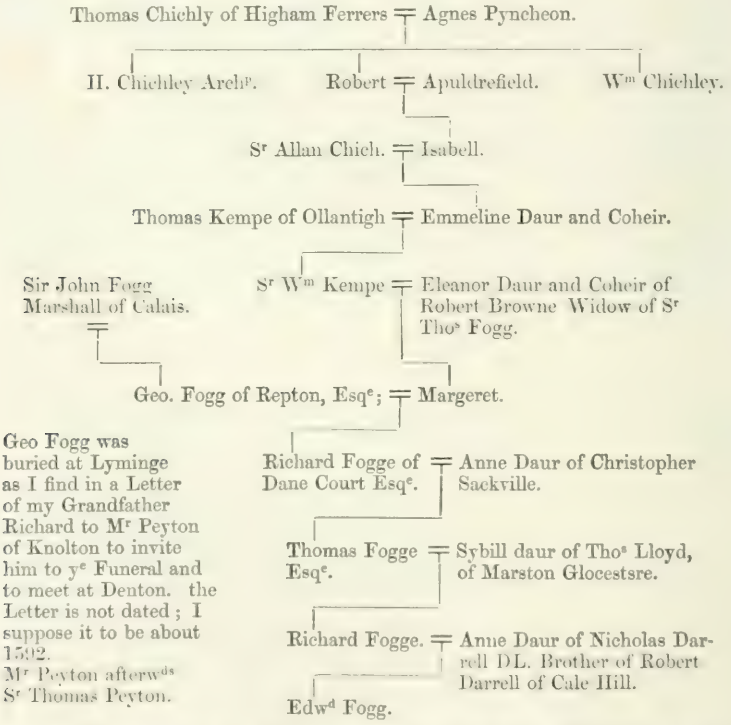
Elizabeth Fogg my Wife was borne 15 June 1652, at Cowley in Middx.

---

2. From another Memorandum-book.

[1]The Pedigree of Fogge of Dane Court from Chichley Archbp of Canterbury.

To witness the Truth of this, *vide* the Pedigree of the Heraulds etc. at a Chapter holden 31 July 1627 with their Seal affixed. wch Pedigree is in the Custody of my worthy Cosen Edmund Powell of Sandford in Oxon Esq; This Pedigree was drawn by my Grandmother Anne Norwood for the Benefit of those of her Familie that intend to place their Children in All Souls College.



To prove that ye Kempes of Ollantigh are descended from an Heir of Chichley I have set down an Inscription on ye Monument of the last Sr Thos Kempe in Wye Church in the Chappell belongs to the Family; to satisfy ye Warden and Fel-

[1] I have here omitted a long "Survey of the demesnes of the Manor of Dane in Tylmanstone," as not of interest proportioned to its length.

lows of All Souls who when they denied y^e^ Herauld's Pedigree said they would stand to ancient Records and Monuments.

"Sir Tho: Kempe of Olantigh Kn^t^ Heir male of the Kempes of Olantigh by dame Emelyn Daur and Coheyr of S^r^ Valentine Chich by the Heir of S^r^ Rob^t^ Chicheley, left his Heyre S^r^ W^m^ Kempe that by dame Eleanor Widdow of S^r^ Tho^s^ Fogge being y^e^ Heir of Broune by an Heir of S^r^ Tho^s^ Arundel left his Heyr S^r^ Thomas Kempe Knt that by Dame Amie Daur and coheyr of S^r^ Thos. Moyle left his Heyr this last S^r^ Thos. Kempe."

S^r^ Valentine Chich in Kempe's Monument is in both Pedigrees of Dethick and Camden and S^r^ John Borough—Allan Chiche.

S^r^ W^m^ Kempe by the Heir of Broune and Widow of S^r^ Thos. Fogge[1] had five Daurs. Mary married to S^r^ Nicholas Broune. Fayth to Nayler, of Lancashire. Emelyn to S^r^ Reginald Scott. Margaret to S^r^ Geo. Fogge. Cecily to W^m^ Latham and after to Strangeways. And four sons. S^r^ Thomas y^t^ married Amie Coheyr of S^r^ Thomas Moyle. John 2. Edw^d^ the 3^d^ married the Daur of Wyllmott of Oxon. Anthony the 4^th^ married the daũr and coheir of y^e^ Lord Conyers.

Ashford was a collegiate Church founded by S^r^ John Fogge controuler of the house and one of the privy Councell to King Edw^d^ y^e^ 4^th^ who lies buried on the North Side of the Quire of the same Church with this Monument and Inscription; Upon the top of a Marble Tomb his Body lies in brass and 4 verses about the Verge. only these 2 remain :—

Edwardi quarti Regis specialis Amator
Semper Catholicus populi vulgaris amicus.[2]

[1] This accounts most satisfactorily for the absence of date to the death of Eleanor, wife of Thomas Fogge, from the monument of herself and her husband at Ashford, the second of those engraved from the Surrenden MSS. in Vol. II. (p. 108). That the two are the same person is evident from her arms on the monument, (then first published,) Browne of Betchworth quartering Fitzalan. The Ashford monument, then, is only her cenotaph, prepared for her at her first husband's death. She was, no doubt, buried at Wye with her second husband, by whom she lived to have a large family; and we might have found a second monument to her there, but for the destruction of all the Kempe memorials by the fall of Wye steeple, in 1685.

[2] It is singular that when Mr. Warren, Curate of Ashford, examined the

S[r] Edw[d] Dering told me that he had once seen the other 2 Verses in the Clark's Chest but I co[d] not find them upon diligent search. upon the North Side are these :—

Plenius hic sequitur quid fecerat iste Johannes.
Sumptibus ex propriis hanc ecclesiam renovavit,
Cum campanili quod funditus ædificavit,
Pluribus atque libris chorus hic per eum veneratur,
Ac ornamentis altare Dei decoratur,
Vestibulum ditans, et plura jocalia donans,
Ut patet intuitu pro posteribus memorandum,
Ad laudem Domini, cui laus sit nunc et in ævum.

There was also a Vault[1] where they were buryed in the North End of the Quire but now done up by Boden their Roundheaded Minister in 1645.

There hang up in the Quire the Hatchments and Atchievements of Seven of them yet, there were 16 as delivered by Tradition.

In the Vicarage House w[ch] was the Colledge before the Dissolution; in the Window on the East Side was these Portraitures in compleate Armor :—

Johannes Fogge sen[r]. Miles.
W[m] Scott Miles.
Edw[d] Poynings Banarett.
S[r] Ja[s] Darrell.
D[r] White S[r] John Fogge's Confessor.[2]

monument in 1712, he found the first verse of this inscription gone, but the fragment of the fourth, which Sir Edward Dering gives us (Arch. Cant., Vol. II. p. 103, plate) restored to its place,—probably from "the Clark's Chest," where Richard Fogge failed to find it. (Warren's MS., preserved at Ashford Church.)

[1] "When this Vault was opend about 30 Years ago, according to y[e] Account w[ch] I have had from Those y[t] descended into y[e] Vault, it appear'd that y[e] Bodies of all those that had been there deposited were shrunk into a very narrow Compass. Small Peices of Bones, and Coffins, an Old Sword, and a P[r] of Spurrs, and not much Dust appearing at their Ent'ring into it." (Warren's MS. 1712.)

[2] "All The Glass on y[e] East Side of y[e] Parlour is Painted, unless where there has been any of it broken accidentally. . . . But what cheifly deserves our Notice, is, y[e] Coats of Arms, w[ch] are 8 in Number, all in a Line, curiously painted. The First, is, the Fogges. The Second, the Scott's. The Third, the Poyning's. The Fourth, y[e] Royal Arms. The Fifth, A. B[p]. Warham's. The Sixth, D[r] Whites. The 7th The Darrels. The 8th

In the other Window on the West Side the Portraiture of John Fogge jne^r^ Miles and King Edward y^e^ 4^th^ taking him by the Hand; all w^ch^ were taken down by the said Boden their broomstical[1] Minister in that place when Xtmas day was kept fast,[2] and what is become of them I cannot learn, I endeavoured to get them but co^d^ not. 1644.

In the Body of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury lyeth buryed S^r^ Thomas Fogge in compleate Armor. and about the Verge of the Monument This Inscription :—

> Thomas Fogge jacet hic, jacet hic sua sponsa Johanna
> Sint Cœlo Cives per te Deus hos et Hosanna ;
> Regni Protector Francos Britones superavit
> Nobilium Rector sicuti Leo Castra predavit

The Enghams. . . . The Sixth Coat has these Words under it. Jhões. Whyte, Sacre' Theologie' doctor. . . . Sixth, D^r^ White's. Arg. a Cheveron Gules differenced with a Trefoil slipt, Or, between 3 Boars' Heads couped of y^e^ 2^d^. Armed of y^e^ 3^d^." (Warren's MS.) That this account of the window is the more correct, it is easy to see, if only from the impossibility of imagining Dr. White "in compleate armor."

I have continued the extract with respect to Dr. White's arms, because this is the very coat which Mr. H. Smith notes as unknown, in the plate to Vol. II. p. 109, with the blazonry, there defective, supplied.

[1] A new Vicar to add to Hasted's list for Ashford. (Query, "Broomstical" = "Iconoclast"?)

[2] The date 1644 attached to this entry applies to this event; see also page 122. Among the sweeping religious innovations of this year, it was ordained that Christmas Day should be thenceforth observed as a strict fast, and that "all men should pass it in humbly bemoaning the great national sin which they and their fathers had so often committed on that day,"—viz. in keeping feast. "No public act of that time," says Macaulay, "seems to have irritated the common people more. On the next anniversary of the festival, formidable riots broke out in many places, . . . and the proscribed services of the day were openly read in the churches." How thoroughly this refusal to accept the innovation for a second year succeeded in practice, we may judge from Richard Fogge's emphatic mention of *the* year in which the day was so kept, implying only one; but the new law seems to have been theoretically in force throughout the Protectorate, and as late as 1657 we read that "notice being given to Cromwell of a private assembly solemnizing that day at Dr. Gunning's, at Exeter House, in the Strand, he sent a band of red-coats to seize them, who over and above plundered and stript many of them, and carried some away prisoners to answer this contempt." (Heath's Hist. of the Civil Wars.)

Et quoque Militiam sic pro patria peramavit
Ad summam patriam Deus hic ab agone vacavit.[1]

Under his Head lyeth a Unicorne at his Feet a Lyon, all w^ch were sacreligiously pulled up, and the brasse sold by Captain Wilson of Sandwich his Souldiers about the Time of Oliver Cromwell's marching into Scotland 1650. There hangeth his Armes yet on the pillar [next?] y^e pulpit.

Read farther of S^r Tho^s Fogge in Weever's funeral Monuments and Somner's Antiq^s Cant. He died 1407.

July 20 1658.

I went to Cheriton to visit Mr. Jno Reading y^e Minister. I veewed y^e Church and saw 3 very ancient Monuments. in the North Wall there lye each in an Arch two in complete Armor w^ch were Fogges as is delivered by auncient tradition.[2] but Mr. Reading says they were two Lords of the Catesmore, Noblemen that I never heard of and believe nobody else; I am sure it was in the Possession of the Family 400 Years agoe. over against them in an Arch on the South Wall lyeth a Woman in her Ladyes Habiliments.

In the Chauncel this Inscription but the date we co^d not reade:—

"Hic jacet Johannes Fogge quondam Filius Johannis Fogge militis quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ qui obiit . . ."[3]

Sheweth Antiquity.

since writing the above I am informed by M^r Readings Son that Catesmore was the Seat of the Fogges and that there is a great Circuit of Land called Fogges parke now disparked.

[1] Somner ends this line, "Deus *hunc* ab agone *vocavit*." "Vocavit" is certainly right: the other word was probably "hinc." (See more of this Sir Thomas in note (B) to the Pedigree, page 126.)

[2] Philipot (p. 111) makes Sir Francis Fogge one of these, cross-legged.

[3] Bryan Faussett gives a slightly different account of this monument from personal inspection. "On a Brass Plate, under the Figure of a Priest, on a Flat Stone, 'Hic Jacet Dominus Thomas Fogge quondam Filius Johannis Fogge Militis, istius Ecclesiæ quondam Rector. qui ob. 12 Kl. Augusti A.D. M . . .'" Perhaps he was son to Sir John, the Marshal of Calais (see Pedigree).

In the 23 Year of H 8 S^r^ Humphrey Stafford of Blotherwick co. Northampton married Margaret Daur and Heiyre of S^r^ Jno Fogge. Burton disc. Leic^r^, pag 142.

Fogge married the Heyre of Valoynes; Joane the Daũr and Heir of S^r^ Waurice marr^d^ Fogge.[1]

---

50 Edw^d^ 3^d^.

In a Parliament holden at Westmon the Monday after S^t^ George's day

Prisoners taken in France and unable to ransome themselves.—S^r^ Matthew Gurney. S^r^ Matthew Redman. S^r^ Tho^s^ Fogge. S^r^ John Harpsden. S^r^ Gregory Seas. S^r^ Jeffrey de Werksley. S^r^ Rob^t^ Twyford. S^r^ John Bourchier. and divers other good Kn^ts^ and Esq^s^ pray the King to ransome them. Answer. The King is willing to doe for their Comfort as Reason would. Cotton's Records of the Tower.

N.B. S^r^ Tho^s^ Fogge, the same that lyes buried in Christ Church.[2]

S^r^ Gregory Seas *fortasse* for S^r^ Jeffery Say.

S^r^ John Fogge married Alice y^e^ Daur of S^r^ W^m^ Haute of Elmsted in Kent by his Wife Marg^t^ daur of Richard Woodville Esq^e^ w^ch^ S^r^ W^m^ was Son to S^r^ Nicholas by his Wife Elianor daur of S^r^ Rob^t^ Rosse Kn^t^; Joane Sister to Alice Haute was married to S^r^ George Darell of Littlecote.

S^r^ John Fogge of Repton privy Councillor to Edw^d^ 4^h^ married a Daur of Goldwell[3] Sister to y^e^ Bishop of Norwich.

[1] I have purposely omitted, here and in other parts, a few details of the Valoignes and Sackville families, etc., as occupying too much space.

[2] Hasted (iii. 260 x) makes this Sir Thomas the father of the one buried in the Cathedral, viz. the one buried at Glastonbury; and without further evidence it is impossible to decide which is right (unless we may argue upon the negative evidence that Hasted is generally wrong).

[3] This is a mistake of Richard Fogge's. The Sir John who married Margaret Goldwell lived in Hen. VIII.'s reign, and is the one called "Marshal of Calais."

Aug. 11, anno Dn^o^ 1641.

Be it known by these Presents, that the day and Year above written Rich: Fogge of Dane court in the Parish of Tilmanstone in the County of Kent Esq., did pay ten Pounds of lawful English money w^ch^ was the Summe for y^e^ degree of an Esq; set down by Act of Parliament for y^e^ [year?] 1641 to John Wood of Southcourt then appointed collector for the Parish of Tilmanston, aforesaid.[1]

John Wood his marke,
J. W.
in the presence of
Thos Crofts.

NB. 6 Beeches set on the Limekiln Hill that Winter when Xmas was kept fast 1644.[2]

A Copy of a Letter sent to mee from the Committee at Ashford for 30l. 17 Sep^r^ 1645.

S^r^

You cannot be ignorant of the great charges this County hath been at in the suppressing several rebellions, and in maintaining soe many regiments of Auxiliaries for their necessary defence upon all Occasions. Besides the taxes to the Parliament (amounting to 9700l and upwards a Month) w^ch^ has contracted a great Debt upon the County, and of the hazard of Life and Fortunes y^e^ well affected have run all this while for the common good of w^ch^ you must needs partake as well as they. Of y^e^ Advantage you have had of them in sitting still and the countenance to Rebellion within the county, and to all y^e^ malignant party abroad, w^ch^ you and your party have given by yo^r^ backwardness in y^e^ Parliament Service; And therefore cannot but think it reasonable that you sho^d^ extend yourselves as well towards the recompence of those publick damages, Also to some proportionable Counterpoise of these disadvantages of the well affected; Yet We being desirous rather to receive, a Pledge of yo^r^ future better inclination then a Forfeiture for your past malignity. Doe expect from you by the 25 of this Month y^e^ Sum of Thirty Pounds to bee paid into y^e^ Treasurer at Ashford:

[1] See, for another instance of this, Note † to the Osborne pedigree, in the Visitation.

[2] See above, p. 119.

And in Default whereof Wee shall be enforced to make use of y^e^ Authority given us by Ordinance of Parliament for leavy of a greater Summe.

Your Friends,

ANTHONY WELDON.

Signed in the Name and by the command of the general Committee.[1]

Anno Dñi 1660.

On May day the KING CHARLES the second was voted by the Parliament to bee the true and lawful KING of this Land, and immediately was proclaimed in every County in their chefe towns.

The 26 of May following being Friday the KING with his two Brothers, YORKE and GLOCESTER, landed at DOVER about 12 O Clock at Noone and without Stay went to Canterbury being accompanyed with GEN: MONKE: and most of y^e^ Nobility and Gentñ of England; Such a SHEW on BARHAM DOWNE was never seene; and never the like Occasion I HOPE.

By the King Edward 4^th^ directed in this Manner to the Prior of Christ Church in Canterbury.

To our trusty and well beloved in God the Prior of o^r^ Monastery of Christ Church in our City of Canterbury.

Right trusty and well beloved in God we grete you well:

[1] This is not a bad specimen of the means by which the Parliament acquired the sinews of war. There is a much more civil letter of the same sort given in the 'Archæologia,' (Vol. XV. p. 396,) dated 27 June, 1644, in which Thos. Jenkyns, of Eythorne, is desired to *lend* £20 towards the £200,000 to be paid to the Scotch for their assistance, by order of Parliament; for which sum he is promised "Use for the forbearance thereof at the rate of 8 per cent." It is signed, "Ri: Hardres, Edw: Monins, Tho: Godfrey, John Boys, Rob: Lade," whom I take to have been the magistrates assembled at Canterbury on that day, and to have been acting under compulsion; indeed Sir Thomas Godfrey at least was Royalist. Dugdale enumerates several sources of Parliamentary income, among which were "Loans to be repaid out of the sequestered estates" and "Committee-money." We see here the machinery by which both these revenues were collected.

And in cause o^r^ trusty and well beloved Knight and Councelor Sir John Scott be not come from the town of Calaise, wee wool that unto our trusty and right well beloved Knight S^r^ John Fogge also our Counseller, and to our trusty well beloved Richard Page our Solliciter and to our trusty Servant Thomas Ash one of the Yeomen of our Chamber and Customer at our Port of Sandwich ye deliver forthwith upon the sight hereof, the Summe of a thousand Marks that yee have of ours in keeping to the entent that they accordingly to our Play^se^ may fournish out in all hast a thousand Archers forthwith to depart to the towne of Calaise: assuring you that a Bill credent between you signed with their hands and with the hands of two of them and these presents shall be unto you a sufficient Discharge in that behalve. Geven under our Signet at o^r^ Paleys of Westm^r^ the 7 day of August.[1]

I have wrote a thousand Archers but it may be but 200 in the old written hand.

[Written in another hand.]

My Father's Epitaph first in Latin don by Dr. Collock, by y^e^ Approbation of our elder Brother Edward Fogge and others, etc. a foolish thing in such a parish Church. Put into English by mee, I. F.—

Here lyeth what was mortall of Richard Fogge Esq^e^ who by his Wife was y^e^ Father [of] 10 Children and he himself was the parent to a thousand witty conceits. in Loyalty he was inferior to none, he was an Ornam^t^ to his Family by his Witt and was as well acquainted with the Armes of all Familyes as if he had given them, And who was fitter for the Office of an Herald than hee. He flourished among y^e^ Arch or Chiefe poets, untill he fell into his long Sleepe on the Feast of the Arch Angell in the year of his Age 74 in the year of our Lord 1680.[2]

JOHN FOGGE.

[1] This shows the correctness of Mr. Smith's conjecture that Sir John's "personal services assisted in the subsequent invasion of France." (Vol. II. p. 105.)

[2] "Hic Jacet quod mortale fuit Richardi Foggi Armigeri, qui ex uxore 14 Liberorum Pater fuit et Mille Facetiarum solus Parens. Fide erga Regem nulli cessit. Ingenio Familiam suam ornavit. Insignia Omnium

Pedigree of Fogge.

Richard Fogge of Dane Court was born at Wheatenhurst in the County of Gloucester at his Uncle Lloyd's house on Friday 22 May 1607. His Sister Sybill Partridge was borne there also May 19 1608.

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE.

Without containing many historical characters, this is nevertheless one of the most interesting genealogies in our county history, if only for the gradual stages of decay in a great house so plainly to be traced through its last nine generations. We find Sir John Fogge, in the fifteenth century, lord of immense territory, heir of the Fogges, Valoigneses, and Criolls; of royal blood himself, and by marriage the near connection of his King; the builder of a church, and the founder of a College. His two sons divide his property, one half of which ends, in the second generation, in coheiresses and sale; the other survives to the third descent, when for no assigned cause,—we may suppose from extravagance,—all is lost but a mere remnant, and the owner of castles and many a broad domain retires to one small manor-house. Here the family rallies in comfort, but shorn state, for three more generations. A stout cavalier pays the penalty of his loyalty, and the estate is reduced to £50 a year. The end is now near: we soon read of mariners and blacksmiths; till the last heiress of the race, the descendant of kings and crusaders, with at least as much royal and noble blood in her veins as any contemporary in the county, is "the wife of a poor shepherd, living in a wretched hovel at Eastry."

æque calluit ac si dedisset; et quis dignior Officio? Floruit inter Archi-Poetas donec obdormivit . . . An. Æt. 74 . . . Anna Ux. ex Dorrellorum de Cale-Hill . . . Nicol. Dorelli . . . posuit." Bryan Faussett's MS. (Some words gone from the Monument can be supplied from John Fogge's English version. He has certainly done his best to exaggerate the absurdity, which in Latin is almost lost in its neatness.)

(A) See the Fogge MS.

(B) See his Epitaph in the Fogge MS., p. 119. It is also given by Somner (Antiq. of Canterb. App. I. p. 32), who adds, "It is recorded in the Obituary of this Church (the Cathedral), that Sir Thomas Fogge gave £20 sterling towards the new chapter-house, and his wife gave £20 to each Monk in the Convent; that she was descended from the Royal Blood of the Kings of England, being daughter of Sir Stephen de Valence, who was descended from Wm. de Valence, Earle of Pembroke, half-brother, by the Mother, to King Henry III. She dyed 8 July, 1425." I have inspected his Will, which is in the Consistory Court of Canterbury. It is very short, being little beyond a request to be buried in the Cathedral of Canterbury, and a bequest to the Priory upon that condition, and naming John his son and one of the Monks of Canterbury his executors.

(BB) The Probatio Ætatis of William Fogg was taken under writ of King Henry V., dated at Westminster, the 8th of December, in the fifth year of his reign (1417). [Rot. Esch. ej. an.] The following is an abstract of it:—

It is called—"The Probatio ætatis of William, son of John Fogg, junior, and Alianora his wife, one of the daughters of Thomas Seintleger, deceased, and kinsman and heir of the same Thomas Seintleger, taken at Chiryton, in Kent, on the Monday after the feast of the Conception of the B. V. M., anno 5 Hen. V. Before William ..... Escheator for Kent, by virtue of the King's brief, and under the oath of good and lawful men of the neighbourhood separately examined:—

"First, John Stace swears that William Fogg was born at Chiryton, and baptized in that church, and was aged twenty-one last vigil of All Saints, as he well remembers, because a son of his (John Stace's) died on the third day after William's birth, and he has been dead more than twenty-one years.

"William Chapman swears the same, as he well remembers, because in that year he married Alice, his present wife, and they have lived together more than twenty-one years.

"Peter .... swears the same, as he well remembers, because he was at William's baptism, and heard Sir William Newynton, the Rector, declare how God had in that infant multiplied his people after the late pestilence, which pestilence was twenty-one years ago last summer.

"William Stone swears the same, as he well remembers, be-

cause he was chosen Bedell of the manor of Chirynton on the feast of St. Michael, before William Fogg's birth, and that was twenty-one years ago on the last feast of St. Michael.

"Ralph Norys swears the same, as he well remembers, because on All Souls Day next after William's birth, Thomas Fogg, his father, made Sir William Newynton, parson of the church, enter the day of William's birth in the missal of the church, to wit, that William was born on the vigil of All Saints, in the year 1396, in the presence of himself, Ralph, and other parishioners.

"Richard atte Forde swears the same, as he well remembers because he had a daughter in that year, who is now twenty-one years of age and more.

". . . . . swears the same, as he well remembers, because William Kyryell, one of the uncles of William Fogg, at the purification of the said infant's [mother] said, in the presence of many neighbours, that Thomas Kyryell his son, and William Fogg [were of the same age], and Thomas Kyryell is now twenty-one years and more, and holds his lands free from wardship.

"Henry . . . . . swears the same, as he well remembers, because Agnes Congesett, late Prioress of the Hospital of St. James, at Canterbury, died in the same year, and the lady Clementia, the present Prioress, succeeded her, now twenty-one years ago and more.

"Several Parishioners swear the same, as they well remember, because immediately on the death of Thomas Fogg, Jun^{r}, his father, William, was, for his youth, adjudged to the wardship of the Lord de Ponynges, because Thomas had died seised of land held of the said Lord de Ponynges by knight's service. And in a court of the said Lord, it was ascertained on the oaths of sixteen jurors that William was nine years of age and more at his father's death. And they say that Thomas died twelve years ago, and that William is now twenty-one years of age and more.

"Sealed by all the examined."

(C) Sir Thomas Crioll, of Westenhanger, her father, was left on the field of St. Alban's by the Yorkists, to deliver up their prisoner Henry VI. after their defeat there on Shrove Tuesday, 1461. He was promised his life by Henry, but Queen Margaret, elated with her last triumph, had him beheaded the very next day. (See also Weever, 265.) He was son of Sir Nicholas,

and grandson of John de Crioll, who obtained licence from Edward III. to crenellate Westenhanger. (Query, was it this crenellation which gave rise to those lines of the well-known Prophecy of Kentish Folk-lore, which declares that—

"Westenhanger
Was built in anger"?)

(D) Weever (p. 235) mentions another passage in the life of this Sir John Fogge, which we may add to Mr. H. Smith's interesting sketch of his life, in Vol. II., how he "sate with the Duke of Clarence, the Earle of Warwicke, and the Lord Rivers, in judgement upon Sir Thomas Cooke of Giddie-Hall, in Essex." Morant (Hist. of Essex, vol. i. p. 66) adds that it was upon the indictment of Sir John Fogge, and was for a suspicion of lending money for the use of Queen Margaret. Sir Thomas seems to have been innocent, and very hardly dealt with; indeed, when we see how the Court was composed, we can scarcely expect an impartial decision. It was in 1467. We read, too, in Lambarde, that "King Edward the fourth, in the fifth year of his reign (1465), did give a Fair to be holden at Asheford four daies yearly, beginning on the even of S. John Port Latine, by the suit (as it seemeth) of the same Sir John Fogge, his controller, for the amendment of the Town, to which his house at Ripton was neighbour." How many frequenters of Ashford May Fair know that it is of four hundred years' standing; or that they are indebted for it to the same benefactor who built them their church? Its days, no doubt, became May 17 and 18, instead of the original days, May 6, etc., by the operation of the Act of 1752, in which Fairs were specially exempted from the removal by New Style, and remaining actually on the same day, became nominally eleven days later.

(E) The received pedigrees give Alice Crioll as Sir John's second wife, and mother of Thomas the second son, but the shield at the foot of the latter's monument (Vol. II. p. 108) proves beyond a doubt that Alice Haut was his mother; and we have this further confirmation, that Westenhanger, the Crioll property, is devised by Sir John's Will (which I have inspected) to the eldest son, John. And when we add to this that Alice Crioll was Sir John's wife in 1467—as appears pretty plain from Edward IV.'s confirmation of grant to Ashford Church (Hasted, iii. 264)—while Thomas, the eldest son of the second

wife, was very young at his death in 1512 (without his spurs, and with two infant children, see his effigies; and with a widow who re-married, and had a large family), and must have been born long subsequently to that date;—that (whereas the widow of Sir John, as a benefactress to the Church after his death,[1] would be the more likely of the two wives to be represented in the windows), the Crioll arms are recorded but once, in the College, and there not impaled, but alone, and among those of other county families; while not only was the effigy of Alice Haut in the east window (Weever, p. 265), but her arms impaled by Fogge both in church and college (Warren's MS.);—we have a mass of evidence in favour of Alice Haut as the second wife and widow of Sir John, which scarcely needs another incidental confirmation drawn again from her shield on Thomas's tomb, where a coat of a prior husband (a Woodville, her cousin), seems to imply that she and Sir John were not young at their marriage.[2]

(F) See Weever, p. 275.

(G) An Alice, widow of Sir John Fogge, possessed the Septvans property in 1540, if we may believe Hasted (iii. 427). Was she this Margaret, by an error, or a second wife?

(H) This man's wife and child I take from Hasted (iv. 531 t.), who gives them from his will, where he calls himself "Wm. Fogge of St. Elphe's" (*i.e.* St. Alphage's).

(I) Bryan Faussett gives the following description of this Richard's monument (MSS. Parochial Collections):—

[1] Indenture of Aug. 18. an. 3 Hen. VIII. (1512), whereby Dame Alice Fogge enfeoffs John Roper and others of four acres in trust for a yearly "Obbitte" of 10*s.* 6*d.* for Sir John, her late husband, herself, and their children, and for other charities of Ashford Church. (Warren's MS.)

[2] I have, since writing the above note, had my conjecture remarkably confirmed by a perusal of the deed of which Warren gives an imperfect extract, and which has been kindly confided to my care by the Vicar of Ashford. The "obbitte" conditioned therein, is "for the soule of the seid Sir John Fogge, Knyght, and for the soule of me, the seid Alice his wife, for the soules of *William Hawte and Jane his wife*, our children soules and all our Friends soules that ben past and to come." We cannot but suppose William Hawte and Jane his wife to have been father and mother to Alice. We may thus, too, correct the statement in the Fogge MS. above (p. 121), that she was Sir William's daughter by Elizabeth Woodville. That Sir William had two wives we know from accounts left of his monument in the White Friars at Canterbury, where his effigy lay between those of his two wives.

"On a brass-plate, on the East Wall (of the chancel) on y^e^ south side of The Communion-Table, on w^ch^ are engraved y^e^ Figures of a Man, a Woman, 1 Son, 3 Daughters, and this coat (Fogge impaling Sackville) :—Posuit Richardo Fogg, Armigero, Viro suo amantissimo, charissimoq, benignè de suis, benignissimè de Pauperibus, benè de omnibus merito, Uxor Anna hoc grati Animi Monumentum.

"Vixit, et ascendit, quinquagenarius, Astra.
Nunc Animâ Cælos contigit, ante Fide.
Tres natæ natusq unus, post Fata superstes,
Virtutes patrias quas imitentur habent."

(J) "Here under lieth y^e^ Body of Margaret Courthopp, Wife of Ezekias Fogg Gent. and Minister of this Church; By whom she had 5 Sons and 2 Daughters. A Woman Modest, grave, discreet, religious and charitable. She died y^e^ 13^th^ of May A. Dni. 1619. Full of Years." (B. F. Par. Coll., Chilham Church.) For her husband's inscription, see Fogge MS.

(K) Visn. of Kent. MS. B.F.

(L) I give the inscriptions on the monuments of these two brothers, from B. F.'s Par. Coll. of Chilham :—

"William Fogg, a vertuous Gentleman of a very worshipfull House anciently descended, a Counseller, of great Hopes and Expectation, ended his Days in y^e^ 38^th^ Year of his Age, and was here buried the 26^th^ Day of March in y^e^ Year of Our Lord 1616."

"George Fogg, Brother of y^e^ same William Fogg, a Master of Art, and a Professor of Physick, a Man studious and learned, died in y^e^ 41^st^ Year of his Age, and was buried here y^e^ 21^st^ Day of June in the year of Our Lord 1617."

Both were gone in B. F.'s day.

(M) The following monument remains in Bekesbourne Church :—

"Here lyeth y^e^ body of Richard Fogg Esq: descended of the Ancient Family of y^e^ Foggs of this County; he faithfully sarved King Charles y^e^ first, as Captaine of several of his men of ware at sea; afterwards he retired himself to a private Life in this Parish; and attained unto y^e^ eighty fift Yeare of his Age, deceased the 15^th^ Day of August In y^e^ Year of our Lord one Thousand six Hundred Eighty one." That this is the "Captain Richard Fogg of H.M.S. James," mentioned

in the MS. as a cousin, there can be no doubt. His wife and children, and their pedigree downwards, are from Bryan Faussett's MSS. Pedigrees.

(N) This is the writer of the MSS.

(O) "On a gravestone in the nave (of Rochester Cath.) is this inscription:—

Here lyeth the body of Christopher Fogge, son of Richard Fogge of Temeridstone [!] in this county Esq; who, after commanding severall of her majesties ships of war, died in her service the 24th day of November 1708 in the 58 year of his age, being then Capt. of the Rupert.

Here lyeth also interred Mary the relict of the said Xpher Fogge, who departed this life the xxiii[d] day of June A.D. MDCCXIV.

on an atchievement are their arms." [Reg. Roff. 706.]

"The Fogges suffer'd much in their Estates, in the Time of the Great Rebellion; and, now at this Time (1711), according to the Vicissitude of Human Affairs, all the Estate in y[e] Family, notwithstanding their Great Possessions formerly, is not much above 50 Pounds per annum. Indeed Captain Christopher Fogge (who was once taken by y[e] Turks, and, for whom no Small Sum was paid to redeem him from Slavery) improved his Estate by using y[e] Sea many yeares, after his Redemption: But, he dying without Issue; and his Lady (according to his Will w[ch] he made many Years before his Death) succeeding to all he was worth, The Descendants of the Foggs are excluded from enjoying y[e] Fruits of the Captain's Labours. He was Commander of The Rupert, a 3[d] Rate Man of War. He died aboard his own Ship in y[e] River Thames, soon after he came home from his Last Voyage, in or about y[e] Year 1707." [Warren's MS.]

(P) These are the two brothers, Edward and John, who were taken by the Dutch and exchanged. See MS. 1. John is the writer of the few final remarks in both MSS., and the criticizer of Edward in the latter for allowing the inscription on his father's monument.

(Q) The Incumbent of the new chapel of ease at Kew, in 1723, was Thomas Fogg, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxford. (Hist. of Surrey, 8vo, vol. v. p. 335.) Query, was this the man?

(R) "It is now uncertain whether there is any One of y[e] Male Line of this Family alive: If there is, 'tis Mr. John Fogge,

son to y^e^ Captain's eldest Brother: This Young Gentleman was a few years ago known to be at Lisbon; But since that time his Relations have heard nothing of him. His Mother lives at Dane's Court." (Warren's MS. 1711.)

T. G. F.

TILTING HELMET,
hanging above Sir John Fogge's monument, in Ashford Church.
[Weight, 23 lb. 15 oz.]

[On this enormous helmet I give Mr. Warren's note (MS. above quoted). "There are no other Tokens of these Achievements" (after quoting Weever, who mentions several in Ashford Church) "now remaining but a large old Helmet hanging near S^r^ John Fogge's Tomb." I quote these words as proving to something near certainty that this helmet, which was for many years lying about in the church, has been correctly restored to the iron holders over Sir John's monument, which fitted it best. The large size mentioned, and the fact of its being the only one then (1711) left, both confirm the evidence of the fitting irons.]

LOWER SIDE OF HEART CASE,

LEYBOURNE CHURCH.

ON THE HEART-SHRINE IN LEYBOURNE CHURCH.

My dear Mr. Faussett,

Since my return home, I have been so beset with anxieties, and have undergone so much bodily suffering, that I have been unable to string together my notes on the Leybourne Niche. I cannot now hope to complete a regular paper on this most interesting relic of by-gone ages in time for the issue of our next volume. I have neither spirits nor energy for undertakings such as that which I had fully expected I should, long ere this, have completed for you. I resign the task therefore, and place in your hands a few *disjecta membra*, mere loose memoranda, in a very incomplete and unarranged state, yet sufficient, I trust, to enable you to work out an interesting paper for our forthcoming volume.*

I had intended (as promised in our first volume, page 2, note 1) to give a history of Leybourne Castle and its Lords, for which I have been long collecting materials from the public records and other sources. These materials commence with a notice of Philip de Leyburn,[1]† early in the twelfth century, of whose wife Amy, apparently daughter and heir of Robert Fitz-Gerold, we have afterwards a record on the Pipe Rolls, 5 Ric. I., as

* [I feel that I have but anticipated the unanimous wish of the Society, and have certainly best consulted the interests of our Volume, by obtaining the writer's leave to print this most interesting letter, and the notes which accompany it, without addition, diminution, or alteration of any sort.—T. G. F.]

† The notes will be found at p. 157, etc.

sharing in the inheritance of the FITZ-GEROLDS;[2] thus leading us in shadowy distance up to the earliest periods of Anglo-Norman history. A great charm to me in these biographical researches, has been the racy touches of character, and interesting bits of forgotten history, which, during the progress, have daily developed themselves. I have long dwelt with delight on the prospect of giving them to the world. I must now, however, leave it to other hands than mine, and, for the present, content myself with merely jotting down for your use, that ROBERT DE LEYBURN, son and heir[3] of this PHILIP, was possessed of large estates in Kent, and, by his wife MARGARET, was father of Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN, who, when little more than a mere youth,[4] was out with the Barons in arms against John, and among the prisoners taken in Rochester Castle, Nov. 30, 1215,[5] not obtaining his liberty, with the Legate's absolution, until the following year, and that only by the payment of heavy fines.[6] His son and heir was the renowned Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN, one of the most stirring and distinguished warriors of the day, whose whole life was passed between the tilting lists and the battle-field,—

"As seeming war some merry sport to hold."

We have him one day, from pure revenge, killing purposely an old adversary in a mere tilting joust, "*ad rotundam tabulam*;"[7] then, a few years later, out, like his father before him, with his fellow-barons, in open rebellion, and during that rebellion ever and anon *aventuras querens* in wild forays and wasting raids; but afterwards, when the French King had arbitrated between Henry and his rebellious Barons, in loyal compliance with the award of that arbitration, he unhesitatingly abandons the Provisions of Oxford, attaches himself to his lawful Sovereign, thenceforward with faithful allegiance ever strenuously fighting for the King, and at last ending his career, like

a true knight, while bearing part in PRINCE EDWARD'S crusade to the Holy Land. Indeed, had I completed my memoir of this reveller in war, I should have been tempted to adopt the song of Hybrias the Cretan, as an appropriate prefix to it:—

Ἐστί μοι πλοῦτος μέγα δόρυ καὶ ξίφος,
καὶ τὸ καλὸν λαισήϊον πρόβλημα χρωτός.
τούτῳ γὰρ ἀρῶ, τούτῳ θερίζω, τούτῳ
πατέω τὸν ἁδὺν οἶνον ἀπ' ἀμπέλῳ,
τούτῳ δεσπότας μνοίας κέκλημαι· τοὶ δὲ
μὴ τολμῶντες ἔχειν δόρυ καὶ τὸ καλὸν λαισήϊον,
πάντες γόνυ πεπτηότες ἐμοι κυνέοντι
δεσπόταν, καὶ βασιλέα μέγαν φωνέοντι.

Of which I have picked up somewhere the following spirited translation:—

"My wealth's a burly spear and brand,
And a right good shield of hides untann'd,
Which on my arm I buckle.
With these I plough, I reap, I sow,
With these I make the sweet vintage flow,
And all around me truckle:
But your wights that take no pride to wield
A massy spear and well-made shield,
Nor joy to draw the sword:
Oh, I bring those heartless, hapless drones
Down, in a trice, on their marrow-bones,
To call me king and lord."

His son, Sir WILLIAM DE LEYBURN, enormously increased his patrimony by marriage with JULIANA, daughter and heir of Sir HENRY DE SANDWICO.[42] In nowise degenerate, Sir WILLIAM was verily a "man of war," chevalier "sans mes et sans si," and seems to have transmitted the family spirit to his second son, Sir HENRY DE LEYBURN, one of the most violent and restless men of his day, whose name occurs again and again on the 'Curia Regis' and other Rolls as a turbulent ruffler, and at last, in 1329, as an outlawed felon.[8] Sir THOMAS DE LEYBURN, however, the elder brother of this unruly knight, appears to have ended his days peaceably at LEYBOURNE, dying

before his father Sir WILLIAM, and leaving JULIANA, the celebrated Infanta of Kent, then a mere infant, the sole heiress to all the family honours and estates.

I had hoped to give biographical sketches of each of these in regular succession, through a period extending from *t.* Hen. II. to *t.* Ed. III., and specially had I devoted myself, with all-absorbing interest, to a biography of the great Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN; but I am called upon to resign the task, and must not now attempt it.

Passing, therefore, from these biographical notices, I hope you will permit me to entrust to your editorial care the few notes which I have collected in elucidation of the curious Niche in LEYBOURNE Church.

This Niche is fixed in the north wall of the north aisle, which certainly could not have been its original position, inasmuch as this wall is a work of more than a century later than that of the Niche itself. Plate I. is a lithographic copy of an etching made by R. C. Hussey, Esq., F.S.A., from a drawing of W. Twopeny, Esq., in the year 1830, of the Niche as it then appeared. Archæologists had been long perplexed in their endeavours to ascertain the real nature and purport of this structure, until, a few years since, all was accidentally developed during the repairs of the church. The Rev. Charles Hawley, the Rector of the parish, to whom we are indebted for the discovery, was restoring the plaster and executing some repairs in the north aisle of the church, when, in the process thereof, the tops of the two little shrines, shaped like chapels, as seen in Plate II., were disclosed. On his kindly sending for me to join in the inspection of these relics, we at once discovered that these shrines were not cemented down to their platform, and that the square-topped superstructure with which they had been overlaid and concealed, consisted of mere chalk rubbish. Lifting that on the dexter side, we found that it formed the covering of a leaden cylindrical box containing an

HEART-NICHE IN LEYBOURNE CHURCH.

(before the discovery)

Engraved by Basil Hunnewell from Hussey's "Churches of Kent, Sussex and Surrey"

embalmed heart; there was no lid to close this heart-case itself, nor any signs that it had originally been so closed. The edges of the lead were perfectly smooth and even, so as to preclude the idea of any lid having ever been soldered on to it. If any had originally been there, it must have been a loose one, and removed when the Niche was re-erected in its present position. The bottom of this leaden case was much ornamented. We took a rubbing of it, of which Mr. Netherclift has made an exact facsimile, in Plate III., from a drawing by Mr. Hussey. The inscription is, "✠ Ave . Maria Gracia Plena . Dns;" the sentence being left incomplete from want of space. The lower part of this case was sunk into the platform on which the shrine stood, the upper part was inserted into an octangular hole cut into the shrine itself for the purpose. After taking our drawings and measurements, we carefully replaced the leaden box, and covered it, as before, with the encasement of the shrine. On lifting the sinister shrine, we found it to be perfectly solid. Although evidently intended to be one day the depository of a heart-case, none had ever been inserted, nor had a hole been cut for its reception.

While writing, I am reminded by Mr. Hussey, who was also an eye-witness of our proceedings, that there was an indentation at the bottom of the shrine, where a flake of stone had been roughly chiselled away, with the evident intention of marking the spot where the hole for the second heart ought to be cut when the time should arrive for its deposit there, so as to make it correspond exactly with that of the dexter shrine, which, of course, would then be beyond the reach of inspection, except by a complete dismantling of the structure.

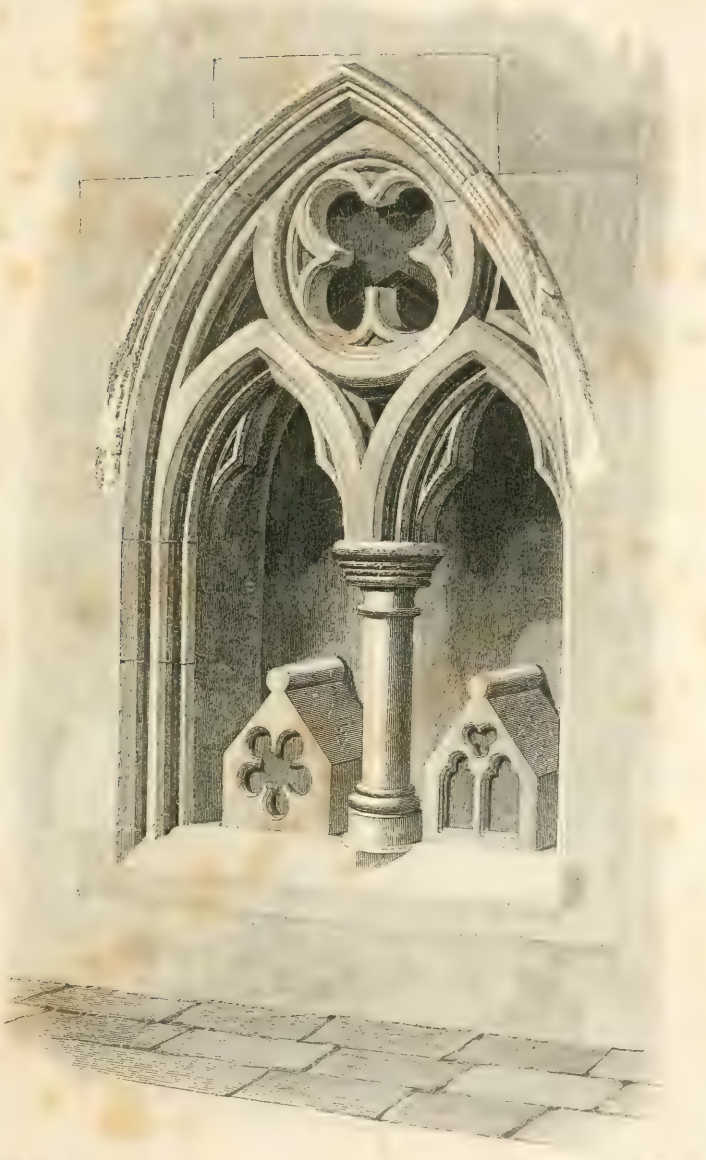
Our examination completed, we cemented the two shrines to the platform on which they stood, and embedded them nearly two inches into the wall at the back, to secure them from being displaced; and, re-

moving all the chalk rubbish which had hitherto concealed them, we left them, as seen in Plate II., in order to show their form and structure, as nearly as might be, in their original position.

There are two small holes in the stonework on each side of the Niche, showing that there had formerly been an iron grating across the front to protect it. The characteristics of the masonry indicate that the Niche was first erected very early in the reign of Edward I., and the ornamentation of the heart-case seems to point to the same period.[9]

But, in all conjectural dates founded on architectural indications, a certain latitude must always be allowed. Old workmen will not readily change their style, and are slow in adopting new patterns. In all these calculations, therefore, allowance must be made for the chances of the hands into which the preparation of the design, and the working it out, may have fallen. Although, therefore, I have a strong conviction that this Niche is to be assigned to the early part of the reign of Edward I., —say about A.D. 1272,—I cannot shut my eyes to the possibility that it may, though improbably, be the work of some thirty years later,—say even as late as the beginning of Edward II., about A.D. 1309. I name these two dates, not only because they are possible ones, but also, because within those periods lived the only individuals to whom, by any imaginable conjecture, these heart-shrines could have been devoted. Still, I repeat my strong conviction, that the characteristics of the work, ordinarily speaking, will not allow us to ascribe to it a later date than the early part of the reign of Edward I. If this be a correct opinion, the deposit here enshrined must necessarily be the heart of Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN, who died A.D. 1271; and I will now proceed to adduce a few arguments by which I hope to convince you that we really have here the "reliquiæ" of our great Kent Baron.

PLATE II.



F. C. Howitt, del.

NICHE in LEYBOURNE CHURCH.

I will commence by reminding you that within the period I have named, there were three Lords of Leybourne, viz. :—

Sir Roger de Leyburn, who died A.D. 1271.

Sir William de Leyburn, his son, who died A.D. 1309.

Sir Thomas de Leyburn, his son, who died before his father, A.D. 1307.

Juliana de Leyburn, daughter of this Sir Thomas, the last representative of the name, died A.D. 1367, bequeathing her body to be buried in the Monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury; no mention being made of her heart, which was therefore, doubtless, buried with her body. (See 'Archæologia Cantiana,' Vol. I. p. 8.) Beside which, the architecture and work is of too early a period to allow of our assigning the shrine to her; and further, its position in the Niche proves it to be the heart of a married man who died before his wife. Juliana, therefore, must be excluded from our calculations.

Next, let us turn to the first on our Roll, Sir Roger de Leyburn.

We may lay it down for certain, that the body from which the heart was taken was buried elsewhere than at Leybourne, otherwise there would have been no separation of its parts.

Where, then, was buried the body once animated by this heart?

In reply to this query, we instinctively turn to the Holy Land, for thence, in the days of the Holy Wars, the hearts of the most distinguished Crusaders were frequently sent home to be enshrined in their own manorial church, or in some monastery which they had founded or endowed.[10] Let us see, then, if we can connect Sir Roger de Leyburn with the Crusades.

Among the records of the Exchequer is the Copy of a Convention, dated 27 August, 1269, 53 Hen. III., between the King of France and Prince Edward, eldest son and

heir-apparent of King Henry III., concerning their joint Crusade to the Holy Land. To this Convention ROGER DE LEYBURN is a party, binding himself (with four others) to the Prince's faithful observance of the contract; and it would seem that he was to be one of the Prince's personal attendants and counsellors in the expedition.[11]

And, by reference to the Patent Rolls, 54 Hen. III., 12 May, A.D. 1270, it will be seen that Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN was one of the Crusaders to whom the Crown issued Letters of Protection during their absence, with privilege and exemption from all suits for four years, while attending in the suite of his son Prince Edward in the Holy Land, "crucesignati."[12]

"It was a wonder," says quaint old Fuller, speaking of this chivalrous prince, thus starting on this Crusade, that "he would now adventure his head, when he was to receive a crown, his father being full ripe to drop down without gathering, having reigned longer than most men live, fifty and five years. But thirsty was this Edward of honour: LONG-SHANKS was he called; and as his strides were large, so vast and wide was the extent of his desire."

The expedition left Dover on the 19th August, A.D. 1270.[13] They arrived at Aiguemorte about Michaelmas, and embarked thence for Tunis, which they reached in ten days. St. Louis had died shortly before their arrival, viz. on 25 August, 1270.[14]

On the taking of Tunis, Edward forbad the English to seize any of the spoils. "It troubled not, however, the consciences of other Princes," says Fuller, "to enrich themselves herewith, but they glutted themselves with the stolen honey which they found in this hive of drones; and, which was worse, now their bellies were full, they would go to bed, return home, and go no further.[15] Yea, the young King of France, called Philip the Bold, was fearfull to prosecute his journey to Palestine;

whereas Prince Edward struck his breast, and swore that though all his friends forsook him, yet he would enter Ptolemais, though but onely with Fowin his horse-keeper. By which speech he incensed the English to go on with him,"[16] while the French and the rest, having signed a truce with the Tunisians, started for Sicily, on their way home, pretending it was only to winter there. In the evening a sudden tempest arose, and demolished the entire fleet of these recreants. "Their ships being wracked, and the goods therein cast into the sea, with which the waves played a little, and then chopped them up at a morsel." The weather, however, "smiled on the English. Prince Edward, no whit damnified, either in his men or ships, with Elenor his tender consort, then young with child, safely arrived at Ptolemais, to the great solace and comfort of the Christians there." (Fuller's 'Holy Wars,' book iv. chap. 28.)

He reached Acre (*i.e.* Ptolemais) in the quindain of Easter, A.D. 1271.[17]

Whether Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN died before reaching the Holy Land, or was among those who landed with the Prince at Acre, we have no record; but we cannot doubt that until death he remained true to his master. One who had been trusty and faithful for so many years, "*per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum;*" one who, even after the disasters of Lewes, had not quailed in the cause, was little likely now, with the Holy Land itself in sight, to have been untrue to his vows.

Wherever he may have died, we know for certain that his death had actually occurred before 7th November, A.D. 1271, 56 Hen. III., because, on the Fine Roll of that year, there is entered the homage of his son and heir, WILLIAM DE LEYBURN, and security taken for the payment of relief, as "son and heir of ROGER DE LEYBURNE deceased," and the appointment of dower to the widow, ALYANORE, Countess of Winchester.[18]

The Prince was not then returned from the Holy Land, for he was still absent from England when he succeeded to the Crown in 1272;[19] and, I repeat, we cannot imagine that Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN would have so soon deserted him and have returned alone within the few months that had elapsed since his starting on that Crusade.

The expedition left England, as we have seen, in August, A.D. 1270; and Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN died before November, 1271, as the homage of his son, just cited, testifies. What more likely than that at the time of his death he was with the Prince, and that EDWARD sent home the heart of his trusty friend and aged counsellor to be honourably enshrined at LEYBOURNE?[20]

It is true that, in the early days of the rebellion, Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN sided with the King's enemies, and was excommunicated for having shared in framing the "Provisions of Oxford."[21] Among the rebellious Barons, however, he was, from the first, one of the most conspicuous of those who seem to have associated themselves as special partisans of Prince EDWARD.

Contrary[22] to the wishes of the general body, he beguiled the Prince to leave England, without the King's permission, for a round of tournaments in France. In these he greatly distinguished himself; but, in the midst of his joyous revelries, the artifices of the Queen contrived to poison the Prince's mind against the favourite, and to effect, for a time, a complete rupture between them.[23]

On his return to England, Sir ROGER gathered round him the old associates of his party, and betook himself to raids and forays in Kent, in Wales, indeed, in every part of England. The circumstances of the times—every feudal lord in arms—were peculiarly favourable to the full enjoyment of this his favourite pastime; wherever there was a private wrong to avenge, or aid to be given

there was a private wrong to avenge, or aid to be given to his party, there was he foremost in the field. And the state of Kent[24] at this particular period offered more than ordinary facilities for these practices. The King, on leaving England towards the end of A.D. 1262, had provided against his active hostility, by issuing mandates, peremptorily forbidding either Sir ROGER himself, or his party, to attend any tournaments, or to be in any way, on any pretext whatever, under arms during his absence from England, without his own special license, on pain of forfeiting their estates.[25] Yet the Chronicle tells us, and actual records confirm the account, that they spent the early part of 1263 in constant forays. Among others, the mesne Lord of the manor of Detling, Sir William de Detlinge, having committed a homicide, the Archbishop of Canterbury, being chief lord, had, in due course, seized the manor into his own hands. Sir William forthwith applies to his neighbour Sir ROGER DE LEIBURN for aid, the two together gather their retainers, and forcibly ejecting the Archbishop's officers, invest Sir ROGER'S son in the manor,[26] and, as the Chronicler asserts, the Sheriff could no longer attempt to hold his county without a special force of armed men.

A century before this period, scenes such as these were of frequent occurrence, and, in very self-defence, these feudal lords were necessitated to live in fortified dwellings; hence the numerous ruined castles which we see scattered over the country. The law was not then very scrupulously respected.

> "For why? the good old rule
> Sufficed them,—the simple plan
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can."

Sometimes a contiguous piece of land was a desirable acquisition to their demesne, and their title to it not very clearly defined; sometimes there was a private

wrong to avenge, or a neighbour to assist in some such transaction. Whatever might be the moving cause, if the law were too tedious for them in its operations, or, perhaps, actually against them, they would take it into their own hands, and, not unfrequently, it might be said of them :—

> "The robber chief upheld his armed halls
> Doing his evil will."

But even in the thirteenth century, and especially during the troubled period which we are discussing, these lawless proceedings were far from uncommon. The Curia Regis Rolls bear convincing testimony to this mode of doing business, still ever and anon adopted by these fiery chieftains, and assuredly Sir Roger de Leyburn was not slower than his brother lords.

From Kent Sir Roger de Leyburn and his party proceed to the Marches of Wales, seize upon Hereford, and imprison the Bishop ; take Gloucester and Bristol, and, after numerous other violent proceedings, return to Windsor, of which they had not yet succeeded in gaining possession.

Later in the year, De Montfort joins them in harrying the goods of the foreign mercenaries wherever they could be found. In Kent, and specially about Romney and the five ports, they were most active in gathering assistance to eject these hated foreigners, which they at last fully accomplished, and the Castle of Windsor itself was cleared of them, and made over to the Barons.[27]

I have gone more particularly into these events than I otherwise should have done, because they have an important bearing upon the part which Sir Roger de Leiburn took in leaving the Barons, and passing over to the King's side. By an entry on the Patent Rolls and other original documents, we can prove that the reconciliation of Sir Roger and his party with the King and Prince must have taken place about the middle of August, 1263;

thus confirming the Chronicles, which fix the date of their finally joining the King, as being shortly before November 1st in that year.[28 and 31] It must have been, then, just at the time when the ejection of the foreigners was accomplished, and all ground of difference between the Prince and his former friends was at an end.

Rishanger asserts that they were brought over by bribes. I cannot believe them guilty of such baseness. As to Sir Roger de Leyburn, the very idea seems all alien to his determined character. A mercenary recreant he never could have been. The large number of those who came over with him, would of itself almost preclude the possibility of the charge being true,—it was the reconciliation of a party, not the base purchase of individual support,—to say nothing of the fact recorded on the Patent Roll, and confirmed by the acts of homage,[28] that this secession from the Barons was the result of negotiations conducted by Richard, King of the Germans, with mediators regularly selected for the purpose by the King on one side, and the Barons on the other. It is far more likely that Sir Roger and the others who had long acted with him, the formerly attached followers of the Prince, now that the expulsion of the foreigners was completed, and themselves thereby reconciled to him, were anxious for an honourable compromise, and failing to induce the other Barons to acquiesce therein, brought matters to a crisis by joining the King's party in a body, and thus, by their united influence, secured the long-desired arbitration of the King of France in this internecine struggle; for, after many previous futile attempts, it was now at last agreed that all points in dispute between them should be referred to Louis, and that both parties should be bound by his award.[29]

King Henry, with Prince Edward and other nobles, including Sir Roger de Leyburn and those who were charged by Rishanger with infidelity, sign their part of

the covenant at Windsor, 16th December, 1263. The Barons had signed their part at London, three days previously, viz. 13th December, 1263.[30]

Rich rewards, it is true, were accumulated fast upon Sir Roger de Leyburn, but not until he had honourably earned them.[31] I cannot believe them to have been mere bribes to desert his party.

The French King made his award at the Council at Amiens, 23 January, 1263–64. It annulled the Provisions of Oxford, and the majority of the dissatisfied Barons unhesitatingly refused to abide by it.

Sir Roger de Leyburn, however, stood, as he was pledged to do, to the award, and remained thenceforth a firm adherent to the King. All recollection of former wrongs was cast for ever to the winds,—and his fidelity was never again shaken,—his whole life was henceforth entirely devoted to the Crown, and in this service his activity was almost beyond belief. His was indeed a quenchless energy. Early in April (1264)[32] he was fighting at the King's side at Northampton;—within a few days afterwards, still in the same month of April, he is found bearing a conspicuous part in the gallant and successful defence of Rochester Castle against the Barons. Here he was severely wounded;[33]—yet, a few days later, on the memorable 14th of May, in the same year, he was in close attendance upon the King, as one of the most trusted of his council,[34] at the battle of Lewes, and after that fatal day he proceeded to the Marches of Wales.[35] Even in that hour of despondency for his party, he fought on sturdily for the King, and continued unflinchingly to combat on that side up to the crowning victory of Evesham, 4th August, 1265.[36] Immediately after this success, he was dispatched by the King to treat with the Londoners, and reduce them to complete subjection, a service which he most effectually performed.[37] Indeed, till the close of the year 1267,

when the ashes of the rebellion were finally trodden out, he was never a day at rest. At Kenilworth, in Kent, in the Fens, in Essex, wherever the rebels attempted to make a stand, there was he actively employed in suppressing them. High offices of trust, moreover, were assigned to him without limit. In almost every public act, mission, or convention, for many years, he appears prominent as the most confidential and active servant of the Crown,—

> "Sage counsel in cumber,
> Red hand in the foray."

During all this time, rewards were deservedly showered upon him,[38] and he was indeed one that Prince Edward might well delight to honour after death.

It is important to notice that the tabernacle, or shrine, in which this heart is encased, is on the dexter side of the column which divides the Niche into two compartments;—the proper position for a husband, that for the wife being on the sinister side. This last, however, has never been occupied. It was prepared, evidently, during her lifetime, to receive her heart when dead; but the intention was not fulfilled. There is the shrine, indeed, but it is solid, still without its occupant; not even a hole cut for the insertion of a heart-case.

I repeat this circumstance because, to a certain extent, it is a confirmation of my conjecture, that we have here the heart of Sir Roger de Leyburn. His second wife survived him; she was Alianore, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. She herself had had two husbands before she married Sir Roger de Leyburn, viz. for her first husband, William de Vaux; and for her second, Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester. We may well suppose that, if the choice of place where her heart was to be enshrined had been left to herself, she would have been sore perplexed to decide by which of her three husbands she would have it placed. In this perplexity,

she was not likely to turn to her last husband. She could not have been his wife for more than four years, and the probability is, that the rank of her second husband, the Earl of Winchester, would have formed the principal attraction, both for herself and her surviving relatives. First love, albeit of the very essence of true chivalry, must, I fear, be discarded from our calculations in these early days, when wardships and marriages were matters of sale. The son, Sir William de Leyburn, would have troubled himself little about the resting-place of his mother-in-law, in the absence of any special injunction imposed upon him by his father; and so there was no one to care what became of her heart, and the tabernacle originally destined to receive it remained unoccupied. Indeed, the son would probably be more inclined to send her remains to rest near her noble husband the Earl, than to any other quarter.

The above evidences seem to me so decisive in favour of assigning the heart to Sir Roger de Leyburn, the servant of Henry III., the trusty friend of Prince Edward, and one of the most distinguished warriors of his day, that I might hardly deem it necessary to enter upon the claims of his son or grandson; yet, as we are rigidly searching for the truth, I cannot forget that I have advanced, after all, only conjectural evidence, and that something may be said of the other two who died within the possible, though not probable, period when the shrine was built. With regard to the grandson, indeed, Sir Thomas de Leyburn, the arguments in favour of the heart being his, have certainly some strength, though, to my mind, they must give way to those which we have produced on behalf of his grandfather.

Turn we first to Sir William de Leyburn, son and heir of Sir Roger. Long before his death, he had given up all interest in Leybourne. He had resigned it, as a residence, to his son Sir Thomas,—had alienated it to

him and his wife Alice, and their heirs in fee;[39] and having also alienated Leeds to the King,[40] he had himself migrated to PRESTON, near WINGHAM, where he had become owner of large possessions and a grand residence, through his wife JULIANA, the daughter and heir of Sir HENRY DE SANDWICO.[41] All connection with Leybourne was comparatively gone. So far, it seems little likely that the heart here enshrined was his. He was, undoubtedly a man of great eminence, wealthy and distinguished. He was at the siege of Carlaverock, 28 Edw. I., A.D. 1300, and his decision of character is thus strongly marked by his description on the Roll:—

> "GUILLEMES DE LEYBOURNE ainsi,
> Vaillans homs, sans mes e sans si."

A pretty determined knight this, without "but" or "if." His place of sepulture would probably have been PRESTON. He had evidently given up all attachment to LEYBOURNE, or he would not have alienated it to his son. On his death, in 1309, there was no one to care that his heart should be taken to LEYBOURNE. His heir was his grandchild JULIANA, an infant of five years old, and all the attachments of his widow would be naturally concentred in her own paternal estate, PRESTON.

The architectural evidences also, and the ornamentation of the heart-case, point, as I have said, to an earlier period than the date of his death (1309) would fairly allow us to assign to this structure. A certain time must have elapsed between his death and the completion of the shrine, which will carry us to a later date than the nature of the work would seem to indicate; though I would not venture to assert that old workmen may not have continued down to 1311, or thereabouts, the style that prevailed thirty years previously.

These remarks on the date of the structure will also apply to the claims of his son Sir THOMAS DE LEYBURN, who died two years before his father, viz. in 1307.

In other respects, too, the evidences are against our assigning the heart to him. He had seated himself at Leybourne during his father's lifetime, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have been buried there; and if so, it is not likely that the heart would have been separated from the body. Still we must acknowledge that his father Sir WILLIAM might possibly have removed the body to PRESTON, leaving the heart to be enshrined at LEYBOURNE; and supposing it to have been the heart of Sir THOMAS, we might readily account for the absence of his wife's. This lady was sister and coheir of Robert de Toni, and after the death of Sir THOMAS DE LEYBURN, she married GUY BEAUCHAMP, EARL of WARWICK, and afterwards had a third husband, WILLIAM DE LA ZOUCH: her living heart was gone for ever from LEYBOURNE, and it is not to be expected that after her death it would have returned thither. In *her* case, then, we should expect to find the tabernacle unoccupied, and thus to many it may appear a very probable conjecture that the heart is that of Sir THOMAS DE LEYBURN, the last of the family resident at Leybourne Castle.

Weighing, however, impartially all the arguments which I have adduced, the decision, I think, must rest between the claims of this Sir THOMAS and his grandfather Sir ROGER; but the evidences in favour of this being the heart-shrine of the latter immeasurably outweigh any that can be advanced in behalf of any other individual.

For myself, I am as convinced that the heart of the Crusader, the friend and companion of PRINCE EDWARD, the great Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN, is deposited here, as though the fact were actually declared by an inscription carved upon the shrine.

Always, my dear Mr. Faussett,

Yours very sincerely,

Ryarsh Vicarage, Oct. 1, 1863. L. B. L.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since jotting down these notes, it has occurred to me that we ought to be careful in marking strongly the distinction between ROGER DE LEYBURN who married IDONEA DE VIPONT, and Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN, Lord of Leybourne, in Kent. They have frequently been mistaken for one and the same individual, and Dugdale himself gives but a very confused account. I have therefore educed the genealogical evidences relating to Sir Roger de Leyburn from the public records, step by step, noting them down in this Postscript, and for the convenience of reference have embodied the results in a pedigree at page 193.

In the preceding sketch of Sir Roger de Leyburn's career, it is evident that our great Kent Baron was the inseparable friend of Prince Edward, and with the exception of the temporary estrangement contrived by the Queen's intrigues, his constant companion in feats of arms,—never absent from his side. I cannot persuade myself that a royal patent or charter would have been issued relative to a ROGER DE LEYBURN other than the one already thus well known and distinguished among the Barons, wituout particularly specifying some manor or place of which he was Lord, to mark the distinction between them. Still, it is well to note that there were two of the name living at the same time. I subjoin the genealogical evidences, leaving the conclusion to your own and your readers' judgment.

The earliest allusion to any Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN that I have as yet found among the Public Records, is an entry on the Curia Regis Rolls, anno 3 Jo., *i. e.* A.D. 1201. It occurs in a Plea of Thomas de Canvill against Robert de Sudton concerning a piece of marsh-land.

The said plaintiff calls to warranty ROGER son of ROBERT DE LEIBURNE, which ROGER is in ward of STEPHEN DE TURNEHAM. The actual words are these[42]:—

"Profert cartam ROBERTI DE LEIBURNE, in qua continetur, quod idem ROBERTUS dedit eidem predictum mariscum, cujus filium ROGERUM nomine vocavit ad warantizandum, qui est in custodia STEPHANI DE TURNEHAM." (Rot. Cur. Regis, anno tertio Regis Johannis de termino Michaelis, Rot. 4, in dorso.)

This ROGER, son of ROBERT, was therefore a minor at Michael-

mas, A.D. 1201. And so again, on the same Rolls, in the quindain of Easter, 4 Jo., *i.e.* Easter, A.D. 1203, he is stated to be still a minor "infra etatem, et in custodia Regis."

The next notice that I find of his genealogy is on the Fine Rolls. It is an entry concerning the payment of five palfreys as a fine to the King by the coheirs of STEPHEN DE TURNEHAM, on inheriting their estates, in the time of King John. It is as follows :—

(A.D. $12\frac{18}{19}$.)

"Mandatum est Vicecomiti Surrie, quod Thomas de Bauelingeham et Mabilia uxor ejus, Adam de Bendenge et Alicia uxor ejus, ROGERUS DE LAYBURNE et ALIENORA uxor ejus, Radulphus filius Bernardi et Alienora uxor ejus, Radulphus de Fay et Beatrix uxor ejus, finem fecerunt cum domino J. Rege, patre domini H. Regis, per v palefridos, pro habenda tota terra que fuit STEPHANI DE TURNEHAM, que predictas Mabiliam, Aliciam, ALIENORAM, Alienoram, et Beatriciam jure contingit hereditario, et mandatum est eidem Vicecomiti quod, accepta a predictis Thoma et Mabilia, Adam et Alicia, ROGERO et ALIENORA, Radulpho et Alienora, Radulpho et Beatrice, securitate de predictis v palefridis domino Regi reddendis, plenam eis seisinam habere faciat de tota terra que fuit ipsius Stephani, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Ertinden. T. Comite apud Westmonasterium xxvj die Januarii." "Finis iste irrotulatus est in rotulo Finium tempore domini J. Regis." (Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III. m. 9.)

N.B. The "Comes" by whom the Letters Patent are tested was the Regent, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

This ROGER DE LEYBURN, then, married Alienore de Thurnham, and seisin being given to him, he must have been of full age before 1219. Indeed, we know that he must have been so before 1216, for, in the previous year, he was taken prisoner in Rochester Castle, and had pardon and reseisin given him in his estates A.D. 1216. (See notes 4 and 5.)

In tracing downwards the genealogy of the Lords of Leybourne, we now meet with much perplexity. The Inquisition on the death of this the first Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN is not extant, and having been succeeded by a son of the same name, genealogists and biographers have confounded the two together. Dugdale makes the rebel Baron of 1215, the slayer of Ernulph de Muntney, the active warrior in the national struggles *t.* H. III., and the Crusader of 1270, one and the same individual. The evidence of records in this case is very scanty, and may

easily have been overlooked even by the indefatigable research of our great antiquary; yet, such evidence as there is, is resistless in proving that the great Sir Roger de Leyburn, he that slew De Muntney, and bore so conspicuous a part in the Barons' Wars, *t.* H. III., was the son and heir of the first Sir Roger, who, in early youth, had been in the Barons' rebellion of John's time. The reverence due to the authority of Dugdale naturally suggests great diffidence in introducing into the pedigree a generation unnoticed by him; but, with these records before us, it is impossible to shrink from a conviction that he is in error.

In proof of this assertion, I would adduce the following abstracts from the Pipe and Fine Rolls:—

1. Rot. Pip. Kent, 31 H. III. (A.D. 1246–7):—

"Rogerus de Leyburn reddit compotum de cc^{li} de prestito, per Vicecomitem Essexie."

N.B.—This was a loan of £200 granted by the King to Sir Roger de Leyburn, out of the issues of the Pleas of the King's Forest in Essex. (See Rot. Fin. 31 H. III. m. 13.)

In every year from 31 to 37 H. III. (1246 to 1252) the name of Sir Roger de Leyburn is regularly entered on the Pipe Roll of Kent as debtor for this loan, "reddit compotum de cc^{li} prestito;" nothing ever being paid, but the debt carried on from Roll to Roll.

2. Now, on the Fine Roll 35 H. III. (1251) there is this entry:—

"*Pro Rogero de Leyburn.* Mandatum est Baronibus de Scaccario quod demandam ccc marcarum que a Rogero de Leyburn exiguntur, per summonitionem scaccarii, pro prestito *patri suo* facto, quod non recognoscit, ponant in respectum, usque ad Quindenam Sancti Michaelis proximo futuram. Et interim scrutentur rotulos scaccarii, ut tunc Regi certificare possint, unde debitum illud oriatur, et ob quam causam. Teste ut supra (*i. e.* Rege apud Clarendon x die Junii) per J. Mansel."

N.B.—By an error of the Clerk it was originally written "pro prestito *ei* facto." Subsequently *ei* was erased, and "patri suo" overwritten; and on the Fine Roll, 36 H. III. (1251–2) it is thus written:—

"*Pro Rogero de Leyburn.* Rex dedit respectum Rogero de Leyburn de ccc marcis que ab eo exiguntur, per summonitionem scac-

carii, de prestito facto *Rogero de Leyburn patri suo*, usque a die Sancti Michaelis in xv dies. Et mandatum est Baronibus de Scaccario quod eundem respectum ei habere faciant. Teste Rege apud Faversham primo die Marci per J. Maunsell."

3. On the Pipe Roll, 37 H. III. (1253) the following is the form of the entry:—

"Rogerus de Leybun reddit compotum de cc^{li} de prestito, sicut continetur in Rotulo xxxi. In thesauro nichil.

"Et in perdonis Rogero *filio et heredi dicti Rogeri* ccc marce, per breve Regis.[43] Et quietus est."

Putting together all the above evidence, it would seem that Sir Roger de Leyburn had died shortly before 35 H. III.; that his son had refused to acknowledge his father's debt of cc^{li} (the clerk, meanwhile, as it was still unpaid, "*in thesauro nichil*," regularly carrying it on each year from the preceding Roll); but, eventually, in 37 H. III., the King releases him the debt—"et quietus est;" and observe, he is actually called "heres," *i. e.* he has succeeded to his inheritance, according to the maxim "nemo est hæres viventis."[44]

Following on the genealogical history of this second Sir Roger, we find him, in 1267, the husband of Alianore de Quincey (widow of Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester). He could not have been married to her before 1264, because the Earl, her first husband, only died in that year (see Esc. 48 H. III. n. 27); but, on 7 Sept., 51 H. III., 1267, there is a mandate from the King to the Sheriff of Oxon and Berks, to give seisin to the right heirs of the said Roger de Quency in the manor of Chinnour, which had been committed to "*Alianore, que fuit uxor ejusdem Comitis, nunc uxor dilecti et fidelis nostri Rogeri de Leyburn*," until satisfaction was made to her for dower (see Rot. Claus. 51 H. III. m. 2).

And now again we are at fault with the Inquisitions, for there is none extant on the death of this second Sir Roger de Leyburn, but we learn by an entry on the Fine Roll that it had occurred before 7th November, 1271, and that William de Leyburn was his son and heir (see note 18), who could not have been born after 1242, because we find him pleading in an assise of novel disseisin in 1263 (see note 26), when, of course, he must have been of full age, and therefore son of Sir Roger, not by Alianore de Quency, but by a former wife; and,

if not born till after 1242, we are furnished also with a proof that his father, Sir Roger, could not well have been born after 1220.

The Inquisition on the death of *a* Roger de Leyburn, A.D. 1283–84, (see Esc. 12 Edw. I. No. 17) gives extents of all his manors, etc., every one of them held by him "de hereditate Idonee filie et unius heredum Roberti de Veteri Ponte defuncti, uxoris sue," who survives, and is twenty-five years old. In one of the returns she is represented as twenty-two years of age.

The jury certify that his son John, aged four years, is his next heir. In one of the returns the heir is called Robert. I have been unable to obtain authentic genealogical information on this part of the pedigree. Among the "Summonitiones" printed in the "Reports of the Lords Committees touching the dignity of a Peer of the Realm," vol. iv., 1829, John de Leyburn's name appears as regularly receiving summons to Parliament among the Barons, from 11th to 22nd Ed. III. There are also numerous entries on the Records between 4 and 17 Edw. II. of Robert de Leyburn in high offices and commands in Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and this Robert was also frequently during that period Knight of the Shire for Cumberland. I conjecture, therefore, that he may have been the second son of Roger de Leyburn by Idonea de Vipont.

Be this as it may, it is palpable that this Roger de Leyburn, who leaves a widow, Idonea, and a son and heir, John, must be a different individual from the Lord of Leybourne, in Kent, who died A.D. 1271, leaving his widow Alianore, Countess of Winchester, surviving him, and a son and heir, William. In fact, this Roger was evidently the younger son of Sir Roger de Leyburn, of Kent, the grantee of the wardship and marriage of the said Idonea de Vipont, as cited in note 38.

On the Charter Roll, 49 H. III. is a grant made to Roger de Leyburn ("*dilecto et fideli nostro* Rogero de Leyburn, *pro fideli et servicio suo*"), of various manors, etc., that had been forfeited by Adam le Despenser and others, dated at Canterbury, 26th October (1265); and on the very same day is another grant made to Roger, son of Roger de Leyburn ("*Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse* Rogero de Leyburn *filio* Rogeri de Leyburn") of the manor of Loseham, and other

lands of Henry son of Thomas Archer and other rebels (v. Rot. Cart. 49 H. III. m. 2).

We have here, then, undoubted evidence that Sir Roger de Leyburn, of Kent, had a son named Roger. William was the name of his elder son and heir, as we know by the homage cited note 18. Roger, then, must have been his younger son, to whom he married his ward with her rich inheritance. She could only have been twelve years old at the time of her guardian's death.

A question might perhaps be raised as to the correctness of our always identifying the Roger de Leyburn of the Records with our Kent Baron. I believe that there is no error in doing so. Without enumerating all the means of identification which we possess, I will merely note that the grant made to him of the manor of Elham, by the Prince, without the King's consent, at Paris, in 1260, and his daughter-in-law Juliana, pleading the grant,[22] proves that the Prince's companion was our Kent Baron. That he was the Roger de Leyburn appointed Lord Warden in 1263, we know, because in the Roll of Accounts delivered into the Exchequer, for expenses incurred by him in the King's service,[40] many of them during the execution of that office, he speaks of "domo sua de la Mote," and "pernoctavit apud Ledes;" and at this period Leeds and the Mote were manors belonging to the Lord of Leyburne in Kent, the former apparently being his principal place of residence.

Even so, it may not be amiss to remark here, that even should further investigation prove that he was prevented, at the last moment, from fulfilling his vows to accompany the Prince on the Crusade, and that he was carried off by sickness while lingering at home, yet the conjecture that the shrine at Leybourne contains his heart may still be supported by the fact that the family had been great benefactors to Leeds Priory, and seem to have selected that sanctuary as their place of burial. His mother, Alianore de Thurnham, was certainly buried there;[45] and if he died at his own residence, Leeds Castle, his body may well have been buried by the side of his father and mother in the Priory, while his heart was sent home to his original abode, where was the Castle, probably of his own erection, the "Caput Manerii," Leybourne.

But methinks it were impossible that the old warrior should have seen his friend and companion in arms, his Prince, start

for the Holy Land, while he himself retired to his quiet home, to—

> "Crawl enamoured of decay,
> Cling to his couch and sicken years away,
> Heave his thick breath and shake his palsied head;"

and instead of passing away with "one pang, one bound," amid the glories of the battle-field, to pine on a sick bed, and there—

> "Gasp by gasp to falter forth his soul," etc. etc.

Oh no!—I will never believe it.

L. B. L.

NOTES.

In order to confirm the different assertions in this letter, I send you a collection of Notes gathered from records and original documents. They are but a small portion of those which I have long amused myself in hunting up, in order to illustrate my once projected history of the Baronial family of De Leyburne.

The remainder you shall have when you take in hand, for our next Volume, the Roll of accounts delivered into the Exchequer by Sir Roger, to which I have referred in page 156; and, with them, a complete list of all the offices of trust held by Sir Roger, and the grants conferred on him by the Crown.

(1.) As might naturally be expected, when the scribe had nothing but the ear to guide him, the name "de Leyburn," in ancient records assumes every imaginable variety of form. I have selected that in which it is most generally written on the Patent and other Rolls, but in actual abstracts from these Rolls and other documents I always write the name exactly as I find it in the original.

(2.) The following is the entry on the Pipe Rolls of Kent, 5 Ric. I., under the heading "Oblata per Cancellarium:"—"Amia de Leeburn reddit compotum de xv^{li}-iij^{s}-iiij^{d} pro habenda parte sua de terra que fuit Radulphi filii Geroldi, que exigebantur a Johanne de Tresgoz." According to this entry she was a coheiress of *Ralph* Fitzgerold; but Townshend, in his manuscript additional notes to Dugdale, calls her daughter and heir of *Robert* Fitzgerold, by Alicia de Rumelli, and states that, after the death of Philip de Leyburn, she married John de Tresgoz. He gives no authority for his statements, but they are

compatible with this entry on the Pipe Roll. It is quite possible that she may have been the coheiress of *Ralph*, and also daughter and heiress of *Robert*.

(3.) On the Pipe Roll of Kent, 8 Ric. I., under the heading, "Oblata per Cancellarium," there is this entry:—"ROBERTUS DE LEEBURN heres AMIE DE LEEBURN reddit compotum pro habenda parte sua de terra que fuit Radulphi filii Geroldi," etc.

This ROBERT DE LEYBURN was frequently in the King's service. On the Pipe Roll, 4 R. I. (A.D. 1192), under the heading "De prepesturis et Escaetis," there is this entry:—

"ROBERTO DE LEBURN c^{s} ad negocia Regis facienda, per breve Regis."

And again, in 5 R. I. (A.D. 1193), under "Corpus Comitatus,"—

"ROBERTO DE LEIBUEN x^{li} ad faciendum servicium Regis, per breve Regis." And there is a similar entry in the year 1194.

He was "tenens" in a Fine of land in Mere, 28 April, 1197. (See 'Archæologia Cantiana,' Vol. I. p. 241, Pedes Finium, No. XII.)

An entry on the Pipe Roll, 10 R. I. (note 42), proves that he was dead in 1199. In 1207 his widow, MARGARET, fines with the King for liberty to marry again (Rot. Fin. 9 Jo. m. 9). Her payments and debts are regularly entered on the Pipe Rolls for Kent, from 3 to 7 H. III. (*i. e.* from 1218 to 1223); but in 8 H. there is this entry:—

"ROGERUS DE LEIBURN reddit compotum de xxxix^{li} xvij^{s} de partibus debitorum *pro Margareta matre sua*."

She had therefore died since the last payment by her own hands, and we may assign the year 1223 as the probable date of her death.

(4.) He could not have long passed his majority, for, in the Curia Regis Rolls (see p. 152) he appears as a minor in ward, A.D. 1203.

(5.) That he was one of the prisoners taken in Rochester Castle, Nov. 30, 1215, we know by the following entry on the Close Rolls, 12 Dec. 1215:—

"Rex Petro de Maulay, salutem. Mittimus vobis Willelmum de Albiniaco, Thomam de Muleton, etc. etc. etc., prisones captos in castro Roffensi, mandantes vobis, et firmiter precipientes, quod, sicut corpus vestrum et honorem nostrum diligitis, illos recipiatis, et in salva custodia teneatis. T. me ipso apud Wintoniam, xij die Decembris. "Eodem modo scribitur Johanni Marescallo, de ROGERO DE LEYBURN," etc. etc. etc. (Rot. Claus. 17 Jo. m. 14.)

(6.) The two following entries on the Patent and Close Rolls (A.D. 1216) testify that Sir ROGER DE LEIBURN had to pay to the King a fine of 250 marks for the recovery of his liberty, and that he was also amenable to the Legate for his absolution:—

"*De fine facto.*—Rex Petro de Maulay, etc. Mandamus vobis, quod si ROGERUS DE LEIBURN securos vos fecerit quod pacabit nobis

medietatem ducentarum et quinquaginta marcarum, ad instans festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni nostri xviij°, et aliam medietatem predictarum ducentarum et L^ta^ marcarum, ad festum Omnium Sanctorum proximo sequens anno eodem, et liberaverit vobis obsides suos de fideli servicio suo nobis faciendo, et de predicta pecunia nobis ad dictos terminos solvenda, tunc ipsum ROGERUM a prisona nostra deliberetis, et quietum abire permittatis. Et in hujus, etc. T. me ipso apud Wells, xxvij die Augusti.

"Et liberetis eidem ROGERO litteras nostras directas domino legato de ejus absolucione." (Rot. Pat. 18 Jo. m. 3.)

Doubtless, the fee to the Legate for this Absolution was of no small amount.

"Rex Vicecomiti Salopie, salutem. Scias quod ROGERUS DE LEYBURN finem fecit nobiscum pro deliberatione sua. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod ei sine dilatione plenam saisinam habere facias de omnibus terris suis in Balliva tua, de quibus prius dissaisitus fuit, eo quod fuit cum inimicis nostris. T. me ipso apud Suning, xiij die Septembris.

"Eodem modo mandatum est Vicecomiti Kancie pro eodem." (Rot. Claus. 18 Jo. m. 2.)

(7.) "Rotunda tabula"—"The round table."—Jousts, *Joustes à plaisance*, (as distinguished from the fierce realities of the tournament,—*Joustes à outrance*) were sometimes designated by the term "Rotunda tabula," because previously to the commencement of the spear-play, "*hastiludium*," the parties used to feast together in peace and amity, seated at a round table, so that not even an accidental bickering could arise on the ground of disputed precedence. After the feast, the "hastilude" began with unpointed weapons.

"Justes of peaces or pecis," remarks the late F. Douce, Esq., F.S.A., in a paper read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, 2nd December, 1813, "signify nothing more than those *peaceable* justs or tiltings that were performed for the amusement of the ladies and other spectators, and in which the successful knights received some prize or reward from the hand of a fair and courteous damsel. They were called by the French '*Joustes à plaisance*,' and in the Latin of the middle ages, '*Hastiludia pacifica*.' They were performed with pointless lances, or coronels, and were used in opposition to the real and sanguinary justs or tournaments, denominated '*Joustes à outrance*,' or, as Froissart calls them, '*Joustes mortelles et à champ*.'" (*Vide* 'Archæologia,' vol. xvii. p. 290.)

The fact that Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN was necessitated to obtain a Patent of Pardon for this offence (which occurred at the Joust of Walden, A.D. 1252), gives confirmation to the suspicions mentioned by Matthew Paris, that he used unfair weapons and purposely killed

Ernulph de Muntney, in revenge for injuries received from him in a former joust. (See Mat. Paris, p. 846.)

The pardon is entered on the Patent Rolls thus:—

"Rex omnibus, etc., salutem. Sciatis, quod dilecto et fideli nostro ROGERO DE LEYBURN firmam pacem nostram concedimus, ac ipsum et homines, terras, res, redditus, ac omnes possessiones suas in nostram protectionem specialem suscepimus. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem ROGERO, vel rebus suis, nullam inferratis, vel inferri permittatis, molestiam, injuriam, dampnum, aud (*sic*) gravamen, occasione mortis ERNULPHI DE MUNTENY, nuper ad rotundam tabulam casualiter interfecti; et quid eis forisfactum fuit occasione predicta, sine dilatione faciatis emendari. Quia ipsum ROGERUM de morte illa, quantum ad nos pertinet, quietum clamavimus et immunem. In cujus, etc. Teste ut supra (i. e. xix° Octobris), per J. Maunsell." (v. Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. III. m. 1. A.D. 1252.)

(8.) He was one of the Knights in the Tournament of Stepney, A.D. 1309, proclaimed by the partisans of the Earl of Lancaster, as it is supposed, to overawe the King and Gaveston. He stuck to that party, and was afterwards one of the prisoners taken in arms against the King at the battle of Boroughbridge, in 1323. Sir Francis Palgrave (Parliamentary Writs, vol. ii. part ii. p. 200) gives a list of these, from a roll belonging to the late Right Honourable C. W. Wynn, entitled:—

"Bachelors [i. e. *Bas-Chevaliers*, Knights-Bachelors.—L. B. L.] priz a Borghbrigge a meme loure que furent contre le Roy." And among them is "SIRE HENRY DE LEYBOURNE."

And on the Close Roll, 16 Ed. II. (20th July, 1322), we find the following mandate to the Constable of Scarborough Castle, to receive HENRY DE LEYBURN and other prisoners, and to retain them in the prison of the said castle:—

"De prisonibus Regis in Castro de Scardeburgh et alibi, etc., custodiendis." } "Rex dilecto et fideli suo Henrico de Percy, constabulario Castri sui de Scardeburgh, salutem. Mandamus vobis quod Robertum Walkefare, HENRICUM DE LEYBURN, Philippum de la Beche, et Willelmum Trussel, prisones nostros, quos dilectus et fidelis noster Johannes de Weston, locum tenens dilecti et fidelis nostri Thome Comitis Norfolcie et Marescalli Anglie fratris nostri carissimi in hospitio nostro vobis per preceptum nostrum liberabit, ab ipso recipiatis et ipsos in prisona nostra Castri predicti salvo custodiri faciatis. Ita quod de corporibus illorum nobis respondeatis ad mandatum nostrum. Teste me ipso apud Eboracum vicesimo die Julii. Per ipsum Regem." (Rot. Claus. 16 Ed. II. m. 31.)

We can identify him as our Kent Sir HENRY by an entry on the Assise Rolls for Kent, "Placita de Juratis et Assisis," 16 Edw. II. (A.D. 1322), wherein he appears as convicted of the unjust disseisin of a party from lands in Rainham and Upchurch. And, in the pleadings it is testified that he is in the King's prison, *in prisona domini Regis per speciale preceptum domini Regis*, and that all his estates are in the King's hands.

On the Fine Rolls, also, A.D. 1329, there is an entry that the manor of Goodnestone, on the death of his mother Juliana, was inherited by him and his niece Juliana (daughter and heir of his late brother Thomas), as coheirs in gavelkind, and the writ thereon to the Sheriff records that the manor had been taken into the King's hands by reason of his outlawry:—"ratione felonie quam idem HENRICUS nuper fecit, per quam utlagatus est, ut dicitur, prout ad officium tuum pertinuit, in manum nostram cepisti," etc. (Rot. Fin. 3 Ed. III. m. 6.)

(9.) Subjoined is a report of the description of the Niche, and the different measurements, as made by Mr. Hussey.

"The shrines are of stone, 8 inches wide, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 9 inches long, with about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch now embedded in the wall at the back of the Niche. The cavity for the heart-case is octagonal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The total width of the Niche, including the moulding, is 2 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The width within the mouldings is 2 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the depth of the recess from the face of the wall $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The height from the bottom of the splay of the sill to the springing of the arch is 1 foot 11 inches, and from thence to the top of the outer moulding of the arch 2 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The characteristics of the masonry point to the early part of the reign of Edward I. as the period of its construction; but the wall in which it is now placed is a work of the fifteenth century.

"The box containing the heart is a plain leaden cylinder, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, without any kind of covering, and the evenness of the edges of the lead show that there has never been anything fixed on the top; but there may have been once a loose lid. The bottom of the box is represented in the engraving of its exact size; it is now loose, from the decay of time, but was originally (very clumsily) fixed with solder."—R. C. H.

(10.) We must not, however, in the identification of heart-shrines, make it a necessary conclusion that the heart belonged to a Crusader dying in the Holy Land; because, throughout the middle ages, a magnate would frequently ordain that his body should be buried in some favoured monastery, while his heart was perhaps to be enshrined in his manorial church; but, at this particular period, in the absence of other evidence, we instinctively turn to the Holy Land,

as the place from which the warrior's heart was sent home, while the body had interment where it fell, whether in battle, or in the ordinary course of nature.

(11.) The following are the closing words of the convention:—

"E nous Henri fuiz eisne le Roy Dallemaigne, Gaston Viconte de Bihern, Thomas de Clare, frere au Counte de Glouc, Roger de Leburn, Robert Walerand, Chevaliers, auons iure sur seintes euangiles, a la request du deuantdit mon Seigneur Edward, qe nous en bon foi trauaillerons e metterons loiaument conseil e peine qe li deuantdit mi Sires Edward gart e acomplisse le Couenances deuantdites. E auons aiouste a ces presentes lettres nos seaus, oueques le seal mon Seigneur Edward, en temoigne de totes les choses deuentdites. Done fu cest escrit e fet a Paris, le Mardi prochein apres la feste seint Barthelemi l'apostre lan de l'incarnation nostre Seigneur, mil deus cenz sessante neuyme." (Liber B. f. 33, in the Treasury of the Exchequer.)

Among the Records of the Corporation of London is a manuscript volume, entitled "Liber de Antiquis Legibus," in which there is a copy of the Counterpart of this Convention,—that, evidently, which was signed by Louis. It is dated on Wednesday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, being the day after that on which, as appears above, Prince Edward had executed his part of the covenant. (See the MS., fol. 114 to 116.)

N.B.—This manuscript has recently been printed by the Camden Society, under the editorship of the late Mr. Stapleton. The reference to the Convention therein is pp. 111 to 114.

(12.) A.D. 1270. The words of the Patent are as follows:—

"Rex omnibus, etc., salutem. Cum dilectus et fidelis noster Robertus de Ufford crucesignatus nobiscum, et cum Edwardo primogenito nostro, profecturus sit ad partes transmarinas, in subsidium terre sancte, suscepimus in protectionem et defensionem nostram eundem Robertum, homines, terras, res, redditus, et omnes possessiones suas. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod ipsum Robertum, homines, terras, res, redditus, et omnes possessiones suas, manuteneatis, protegatis, et defendatis, non inferentes eis, vel inferri permittentes, injuriam, molestiam, dampnum, seu gravamen. Et si quid eis forisfactum fuerit, id eis sine dilatione faciatis emendari. In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras eidem Roberto fieri fecimus patentes a festo Pasche proximo preterito, per quadriennium proximo sequens duraturas. Volumus, etiam, quod idem Robertus, a tempore quo iter predictum arripuerit, per totum tempus quod extunc superfuerit ad perficiendum quadriennium predictum, sit quietus ab omnibus placitis, et querelis, exceptis placitis de dote unde nihil habet, assisis nove disseisine, et ultime presentacionis, presentibus

minime valituris, si contingat ipsum iter predictum non arripere, nec postquam citra predictum quadriennium redierit de partibus supradictis.

"Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xij die Maii.

"Consimilem protectionem habet."

(Then follows a long list of names of the Crusaders Knights, to accompany Prince Edward, and among them)—

"Rogerus de Leyburn."

Although the Letters Patent are dated 12th May, the names are enrolled in batches, bearing different dates, viz. 10th, 12th, 23rd, and 25th May; 26th and 28th June; and 10th July. Sir Roger de Leyburn's name appears in the batch of 23rd May. On other membranes of the same Roll, are a few other names to whom similar protection is given in February, March, and April, and in May and July of the same year. (Rot. Pat. 54 H. III., m. 15 in dorso.)

(13.) They had originally proposed to sail from Portsmouth:—

"Iter versus Portemuth, ubi transfretari proposuerat, arripuit [Edwardus Princeps], et cum eo dominus W. de Valentia, Dominus Thomas de Clare, Dominus Rogerus de Clifford, et multi alii . . . qui mutato proposito Cantuariam adierunt, et apud Doroberniam transfretarunt, xiv Kalendarum Septembris, A.D. MCCLXX." (Annales Waverleienses, apud Gale, p. 225.)

The anonymous chronicle (Cotton, Julius, D.v., described in note, p. 166, *infra*) accounts for the change of route, "ventum habens contrarium [i. e. apud Portsmouth], versus Dover iter arripiunt."

There is one clause in the Convention between Prince Edward and the King of France, (cited in Note 11,) which would seem to imply that some of the party contemplated passing through France; and therefore Louis provided against damage during their passage, by having it introduced. These are the words:—"E promettons encore qe nous trauaillerons en bone foi de passer e de venir aplus tost qe nous porrons la ou le Roy serra. E autresiut auoms nous promis en bone foi qe nus grefs ne damages ne ferons par nous, ne par les noz en la terre le Rey deuantdit ne en la terre de ses freres qe il ont en son Reaum, ou dehors, en alant en nre pelerinage e endemorant, e en retornant."

(14.) Aiguemorte was a port in the south of France, about twelve miles from Montpellier. It no longer exists as a port; the sea has retired, and the harbour is choked up.

"A.D. MCCLXX. Veniens, circa festum Michaelis, apud Egermorth, quæ distat a Marsilio xviij leucis versus occidentem, ibidem navem ascendit, et prospero vento vela laxantes, et pro voto proficiscentes, decimo die applicuit apud Thunes; susceptusque est cum immenso gaudio a regibus Christianis quos ibidem invenit, a Rege Franciæ,

Philippo, qui nomen regium sortitus est post mortem patris sui Lodwici, qui paulo ante ibidem defunctus est, et a Karolo, Rege Siciliæ," etc. etc. (Henricus de Knyghton, lib. xi. cap. xv., apud Twysden, X. Scriptores.)

(15.) Henry de Knyghton graphically describes Edward's indignation in his vain endeavour to shame these recreants to a sense of their vows, when, on concluding their truce with the Tunisians, they determined to return home.

"At ille, 'Quid est domini carissimi, Nonne convenimus huc, et characterem Domini assumpsimus, ut contra inimicos Christi procedere et componere deberemus? Absit a nobis hoc! Non modo patet introitus, et terra nobis est plana et dura ut possimus procedere usque ad sanctam civitatem Jerosolymam!' At illi dixerunt, 'Jam cum istis composuimus, et pactum præterire non licet, set revertamur in Siciliam, et transacta hyeme, apud Acram applicare poterimus.' Displicuitque ei consilium hoc, nec ipsi compositioni assensum præbuit, non participans quicquam de pecunia scelerata, set facto eis regali convivio clausum se tenuit." (H. Knyghton apud Twysden, ut ante.)

(16.) "Percussit pectus suum, et juravit solito juramento *per sanguinem Domini*, inquiens, 'Quamvis omnes commilitones et patriotæ mei me deserant, ego tamen cum Fowino custode palufridi mei (sic enim vocabatur curator equi sui) intrabo Tholomaidam, vel Achon vel Achrum, et pactum juramenti servabo usque ad corporis et animæ divisionem.' Quo audito omnes Anglici qui affuerunt cum eo velle proficisci promiserunt." (Rishanger, continuation of Mathew Paris, p. 859, 30; London, 1684.)

(17.) "Solus Edwardus hiemavit ibidem cum navibus suis, quas Deus Omnipotens sibi optime salvaverat. Circa medium Quadragesimæ iterato propositum renovans, navem ascendit Edwardus, et a Pascha Domini per xv dies, ad Acram applicuit cum mille viris electis." (Knyghton apud Twysden, ut ante.)

(18.) The "Inquisitio post mortem," *i.e.* the Inquisition taken by the Escheator on the death of Sir Roger de Leyburn, Lord of Leybourne, in Kent, is not extant. But on the Fine Rolls, we have the homage paid by his son and heir, as stated in the text, on succeeding to the estate at his father's death. It is as follows:—

(A.D. 1271.)

"Rex cepit homagium Willelmi de Leyburn, filii et heredis Rogeri de Leyburn defuncti, de omnibus terris et tenementis que prefatus Rogerus, pater suus, tenuit de Rege in capite die quo obiit, et ei terras illas et tenementa reddidit. Et mandatum est Magistro Ricardo Clifford, Escaetori citra Trentam, quod accepta securitate a prefato Willelmo de rationabili relevio suo Regi reddendo ad

scaccarium Regis, et retentis in manu Regis maneriis de Bodyn, Eshetesford, Bukewell, Pakemanston, et Werehorn, et tota terra que fuit Margerie de Vernun in Suho, de quibus Alyanora, Comitissa Wintonie, que fuit uxor prefati Rogeri, dicit prefatum Rogerum et ipsam inde conjunctim esse feoffatos, et de quibus Rex prefatis Willelmo et Comitisse inde coram ipso et consilio suo justitiam exhibebit; eidem Willelmo de aliis terris et tenementis que prefatus Rogerus tenuit de Rege in capite, et de quibus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, et que occasione mortis sue capta sunt in manum Regis, plenam seisinam habere faciat, salva tamen prefate Alyanore rationabili dote sua ipsam contingente de terris et tenementis que fuerunt predicti Rogeri sibi per manum Regis assignanda, ita quod terras et tenementa illa, de quibus ipsam per Regem inde dotari contigerit, Rex in manus suas resumere, et eas sibi assignare possit, tenenda nomine dotis, sicut predictum est. T. R. apud Westmonasterium, vij die Novembris." (Rot. Fin. 56 Hen. III., m. 20.)

(19.) Edward did not return till 2nd August, A.D. 1274.

"A.D. MCCLXXIV. Die Jovis in crastino Sancti Petri ad Vincula Illustris Anglorum Rex Edwardus applicuit in Angliam." (Chronicon Thome Wikes, apud Gale, p. 100.)

(20.) There is one circumstance, it must be confessed, which at first sight seems to militate against his having died on the Crusade. Among the 'Pedes Finium' there is one, dated 26 April, 1271, wherein the name of Sir Roger de Leyburn appears as plaintiff in a Fine, (in which he exchanges the manor of Ridley with Bartholomew de Wadeton, for that of Gare) without the addition of the words "per attornatum suum," as though he were himself present in court. But I do not attach very great importance to this fact, as evidence against the strong arguments on the other side. These Fines were passed frequently without the actual presence of the parties, and unless it is stated that they were actually there in court, we may be content to believe them absent even though the words "per attornatum suum" be not subjoined. Beside which, these Fines were only the enrolment of imaginary suits, in order to place on record the conveyance of property, etc., which had often taken place some time before the actual passing of the Fine. Still the circumstance should be honestly noted in our endeavours to arrive at the truth.

On the Charter Roll, also, there is an Inspeximus of a Grant by Roger de Rolling and Matilda his wife, 21 July, 1271, of the manors of Ashford and Pakmaneston to Roger de Leyborne and Alianore his wife (v. Rot. Cart. 55 Hen. III. m. 1); but this grant may have been made in his absence.

(21.) By the kind courtesy of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodleian

Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for most valuable assistance in collecting materials for these Notes, I am enabled to quote, as authority for the statement in the text, the Bull of Excommunication, among the manuscripts in the Bodleian. Its title, in a somewhat later hand than the Bull itself, runs thus:—

"Mandatum Excommunicationis contra S. de Monteforti, Comitem, et alios infra nominatos." Among these names appears that of ROGER DE LEYBURN. (MS. Bodl. 91, fol. 136.)

(22.) The real objection of the Barons to the Expedition was probably the fear that Edward would seize the occasion to hire foreign troops against them, and this, in all likelihood, was the origin of the Queen's designs in alienating her son from Sir ROGER, who, while in the Prince's counsels, and at his side, would have used his influence against that hated measure. Indeed, I cannot divest myself of an impression that it was his honest opposition to Edward's movements in this transaction which first commenced the strife. It must have been at the close of the year 1260 that the party went to France. On the 17th November, in that year, the Prince executes, at Paris, a grant of the manor of Elham to Sir ROGER. Among the witnesses are, John de Vaus and Hamo Lestrange, two of the party who are ever, in all our documents, constantly associated with Sir ROGER DE LEIBURN. The quarrel must have begun soon after this, if the statement (see note 27) be correct, that he was in difficulties and troubles for three years. The earliest notice that I find of these proceedings is the following passage in an anonymous but contemporary chronicle:—

"MCCLXII. Ipse etiam EDUARDUS eo tempore multum motus fuerat domino ROGERO DE LEIBURN, et procuravit ipsum implacitari per dominum Regem de manerio suo de ELHAM quod eidem ROGERO ante ipse Eduardus contulerat."[1] (*v.* MS. p. 34 *b.*)

The author of this chronicle, whoever he is, is most bitter in his enmity to Sir ROGER. His statement of facts, when supported by record evidence, cannot, of course, be doubted. The imaginary motives which he ascribes to different parties, and facts unsupported by such evidence, should be received with great caution. The history of the entire transaction is this:—

The manor of ELHAM had been granted, as stated above, by Prince

[1] See an anonymous MS. in the British Museum (Cotton. Julius, D. v.) entitled "*Cronica paucorum, etc., ab incarnatione domini nostri, etc., anno primo.*" It is continued to the year 1286; and in the Table of Contents is added, in another hand, probably that of Cotton himself, "*sive Cronicon Sancti Martini de Dover.*" There is a copy of this MS. in a book of Vincent's in the College of Arms, and there it is entitled, in a modern hand (not Vincent's), "*De annalibus Ecclesie Sancti Augustini, extra muros Civitatis Cantuarie in Comitatu Cantii.*" (Vincent, no. 218, p. 42.)

Edward to his attached follower Sir Roger de Leiburn, by a deed dated at Paris, 27 November, 45 H. III., A.D. 1260, as appeared in the charter itself, when produced in court, by his daughter-in-law Juliana (widow of his son Sir William de Leyburn) in a Plea recorded on the Lord Treasurer's Memoranda Roll. ("Communia," Hilary Term. 17 Ed. II., Recorda, m. xij.)

The assertion of the Chronicler, that the King impleaded Sir Roger for this manor, is verified by the following extract from the Close Rolls. It is a precept to the Sheriff of Kent, dated 6 April, 1262, to seize the manor of Elham into the King's hands, as having been granted by Prince Edward to Sir Roger de Leiburn, contrary to the conditions on which the King himself had given it to his son, viz. that it should not be alienated from the Crown. With this record before us, we cannot doubt the fact of the King's impleading Sir Roger; but I cannot persuade myself that the truly chivalrous Prince would have compromised his high character for honour, by taking advantage of his own wrong, and moving his father to use it as a plea to nullify his own gift. It is far more likely that the process was the spontaneous act of the King himself, or that he was instigated to it by the Queen. The Precept is dated 6 April, 1262, and is as follows:—

"Rex Vicecomiti Kancie, salutem. Precipe Rogero de Leiburn, quod juste et sine dilatione reddet nobis manerium de Elham, cum pertinentiis, in quod non habet ingressum nisi per Eduardum primogenitum nostrum, cui illud dimisimus ea conditione, quod a corona nostra Anglie non separaretur, et qui illud eidem Rogero dimisit, sine assensu et voluntate nostra, contra formam conditionis predicte, ut dicitur. Et nisi fecerit, summonite, etc., predictum Rogerum, quod sit coram nobis a die Pasche in tres septimanas ostensurum quare non fecerit. Et habeas ibi hoc breve. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, sexto die Aprilis. (Rot. Claus. 46 H. III., m. 12 in dorso.)

Let the sequel of this unjust procedure be told in the words of the King's own charter, wherein he acknowledges the long devotion of Sir Roger to the Prince, and the distinguished services rendered by him at home and abroad, thereby clearing him from all the calumnies and hostile proceedings to which he had been subjected for more than an entire year. This charter is a renunciation of the King's Plea against Sir Roger, and a confirmation to him of the manor of Elham in reward for his long and faithful services. It is important to record it here, as a link in the evidence I am endeavouring to accumulate, to prove the unvarying fidelity of Sir Roger in his attachment to the Prince, and the real stability of his character, notwithstanding the charges made against him by partisan chroniclers.

It is dated at Westminster, 12 Sept., 47 H. III., A.D. 1263, but little more than a year from the institution of the adverse procedure. It commences by reciting the King's own original grant of the manor of ELHAM to his son Edward, and proceeds thus:—"Idem Edwardus postmodum idem manerium cum suis pertinenciis, excepta advocacione ejusdem manerii, dilecto et fideli nostro ROGERO DE LEYBURN dederit, et carta sua confirmaverit contra formam nostre donacionis predicte, propter quod nos ipsum ROGERUM implacitaverimus in Curia nostra de manerio predicto. Nos, intuitu diutini obsequii predicti Rogeri, nobis et dilecto filio nostro, tam in partibus transmarinis quam cismarinis laudabiliter impensi, remisimus eidem ROGERO placitum predictum, et donacionem et concessionem, quas idem Edwardus fecit dicto ROGERO de manerio predicto cum pertinenciis, ratas habemus, et gratas, et eas, pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus prout carta dicti filii nostri, quam prefatus ROGERUS inde habet, testatur." (See Lord Treasurer's Memoranda Roll, "Communia," Hilary Term, 17 Ed. II., Recorda, m. xij., where it is recited as having been produced in court, in the Plea of Juliana de Leyburn noted above.)

(23.) The most malicious of the Queen's insinuations against the character of Sir ROGER, was that of misappropriation of the Prince's funds while acting in the capacity of his steward. The chronicle cited above (Cotton, Julius D. v.) represents that the Queen instigated her son to demand a rendering of accounts from Sir ROGER, which resulted in his being found in arrears in £1000; that the King, in consequence, seized his estates, and that, being deprived of all means of supporting himself, he wandered about a mere vagabond, for three years, maintaining himself as he best could by his sword or any means that came to hand. (See note 27.) This statement is probably somewhat exaggerated, but there is evidently much in it that is true, and assuredly there is nothing in the history of these distracted times to stagger our belief. In the "Song of the Barons," "a fragment of a long ballad made to be sung in the halls of the Barons, which seems to have been written soon after the disturbances in London, A.D. 1263," and after Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN had joined the King's party, he is thus described:—

"Et Sire Roger de Leyburne,
Que sà et là sovent se torne
Mout a la conquerrant,
Assez mist paine de gainer,
Pur ses pertes restorér
Que Sire Edward le fit avant."

i. e. "And Sir Roger de Leyburne, who often turns him on this side and on that,—made great progress conquering,—he laboured much

to gain,—to restore his losses, which Edward had caused him before." ('Political Songs of England,' edited by T. Wright, Esq., for Camden Society, p. 60.) There is no mistake that this song was written by a strong partisan of the Barons, or that it refers to this precise period of Sir ROGER's life, when he had been stripped of his property by the prosecutions of "le Sire Edward." That he was called upon to render accounts and found to be in arrear is true, as evidenced by the following Records.

In the second clause of a letter on various subjects from the King to Philip Basset, the Justiciary, and Walter de Merton, the Chancellor, dated 25 July, 1262, we find this passage:—

"Preterea, concilium efficax apponatis, quod omnia arreragia debitorum in quibus ROGERUS DE LEYBURN et Rogerus de Clifford, et alii prefato filio nostro tenentur, sicut coram Abbate de Burgo, Thesaurario nostro, et aliis, ex parte ipsius filii nostri ad eorum compotum audiendum deputatis, nuper convictum fuit ad Scaccarium nostrum levari faciatis, ad opus predicti filii nostri, prout auditores predicti compoti nobis poterunt plenius intimare. Teste Rege apud Belvac' vicesimo quinto die Julii, anno regni, etc., quadragesimo sexto." (Rot. Claus, 46 H. III. m. 4 dorso.) And further on:—

(25 July, 1262.)—"Rex Ballivis et fidelibus, etc. Cum ROGERUS DE LEYBURNE in magnis debitis teneatur EDWARDO filio nostro, de tempore quo fuit Ballivus terrarum suarum, sicut nuper coram auditoribus compoti dicti ROGERI convictum fuit ad Scaccarium nostrum, et idem ROGERUS bona et catalla sua in Comitatibus Kancie, Essexie, et Sussexie distraxerit et elongaverit, in fraudem solutionis debitorum predictorum, ut dicitur. Volentes eidem filio nostro super premissis satisfieri, assignavimus dilectos nobis Johannem de Weston, militem, et Willelmum de Salines, clericum, ad inquirendum de predictis bonis et catallis distractis et elongatis, ut predictum est, et ad quorum manus catalla illa et bona devenerunt.

"Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eis in premissis consilium et auxilium efficaciter impendatis.

"Mandavimus enim Vicecomitibus nostris predictorum comitatuum, quod ad dies et loca quos predicti Johannes et Willelmus eis scire faciant, tot et tales venire faciant coram, etc., per quos predicta inquisitio melius fieri poterit.

"In cujus, etc.—Teste Rege apud Belvac' vicesimo quinto die Julii, anno, etc.

"Et mandatum est Vicecomiti, quod, cum predictus ROGERUS teneat manerium de ELHAM ex commissione EDWARDI filii Regis, cui Rex illud manerium commiserat, tenendum ita quod non separaretur a corona Anglie; et idem ROGERUS vastum facit in boscis predicti manerii ad exheredationem Regis et predicti filii sui, ut dicitur,

Rex, indempnitati sue et filii sui prospicere cupiens, in hac parte, quod non permittat quod predictus Rogerus, vel Ballivi sui, vastum vel destructionem faciant in bonis predictis, vel quod aliquis decetero a predicto Rogero, vel suis, in boscis predictis, emere vel asportare presumat, sine licencia Regis speciali." Teste ut supra. (Rot. Claus. 46 H. III. m. 4 in dorso.)

On the Patent Roll, also, is an entry dated 25 July, 1262, in precisely the same words, with the exception of the clause relating to the manor of Elham, and with the addition of the following mandate:—

"Et mandatum est predictis Vicecomitibus, quod ad dies et loca quos predicti Johannes et Willelmus eis scire faciant, tot et tales coram eis venire faciant per quos predicta inquisicio melius fieri possit. Et quod omnia bona et catalla predicti Rogeri que per inquisicionem illam poterunt inveniri, predictis Johanni et Willelmo liberari faciant, in aquietacionem debitorum predictorum. Teste ut supra (*i.e.* Belvac', xxv. die Julii.") (Rot. Pat. 46 H. III. p. 2. m. 4.)

With these records before us, then, we cannot doubt the fact that Sir Roger's accounts as the Prince's Steward, on being audited in the Exchequer, had been found in arrear; that process was issued for their recovery; that he had removed all the goods and chattels on which seizure could be levied, from his manors; that a commission was appointed, and juries summoned to appraise, follow, and seize them: but these processes merely prove the existence of arrears. He removed his chattels, it is true, from the reach of the Sheriff; but knowing himself to be guiltless of fraud or misappropriation, he may have done this as a just measure of self-defence, holding himself, all the while, responsible for any real claims of the Prince. He bore the obloquy with patience, and left his justification to the day when the malice of his enemies could be proved.

This day was not long in arriving; for, as we have already seen (note 22, p. 167), in little more than a year's time, his manor of Elham was confirmed to him, and himself in full favour with the King, who actually made him steward of his own household, an office which he held for many years afterwards, and in which the King never could have placed him if he had not completely exonerated himself from the slightest suspicion of fraud in his stewardship of the Prince's affairs. His character was surely cleared, his triumph complete, when the King proved his confidence by entrusting him with this high office.

(24.) The following extract from the Patent Roll, dated 28 December, 1261, gives a vivid picture of the state of Kent at that time; and shows what a ready field was open for the forays of the feudal free-lances:—

"Cum per negligentiam et incuriam tam ballivorum nostrorum

Cantuarie quam aliorum de Comitatu Kantie ad pacem nostram conservandam deputatorum et etiam eorum qui ad clamores et hutesia in partibus illis super malefactores ibidem latitantes levata et eos insequi tenentur, insultus, incendia, murdra, roberia, homicidia, et alia enormia in civitate prædicta et in comitatu prædicto ab eisdem malefactoribus plerumque perpetrantur, contra pacem nostram, ita quod per hujusmodi maleficia scandalum de regno nostro per diversas regiones divulgatur in nostri dedecus non modicum et gravamen. Volentes sicut et tenemur hujusmodi maleficiis celeriter obviare, et inde justitiam fieri secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri constituimus dilectos et fideles nostros Adam de Greynvill et Walterum de Bersted, una cum hiis quos vobis duxeritis associandos ad inquisitionem faciendam de quibusdam transgressionibus et injuriis judeis nostris Cantuariæ et nuntiis nobilis viri Ducis Brunniswic, a quibusdam tam clericis quam laicis de civitate illa nuper illatis et de quadam quibusdam canonicis Abbatie Sanctæ Marie de Essory nuper facta in le Blen et etiam aliis roberiis et homicidiis, postea in Comitatu predicto quibuscumque factis et ad ea quæ ad coronam et dignitatem nostram in premissis pertinent videnda, excipienda et terminanda. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos diem et locum quos ad hoc provideritis præmissa faciatis. Facturi, etc. Salvis, etc. Et mandatum est Vicecomiti Kantie quod ad certos diem et locum, etc., venire faciat coram vobis tot et tales tam milites quam, etc., per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit et inquiri. Et quod tam in attachiamentis faciendis quam aliis expediendis quæ ei in præmissis scire faciatis ex parte nostra vobis in omnibus sit intendens. Inquiratis etiam diligenter qui de Comitatu prædicto ad clamores et uthesia occasione malefactorum predictorum super predictos malefactores levata et ad eos insequendos non venerunt sicut venisse debuerunt. Et omnes illos quos de hujusmodi necgligentia culpabiles inveneritis taliter puniatis et castigetis quod ex punitione et castigatione illa timor in consimili casu deliquendi aliis decetero prebeatur. Et tam diligenter vos habeatis in hac parte quod pro defectu vestri coram nobis redargui non debeatis. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo octavo die Decembris." (Rot. Pat. 46 H. III. pt. 1. m. 19 dorso.)

We are not, however, to suppose that Sir Roger de Leyburn and the other feudal lords were regularly associated with these banditti, mere gangs of robbers and murderers. This lawless state of the country was, after all, only the natural consequence of the universally distracted and disorganized state of the kingdom, aggravated, no doubt, by the marauding habits of these lords themselves, who, as I have stated in the text, had little scruple in taking the law into their own hands, when desirous of avenging themselves in their pri-

vate quarrels, or of gratifying their political animosities, or of effecting the destruction of parties opposed to them. Their proper position, as feudatories of the Crown, was naturally that of guardians of the King's peace in their respective districts. In fact, they always had charters empowering them to hold Court Leets for the purpose. (See Arch. Cant., Vol. IV. p. 319.) But the state of the kingdom had involved them in its distractions, and, although they may not have actually abetted these predatory gangs of which the King speaks, they certainly were not active in quelling them, and it is hardly to be doubted that they ever and anon made use of instruments ready to their hand for carrying out their own party and private vengeance.

(25.) The anonymous Chronicle (Julius, D. v.) cited above, relates that in the year, viz. 1263, a great commotion was caused all over England by a report that ROGER DE LEYBURN was preparing to wage war with armed bands, and was making arrangements for an attack upon Dover Castle; that it had not escaped the King's notice; but that the report was "frivolous" (see note 27). Such rumours and fears, even if resting only on small foundation, are worthy of notice as strongly characteristic of the times, and as marking vividly the public opinion of Sir Roger's character and habits; and however "frivolous" the chronicler declares them to have been, his own narrative of the forays in Kent and in Wales during this eventful year directly contradicts the assertion. The "coming events that cast their shadows before" had most assuredly not escaped the King's notice, as evidenced by the mandates named in the text which he caused to be issued before he left England. They are to be found on the Close Roll, and bear date 25th August, 1262. The following is a copy of the entries :—

"Rex Vicecomiti Cantebrigie et Huntedonie, salutem. Cum, sicut intelleximus, quidam de regno nostro ad arma ire proponant, videlicet, ad torneandum, aut aventuras querendum, aut alia hujusmodi exercendum, nobis extra regnum nostrum agentibus, tibi precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod per totam ballivam tuam publice clamari, et firmiter inhibere faciatis, ex parte nostra, ne aliquis, super forisfacturam terrarum et tenementorum, que tenet in regno nostro, quamdiu extra idem regnum fuerimus, torneare, vel aliquo modo ad arma ire presumat. Et hoc mandatum nostrum taliter exequaris, ne pro defectu tui graviter ad te capere debeamus. Teste Philippo Basset, Justiciario Regis Anglie apud Banneburiam, xxv die Augusti.

"Eodem modo scribitur singulis Vicecomitibus citra Trentam.

"Item (mutatis mutandis) scribitur Johanni Giffard, Hamoni Extraneo, Petro de Monteforti juniori, Jacobo de Aldithcleg, Ro-

gero de Clifford, et Rogero de Leyburn, ne ipsi ibi vel alibi torneare, aut aliquo modo alio, ad arma ire presumat, sine licencia Regis speciali, maxime dum idem Rex fuerit extra regnum suum, sub amissione omnium terrarum et tenementorum, que tenent in regno Regis supradicto. Teste ut supra." (Rot. Claus. 46 Hen. III. m. 5 in dorso.)

(26.) On the Patent Roll is an entry which bears upon this transaction. It is dated 26 August, 1263, and is as follows:—

"Kanc. Willelmus de Wilton constitutus ad assisam nove disseisine capiendam, quam Rogerus de Leyburn arraiavit versus Thomam de Filur, de tenementis in Langele. Et ad assisam nove disseisine capiendam, quam Willelmus de Leyburn arraiavit versus Bonifacium Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum et alios, de tenementis in Dettling." The son, then, who had been invested in the manor, was William de Leyburn.

I have been unable to discover any entry relating to this particular matter on the Curia Regis Rolls, and, unfortunately, the Assize Roll for this year does not exist, and the "De Banco" Rolls are missing. Still, the above extract is sufficient to attest, to a certain extent, the veracity of the Chronicler,—at least, so far as to prove that William de Leyburn claimed a right in the estate, as against the Archbishop of Canterbury. (See Rot. Pat. 47 H. III. m. 6 in dorso.)

(27.) It may be as well here to give the "ipsissima verba" of the Chronicle (Cotton, Julius, D. v.), from which I have extracted the information given in notes 22, 23, 24, 25,—always premising that when the chronicler speaks of any given year, in general terms, without naming the month in which any event occurred, or furnishing any guide to a precise date, we must always allow a little latitude in dating the occurrence. The exact words of the chronicle are as follows:—

"mcclxiii.—Eodem anno fuit maxima commotio de dicto Rogero de Leyburne per regnum Anglie. Dicebatur enim quod, congregatis aliquibus, gwerram in regno facere proposuit, et quod, cum multis armatis, incedebat, et castrum Dovor invadere furtive disponebat, quod dominum regem non latebat, que omnia frivola erant. Ipse tamen dominus Rogerus, in arto positus, circuibat patriam tanquam vagus, cum nichil in bonis haberet unde sustentari posset; fuerat enim cum domino Eduardo filio regis, contra voluntatem Baronum, ipsiusque Eduardi denarios ubique, tanquam senescallus, expeterat, et ipsum in Franciam ad torneamenta abduxerat, et in omn . . . bene se habuerat. motus, tandem, contra eum dominus Eduardus, instinctu et voluntate sue matris, eum compotum reddere coegit, quo compoto peracto, in reragiis mille librarum sterlingorum positus fuit, qua de causa, dominus rex, instinctu regine, ipsum disseisiavit de omnibus

terris et tenementis suis, ita quod per tres annos nichil de bonis suis percipere potuit, et ita suspectus habebatur multis. Similiter, cum quidam miles, WILLELMUS DE DETLINGE nomine, quoddam homicidium in Cantia perpetraverat, et senescalli domini archiepiscopi ipsius manerium de Detlinge, cum de fundo ecclesie Cantuarie esset, seisivarant, et tenuerant. Quod perpendens ipse Willelmus, illuc cum domino ROGERO, et cum multis aliis armatis, advenit, et attornatos archiepiscopi vi et armis ejecit, et manerium illud cuidam filio ipsius ROGERI contulit, et investivit. Unde Vicecomes comitatum suum tenere nisi per armatos audebat . . . Eodem anno, in festo Sancti Barnabe Apostoli, quidam milites Anglie ad . . . . . sibi pluribus aliis armatis. Inter eos erant iiij^{or} primi et capitales; scilicet, Rogerus de Clifford, ROGERUS DE LEIBURNE, Johannes Giffar, et Johannes de Balun, qui, incedentes armati in marchia Wallie, Episcopum Herefordensem, Petrum de Aqua Blanche, cum toto harnesio suo ceperunt, et detinuerunt, villamque Herefordie, cum castro, occupaverunt, et quoddam castrum Roberti Walraud, nomine Kilpech. Postea vero villam Glovernie ceperunt, et castrum obsederunt in quo captus fuit Matheus de Betilles vicecomes et constabularius loci illius cum uxore sua et multis aliis, duobus tantum interfectis, villamque Bristowe habuerunt, omnibus civibus ipsis consentientibus, et sic redierunt usque ad partes Windlesor quod castrum nondum ceperunt.

"Eodem tempore, dominus Eduardus, primogenitus domini Regis Anglie, veniens apud Shipweye, voluit renovare sacramentum fidelitatis a Baronibus quinque portuum, qui, multis altercacionibus prius habitis ei ultimo juraverunt, ficte tamen dicentes eidem, quod Anglicos amaret, et Gallicos a se dimitteret." (MS. 37 to 37*b*.)

[Then follows an account of the Prince's return to London, the movement of the Queen to Windsor, with the French, the plundering of the Temple, etc. etc., then—]

"Eodem anno, Dominus Symon de Monte Forti, Comes Leicestrie, et supradicti milites, videlicet, Rogerus de Clifford et ROGERUS DE LEYBURN, cum multis aliis, incedebant per Angliam, occupantes quicquid invenire potuerunt de bonis alienigenarum, conferentes ecclesias et terras eorum, simulque vastantes bona eorum et omnium anglorum qui eis adherere nolebant. Unde timentes milites Kancie fere omnes ad eos cum armis confluebant, venerunt Dovor omnes supradicti die translacionis beati Thome martiris qui erat anno illo feria vj^{a}. Et die lune sequenti predictus Comes porrexit apud Romenal et ad ceteros portus, ut eos animaret ad resistendum viriliter omnibus alienigenis si forte presumerent terram invadere anglicanam, qui omnes, relicto et contempto sacramento prius prestito domino Eduardo, Baronibus adheserunt, et juraverunt se velle mori et vivere cum eis si casus ingrueret. . . . Postea, procedente tempore, dominus

Eduardus cum ipsis Baronibus pacem iniit, et omnes sui alienigenæ a terra ejecti sunt. Et omnes qui cum domino rege erant et cum regina, tam majoris quam minoris conditionis, ejecti sunt, et Castrum de Windlesor Baronibus liberatum est, omnibus alienigenis inde ejectis." (38 to 38 *b*.)

(28.) The following extracts from original records prove that the decision of Sir Roger de Leyburn and his associates to "enter into the King's Peace," thenceforth devoting themselves to the King, was the result of negotiations conducted by the King of Germany and other mediators elected for the purpose by Henry on the one side and the Barons on the other. These negotiations could hardly have commenced before the month of August; for Sir Roger de Leyburn's party, with de Montfort at their head, are vigorously driving the mercenaries from Kent, at Dovor, on Saturday, 7 July, and on the Monday following, at Romney (see Note 27).

In the Treasury of the Exchequer, is the Record of their covenant of reconciliation with the Prince; it is dated 18 August, 1263 :—

"A toz ceus ki cestes lettres verront è orront. Roger de Cliford, Roger de Leyburn, John de Vaus, Ralf Basset, Ham' Lestraunge, e Johan Giffard, salutz.

"Sache vostre universite ke, cum vi eust contenz entre mon syre Edward, fit aisne de Roi d'Engleterre, e nos, nous de ces contenz amender e abesser, e de seurte faire, e de estre lui amy a totes ses bosoynes, encontre tote gent ke nos tele seurte, come le cunte de Warenn e mon syre Henr fuiz le Roi d' Alemayne deviseront e dirront, froms e tendroms fermemant e estable, a tote nostre vie; sauue le commun serement, ke est al honour de deu, e a la fay le Roi a profit de reaume.

"E auoms jure sor saynt ewangeles de tenyr totes ces choses, ke sunt desus dites fermes e estables.

"En tesemoine de ques choses nos avons mis nos seaus a cest escrite, ke fu fet a Lamhee Le samadi procheyn a pres la assumpcion nostre Dame, lan de la grace nostre seynour mil, e deus cenz, e seissaunte, e trais." (Liber A. fol. 233 *b*, in the Treasury of the Exchequer.)

And on 7th September, peace must have been made between the parties, for Sir Roger de Leyburn was then actually steward of the King's household. (See Note 31.)

The Patent of their pardon is dated 18th September, 1263. The following is the entry on the Patent Roll:—

"*Pro Rogero de Clifford.*—Rex omnibus, etc., salutem. Sciatis, quod perdonavimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero de Clifford omnes transgressiones et excessus, quos fecit in regno nostro Anglie usque in hodiernum diem, occasione pro-

visionum et statutorum factorum apud Oxoniam non observatorum, ut dicitur, pro quibus turbatio nuper habebatur in regno nostro predicto. Remisimus etiam eidem omnem rancorem animi quem erga ipsum conceperamus occasione predicta, et eis firmam pacem nostram inde concedimus. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xviij. die Septembris. Consimiles litteras habent Rogerus de Leyburne, Johannes de Vallibus, Hamo Extraneus, Johannes Giffard, et Radulfus Basset de Dreyton." (Rot. Pat. 47 H. III. m. 2.)

On the 24th of October, the entire party complete their reconciliation and homage to the Prince, and pledge themselves to abide his beck (*de more de la meigne*) in these words:—

A toz ceus ki ceste lettres verront e orront, mon syre Roger de Clifford, mon syre Roger de Leyborne, mon syre Hamon le Strange, mon syre Ralf Basset, mon syre Johan de Vaws, mon syre Johan Giffrad, e mon syre Hug de Turberuille, saluz. Sachent tote gent ke nos toz ensemble emes de more de la meigne mon syre Edeward fuiz einez le Rey dengleterre e heir. E luy auoms fet homage por ben fet ke il nos a fait. E emes tenuz a le uant dit mon syre Edward auenir a soen maundement totes les houres ke il nos maundra, nos e toz nos amyz. E lui seruir e aider a toz nos poers en totes ses besoignes. E ce auoms nos iores sor les sainz ewangelies a tenir establement a totes nos vies. E en temoine de ce auoms mis nos sewz a ce present escrit. Ce lettres furunt fetes a Kranford le melredi [*sic*] prochayn a pres la feste sain Luc le Wangelist. Le an du coronement nostre seynour le Rei Henr fuiz le Rei Johan quaraunte settime. (Liber A. fol. 233 *b*, in the Treasury of the Exchequer.)

In this act of reconciliation and homage, the expression " por ben ke il nos a fait " can hardly be extended to the acknowledgment of a bribe.

And now we have the crowning act in the transaction, viz. a mandate to these Barons to attend the King's councils immediately, dated 28 October, 1263, as follows:—

" Rex Humfrido de Boun juniori, salutem. Quia per dilectum fratrem nostrum R. Regem Alemannie illustrem et alios mediatores, pacis electos inter nos et proceres regni nostri intelleximus, quod firma pax in proximo fieri debebit inter nos hinc inde; vobis mandamus, in fide qua nobis tenemini, quod hac instanti die Jovis vel die Veneris proxima post festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, sitis ad nos, ubicumque fuerimus, super negotiis nos et pacem regni nostri tangentibus locuturi. Et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teste Rege apud Windesoram, xxviii Octobris. Eodem modo mandatum est Rogero de Clifford, Rogero de Leyburn, Johanni de Vallibus, Hamoni Extraneo, Johanni Giffard, Petro de Monteforti, Radulfo Bas-

set de Dreyton, Radulpho Basset de Sapecote, Ricardo de Mundevill, Waltero de Dunstanvill, et Radulfo le Botiller." (Rot. Pat. et Claus. 47 H. III. m. 2 dorso.)

Before, however, Sir Roger could be entirely freed from the consequences of his violent career, he had to defend himself against innumerable proceedings both on the part of the Crown, and from private individuals. There is first, the Archbishop of Canterbury claiming restitution, and the King pledging himself that it shall be given, as evidenced by the following extract from the Patent Rolls, bearing date 20 January, 1263–64.

"*Pro Rogero de Clyfford, Rogero de Leyburn, et aliis.*—Rex omnibus, etc. Turbati super injuriis dampnis et violentiis ecclesie et ecclesiasticis personis in provincia Cantuariensi nuper illatis, vobis tenore presencium volumus esse notum, quod venerabili patri B[onifacio] Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo promisisse, quod nos et Hugo le Bygod et Robertus Aguyllun bona fide procurabimus et operam dabimus efficacem, quod Rogerus de Clyfford, ROGERUS DE LEYBURN, Johannes de Vallibus, Radulphus Basset de Drayton, Johannes Gyffard, Hamo Extraneus, Hugo de Turberville, Willelmus de Huntingefeld, et Willelmus de Ebroicis, quibus injuriarum hujusmodi culpa imponitur, infra proximam dominicam, qua cantatur Letare Jerusolim, competentes prestabunt emendas, prout secundum Deum et justitiam de jure fuerit faciendum. In cujus, etc., sigillum nostrum et sigilla predictorum Hugonis et Roberti presentibus sunt apposita. Teste Rege apud Ambian, xx die Januarii." (Rot. Pat., England and France, 48 H. III. m. 2.)

Soon afterwards, it is evident that further protection was needed, for on the Patent Rolls, 28 February, 1263–4, there are the King's Letters, in which he holds himself responsible for all suits that can be instituted against Sir ROGER from any private individuals, in these words:—

"*Pro Rogero de Leyburn.*—Rex omnibus, etc. Cum perdonaverimus dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero de Leyburn omnem rancorem, quem erga eum conceperamus, et omnes transgressiones, quas fecit durante nuper turbatione regni nostri, occasione statutorum Oxonie non observatorum, ut dicitur, et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concesserimus, nos eidem Rogero, intuitu laudabilis obsequii sui, quod nobis impendit, gratiam facere volentes uberiorem, concessimus ei, quod in omnibus et singulis, qui erga ipsum occasione predicta loqui voluerint, pro ipso respondebimus, et ipsum conservabimus indempnem. In cujus, etc. Teste ut supra [Rege apud Roff., xxviii die Februarii]. Ista littera tradita fuit predicto Rogero per manum H. le Bygod." (Rot. Pat., 48 H. III., m. 1.)

After this, still further immunities seem to have been required;

for we have the King's Letter, dated 28 October, 1264, granting him protection against the Pope, the Legate, the Archbishop, etc. etc.

"[Henricus] Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie [et Dux Aquitanie] omnibus [ad quos] presentes littere [pervenerin]t salutem. Sciatis quod ob laudabile et strenuum adjutorium quod dilectus et fidelis noster Rogerus de Leyburn, . . llum de Lewes, quam in conflictu de Evesham, contra inimicos nostros nobis et Edwardo [primo] genito nostro . . . . ter impendit, perdonavimus eidem omnes transgressiones et excessus quos fecit in regno nostro . . . . . cam cujuscumque turbationis controversie seu gwerre habite seu per ipsum aut suos . . . . . ., et etiam omnem indignationem et animi rancorem quos erga ipsum et familiares suos . . . . mus pro eo quod aliquamdiu adherendo Simoni de Monteforti quondam Comiti Leycestrie et fautoribus suis . . . , et pro quibuscumque aliis adhesionibus, adversitatibus, resistenciis, et occasionibus quibus contra . . . nostrum, tempore predicto, extiterunt eis et eorum heredibus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est . . . . et totaliter perdonamus, ipsosque ad plenam et specialem gratiam nostram admisimus volentes et concedentes quod idem Rogerus, vel familiares sui predicti, aut eorum heredes, occasione predicta, in personis terris tenementis rebus aut possessionibus suis, per nos vel heredes, aut alios quoscumque Justiciarios vel ballivos nostros, molestiam dampnum vel gravamen incurrant, nec propter hoc occasionentur, set ipsos imperpetuum inde quietos esse volumus, pariter et immunes prefatum etiam Rogerum erga summum Pontificem venerabiles patres O. Sancti Adriani Apostolice Sedis Legatum, B. Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum tocius Anglie primatem, P. Herefordensem Episcopum, ac quoscumque alios regni nostri super quibuscumque offensis dampnis et injuriis, eis per eundem illatis, in turbatione predicta, in omnibus indempnem conservabimus et conservari faciemus. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Cantuariam xxviij die Octobris anno regni nostri quadragesimo nono." (See Royal Letters, No. 461.)

N.B.—This pardon is not entered on the Patent Roll.

And, even as late as the year 1268, it was found that he could not be entirely cleared without another general and most comprehensive pardon, which appears on the Patent Roll in that year, dated 10 March, 1267–8. These are its words:—

"Rex omnibus, etc., salutem. Sciatis, quod pardonavimus dilecto et fideli nostro ROGERO DE LEYBURN, et omnibus illis de familia et societate sua, omnes transgressiones et excessus, quos fecerunt occasione provisionum seu statutorum Oxonie non observatorum, ut dicitur, unde nuper habebatur turbatio in regno nostro, et etiam omnem actionem nobis adversus ipsos competentem ratione transgres-

sionum et excessuum predictorum, usque ad hodiernum diem. Remisimus insuper eisdem omnes rancores et odia que erga ipsos conceperamus occasione predicta, usque ad diem predictum, eis bona fide promittentes, quod ipsos penes quoscumque occasione transgressionum et excessuum per ipsos factorum tempore turbationis predicte de ipsis conquerentes, seu conqueri volentes, conservabimus indemnes. Et cuilibet de familia et societate predicta separatim litteram nostram patentem super hoc fieri faciemus in forma predicta, cum predictus ROGERUS per litteras suas patentes nos requisierit, et ipsos de familia vel societate sua tempore predicto duxerit testificandum. Dum tamen erga nos et heredes nostros bene et fideliter se habeant in futurum.

"In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, decimo die Martii, per ipsum Regem, dominum Edwardum, et totum consilium." (Rot. Pat. 52 H. III. m. 24 dorso.)

Before concluding this long note, I would notice one circumstance worthy of special remark in the result of Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN'S turbulent career, as affecting the inheritance of his estates. They had been again and again forfeited, and seized by the King. He had rendered himself not only amenable to the Crown for various constructive rebellions and other offences, but was also liable to endless suits from private individuals for outrages committed during the raids and forays in which, in common with his brother feudal lords, during these distracted times he had freely indulged. I have already noted—from the Patent Rolls—no less than five instances of Pardons or Immunities, which he was compelled to obtain for his protection, each one providing for some omission in its predecessor, till at last, one more full than all the rest is issued, as though it had been found that the others were insufficient for his security, and that nothing short of the complete comprehensiveness of this document would shield him with entire immunity. Still, lest even this precaution should not suffice to secure his estates for his heir, he seems to have provided against the possibility of any further risk, by having them all placed in Trust. In this respect, the "Inquisitiones post mortem" on SIR WILLIAM DE LEYBURN and his wife JULIANA are most remarkable documents. There is not a manor or an acre of land that is not returned by the Juries as having been in the hands of different Trusts,—a circumstance of most unusual occurrence at that period, and only to be accounted for as a measure of special security, rendered necessary by the active part taken by Sir ROGER in those turbulent times, and the liabilities by which, in consequence, he had endangered his estate.

(29.) The partisanship of contemporary writers is so intensely strong, that we must take with great caution all that they assert

of the motives which actuated the different Chiefs in the ever-varying aspects of this rebellion. The necessity of this caution is in no instance more strongly exemplified than in their different accounts of this secession from the Barons, the greatest blow which the rebel party had as yet sustained; and we may therefore naturally expect to find much acrimony in the writers of the day, and no small amount of injustice in their imputation of motives to the seceders.

Rishanger, after chronicling the King of France's award between Henry and the Barons, says:—

"*Ab hoc tempore* factus est novissimus pejor priore; multi enim magnates seditionis maculam incurrendo, a fidelitate qua comiti Leycestrie tenebantur astricti, spreto juramento, recesserunt, et exercitui regis, non sine donis et amplis promissionibus, se sociaverunt. . . . . Rogerus de Clifford, ROGERUS DE LEYBURNE, Johannes de Vallibus, Hamo le Estrange, et multi, tam marchiones quam alii naturales terre, quorum nomina non teneo, terris, redditibus, et provisionibus excecati, se subtraxerint." (Chronicon Willelmi de Rishanger, Halliwell, Camden Society, pp. 17 et 18.)

And, in his continuation of Mathew Paris, he repeats nearly the same words.

In using the expression "*ab hoc tempore*," Rishanger seems to lay a stress upon the date, as though it had followed the award as a consequence. This assuredly was not the case; Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN and the other specified seceders had certainly joined the King *before* the award. It was decidedly a party move, and not the secession of individuals yielding to the temptation of bribes. By a careful examination of the different records which I have cited, the same individuals will be found always in association, and very frequently in connection with Prince Edward,—strongly indicating that there were those among the Barons whom we may designate as "the Prince's party," some of them, probably, of his actual household, as in the instance of Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN, his Seneschal. (See note 27.) This view is confirmed, almost beyond contradiction, by the two documents extracted from the Exchequer Records, in Note 28, wherein the same party join in their renewed homage, not to the King, but to the Prince. They rejoined their old master. These were the men who, at that period, went over together to the King's side. Roger de Clifford, Hamo Lestrange, James de Aldithely (Audley), and John de Vaux seem to have been inseparable companions of ROGER DE LEYBURN in all his movements. They were the chiefs of that party, and they are all among those who, on the King's side, sign the covenant to abide the arbitration of Louis.

There is an anonymous MS. in the Bodleian, written apparently very early in the fourteenth century, entitled "Cronica de adventu

Anglorum in Britanniam, secundum Bedam Istoriographum." The reference to Bede is, of course, a blunder; but the MS. seems to be a sufficiently trustworthy compilation. With reference to this secession, its words are:—"Circa festum Omnium Sanctorum, existente Rege Henrico apud Oxoniam, veniunt ad pacem ejus ibidem, Rogerus de Clifford, Rogerus de Leyburne, Johannes de Vaus, et alii quamplures, deserentes sacramentum suum Oxonii prestitum, et relinquentes Barones fideles, quibus prius adheserunt." (MS. Bodl. 712, fol. 364 *b*.)

This writer gives us a specific date, the correctness of which is confirmed by the Patent Roll; but his strong partisanship is unmistakable.

The Chronicler (Cotton. Julius, D. v.) whom I have so often cited in these Notes, in his account of the transaction, does not even hint at corrupt motives, albeit his animosity against Sir Roger de Leybourn on other occasions is very strongly exhibited. His account of the secession occurs in a note at the foot of page 39, thus:—

"Memorandum.—Eodem anno, post festum Omnium Sanctorum, venerunt ad pacem domini regis et Eduardi, consilium Baronum relinquentes, Comes Marescallus, Comes Warennie, Henricus filius Regis Alemannie, Dominus Rogerus de Leyburne, Rogerus de Clifford, et multi alii, adjuvantes sibi milites quotquot habere potuerunt, et sic omnes fere magnates Anglie a consilio Baronum recesserunt, preter Comitem Leycestrie, et Comitem de Ferrers, Gilebertum de Clare, Dominum Humfridum de Boun, Henricum de Hastinges, et multos alios, quos enumerare perlongum est."

Let any unprejudiced reader study these names, as given in the three chronicles which we have cited, and specially those in this last; let him ponder their character and their numbers, and he will hardly bring himself to believe that they were bought over by bribes. I have myself a strong conviction that the great source of irritation, the employment of foreigners, being at an end, and the mercenaries expelled the kingdom, the mediation between the King and the party which till lately had been the special friends of his son, was readily effected on honourable terms; and then they came over in a body, and ever after were staunch Royalists.

(30.) The King's part of the covenant runs thus:—"Noveritis quod compromisimus in Dominum Ludovicum Regem Francie illustrem super Provisionibus, ordinationibus, Statutis et obligationibus omnibus Oxoniensibus, et super omnibus contentionibus, et discordiis quas habemus, et habuimus usque ad festum omnium Sanctorum nuper preteritum, adversus Barones regni nostri, et ipsi adversus nos, occasione Provisionum, Ordinationum, Statutorum, vel obligationum Oxoniensium predictorum, promittentes et . . . . . in animam

nostram jurantes, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis, quicquid idem Rex Francie super omnibus predictis, vel eorum aliquibus, de alto et basso ordinaverit vel statuerit, nos observabimus bona fide," etc. etc. After which follows the pledge and security of his nobles for him, thus: —"Nos autem Edwardus, predicti domini Regis Anglie primogenitus, Henricus, filius Ricardi Regis Alemanniæ, Rogerus le Bigod, Comes Norfolcie, et Marescallus Anglie, Johannes de Warenna, Willelmus de Valentia, Humfredus de Bohun comes Herefort et Essex, Hugo le Bigod, Philippus Basset, Johannes filius Alani, Robertus de Brus, Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, Johannes de Verdun, Willelmus de Breus, Johannes le Baillol, Henricus de Percy, Reginaldus filius Petri, Jacobus de Aldithele, Alanus le Zuche, Rogerus de Clifford, Hamo Extraneus, Johannes de Grey, Philippus Marmion, Robertus de Neville, Johannes de Vallibus, Johannes de Muscegros, Warinus de Bassingburn, Adam de Gesemuth, Rogerus de Somers, Richardus Foliot, ROGERUS DE LEYBURN, et Willielmus de Latimero predicto compromisso per dictum dominum Regem Anglie facto, sicut predictum est, consentimus et juramus, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis, quod quicquid dominus Rex Francie, super omnibus predictis, vel eorum aliquibus de alto et basso, ordinaverit vel statuerit, observabimus bona fide, etc. etc. Datum apud Windesoram, Dominica proxima post festum Sancte Lucie Virginis, anno domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo tertio."

The Barons' part of the covenant, under the title of "Litere Baronum," runs precisely in the same terms, and it is dated "London. die Sancte Lucie Virginis, anno domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo tercio." (Lib. B. fol. 2, in the Treasury of the Exchequer.)

(31.) Tyrrell (vol. ii. p. 1013) in recording events about the month of September, 1263, says, "Sir ROGER DE LEYBURNE, who had been looked upon as one of the King's greatest enemies, was made steward of his household." The following entry on the Close Roll, dated 7th September, 1263, seems to confirm this statement. It is an order to Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN to purchase a gold garland of the value of 20 marks, as a wedding present to the Queen's cousin, the "Markisia"[1] (*Marchioness*), shortly to be married to the Duke of Brunswick:—

"*De quadam garlanda ad opus Markisie neptis Regis.*—Mandatum est ROGERO DE LEYBURN, quod in instantibus nundinis Sancti Egidii Wintonie modis omnibus perquiri faciat unam garlandam auream pretii XX. marcarum ad opus Markisie neptis nostre, quam Dux Brunneswici in brevi ducturus est in uxorem, et Rex de predictis XX.

[1] This was Alaisia, (by some called Adelaide,) daughter of Boniface III., *le Geant*, Marquis of Montferrat, by Marguerite de Savoie, who was cousin-german of Queen Eleanor. Her affianced husband was Albert I., the *Great*, Duke of Brunswick. (See Rot. Pat. 51 H. III. m. 37.)

marcis responderi faciat. Teste ut supra" [Rege apud Westmonasterium, vii die Septembris]. (Rot. Claus. 47 H. III. n. 3.)

And Sir ROGER is spoken of as "Senescallus noster," "Senescallus hospicii noster," and "Senescallus Regis," on various entries on the Patent Rolls in the year 1265 and 1266.

The Patent appointing him Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, bears date 5 December, 1263 (Rot. Pat. 48 H. III. m. 20), not one fortnight before the "Litere Baronum," the covenant of the Barons to abide the King of France's award, is dated. All this, surely, may be regarded more as reward for influence in bringing about the compromise, than a bribe to induce treason.

(32.) Knyghton names him as being there, on the King's side (see Henry de Kyghton, apud Twysden, 2447, 14), and on the Patent Rolls there is an entry dated 24 August, 1264, being a mandate from the King, then in the hands of De Montfort, addressed to Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN and his co-marchers to deliver up the prisoners taken by them at Northampton. (Rot. Pat. 48 H. III. m. 5 dorso.)

There is also another mandate, dated January 5, 1264–5, to Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN, the King being still under the control of de Montfort, to deliver up WILLIAM DE FERRARS taken at Northampton. (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III. m. 27 dorso.)

(33.) "Ibique vulneratus est strenuus miles ille ROGERUS DE LEYBURN, et male tractatus." (Henry de Knyghton, apud Twysden, 2448, 48.)

(34.) On the Patent Roll there is an enrolment of an acquittance to the King of France for 134,000 Livres Tournois. Tested at Lewes, on the very morning of the battle, "per ipsum Regem, Regem Alemannie, Eduardum filium Regis, Henricum filium Regis Alemannie, ROGERUM DE LEIBURNE, et alios de Concilio Regis." (Rot. Pat. 48 H. III., m. 13.)

(35.) The following eight extracts from the Patent Rolls furnish abundant evidence that, after the disaster at Lewes, Sir ROGER DE LEIBURN joined Roger Mortimer and the Marchers in Wales, and there continued, to the very last, prominent among the sturdy maintainers of the King's cause. These documents are so extremely valuable in illustrating the persevering struggles of the Royalists during the year that passed between the defeat at Lewes and the triumph at Evesham, their frequent attempts at conferences with the King and the Prince, and the unfulfilled agreement that de Clifford, de Leyburn, and their party should facilitate peace by voluntary exile to Ireland for a year, that I cannot resist inserting them in their entirety, especially as Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN is always among the foremost.

It must be remembered that all these Letters Patent were issued

by the King, while under the custody and entire control of De Montfort, whose orders in reality they were; and therefore we are not to interpret them as evidence that the Marchers, with Sir Roger, were in arms against the King, or opposing his mandates. In reality they were maintaining his cause against de Montfort.

I. *Mandate to Roger Mortimer, J. de Aldithelegh,* Roger de Leyburn, *and the other Marchers, to desist from besieging Gilbert de Clare's Castle of Haunley,* 6 *October,* 1264.

"Rex Rogero de Mortuo Mari, J. de Aldithelegh, R. de Leyburn, R. de Clifford, Hamoni Extraneo, Roberto de Turbervill, Hugoni de Turbervill, et ceteris commarchionibus et sociis suis, salutem. Cum nobis nuper apud Lewes existentibus ad nostram et vestram, prefati Rogere Jacobe et Rogere, et aliorum fidelium nostrorum nobiscum ibidem existentium deliberationem, et ad pacem nostram in regno Anglie conservandam, Eadwardum primogenitum nostrum, et Henricum filium Regis Alemannie nepotem nostrum obsides posuerimus, sicut vos ipsi plenius nostis, et postmodum ad observationem pacis in regno predicto, et ad impediendum adventum alienigenarum in regnum predictum, qui cum ingenti navigio regnum nostrum ingredi proposuerunt, totis viribus laboravimus et adhuc laboremus indefesse, ita quod jam benedictus Deus in certam formam pacis consensimus ad dictorum filii et nepotis liberacionem et pacem et tranquillitatem regni nostri; vos, ut accepimus, castrum dilecti et fidelis nostri Gilberti de Clare Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie, de Haunley, qui ad liberationem dictorum filii et nepotis diligenter institit et nobiscum instat, obsed . . ., maneria et alia bona sua in partibus illis occupando et devastando, de quo turbati sumus et non mediocriter anxiati. Et quia hujusmodi facta ad deliberacionem eorundem impediunt, et regni nostri turbationem jam sedatam de novo suscitant et augmentant; vobis in fide homagio et dilectione quibus nobis tenemini mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quatinus sicut nos honorem nostrum, deliberacionem predictorum filii et nepotis nostri et regni nostri tranquillitatem diligitis, et vestram et heredum vestrorum perpetuam exheredacionem vitare volueritis, visis litteris istis, ab obsidione castri predicti recedatis, prefato comiti maneriis terris aut possessionibus suis seu hominibus quibuscumque de cetero non inferentes, vel ab aliquibus, quantum in vobis est, inferri permittentes molestiam dampnum aut gravamen. Scituri quod, si feceritis, vos extunc nostros et regni nostri inimicos reputabimus et a pace nostra penitus exclusos. Teste Rege apud Cantuariam, vj die Octobris." (Rot. Pat. 48 H. III. m. 2 dorso.)

II. *Safe-conduct to Roger de Clifford and* Roger de Leyburn *to attend the King,* 12*th December,* 1264. *To be in force till* 15*th December.*

"*De Conductu.*—Rogerus de Clifford cum uno milite et tribus scutiferis, ROGERUS DE LEYBURN cum uno milite et tribus scutiferis, habent litteras Regis de conductu in veniendo ad Regem ubicunque rex fuerit in Anglia, cum rege morando et inde recedendo, duraturas usque ad diem Lune proximam post instans festum Sancte Lucie Virginis et per totam eandem diem. Teste ut supra [Rege apud Persoram, xii die Decembris] per consilium." (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III. m. 27.)

III. *Safe-conduct to Roger de Clifford and* ROGER DE LEYBURN *to confer with Prince Edward at Kenilworth, 14th December*, 1264.

"*De Conductu.*—Rex omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod suscepimus in salvum et securum conductum nostrum Rogerum de Mortuo Mari, Rogerum de Clifford, et ROGERUM DE LEYBURN, in eundo apud Kenylewrth cum propria familia sua secum existente, ad loquendum cum EDWARDO filio nostro primogenito, et ad firmandum et complendum conventiones sigillis venerabilium patrum W. Wygorniensis et R. Coventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcoporum signatas, prout prefatus filius noster eis manifeste et plenius precipiet et injunget. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod predictos Rogerum et ROGERUM et Rogerum cum propria familia sua secum existente, in eundo apud Kenylewrth, sicut predictum est, ibidem morando, manuteneatis protegatis et defendatis, non inferentes eis, aut inferri permittentes, dampnum injuriam molestiam aut gravamen. Quod si dictus Edwardus preceperit eisdem Rogero, ROGERO, et Rogero predictas conventiones firmare et complere, et ipsi hoc facere noluerunt, volumus quod extunc presens conductum pro nullo habeatur. Et si predictus Edwardus eis ad firmandum premissa precipere noluerit, tunc presens conductus firmiter observetur. Ita quod ad propria secure et absque impedimento possint reverti. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Wygorniam, xiiii die Decembris." (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III. m. 27.)

IV. *Orders to the Marchers to cease depredation, Dec.* 15, 1264.

"Rex Hamoni Extraneo, Johanni de Turblevill seniori, Roberto de Turblevill, Hugoni de Turblevill, Mathiæ de Gamages, et aliis Commarchionibus suis, salutem.

"Cum Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, Rogerus de Clifford, et ROGERUS DE LEIBURN, pro se, vobis, et cæteris Commarchionibus suis certam formam pacis nobiscum inierint, et iidem Rogerus, Rogerus, et ROGERUS, gressus suos versus Kenilworth direxerint ad loquendum cum EDWARDO primogenito nostro, et ad pacem illam plenius firmandam; miramur quamplurimum et movemur, quod vos permittitis homines vestros, in partibus ubi nunc agitis, depredationes, dampna, et toltas facere, quod vobis cedere posset in magnum dispendium, et lesionem pacis supradicte, et quod nullo modo sustinere deberetis.

"Quocirca vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod homines vestros predictos ab hujusmodi depredationibus, dampnis et toltis faciendis penitus desistere faciatis; et de depredationibus, et toltis sic factis, competentes emendas, sine omni dilatione, fieri faciatis; ita quod non oporteat nos aliter ad hoc manum apponere, et ne ea, que jam provisa sunt ad pacem et tranquillitatem regni nostri, per hujusmodi excessus impediantur."

"Teste Rege apud Wigorniam, 15 die Decembris. (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III. m. 28 dorso.)

V. *Safe-conduct to Roger de Clifford*, ROGER DE LEYBURN, *etc., to retire to Ireland for a year, 2nd January*, 1264–5.

De Conductu.—Rex omnibus ballivis, etc. Sciatis quod suscepimus in salvum et securum conductum nostrum Rogerum de Mortuo Mari, Rogerum de Clyfford, ROGERUM DE LEYBURN, Hamonem Extraneum, Hugonem de Trublevill, milites scutiferos et alios cum ipsis profecturos in Hiberniam, in eundo ad partes illas cum familiis hernesiis et rebus suis et ibidem morando, in forma per nos et barones nostros provisa. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eisdem Rogero, Rogero, ROGERO, Hamoni, Hugoni, militibus armigeris et aliis cum ipsis profecturis, in eundo ad partes predictas cum familiis hernesiis et rebus suis et ibidem morando in forma predicta, non inferatis vel inferri permittatis injuriam molestiam dampnum impedimentum seu gravamen, sed ipsos pocius, cum per vos venerint, salvum et securum conductum habere faciatis, ita tamen quod ipsi post terminum predictum salvo et secure in Angliam redire, et apud terras et tenementa sua que de hereditate sua in manu sua tenent, morari possint, sine impedimento seu contradictione nostri vel nostrorum. Presentibus litteris de conductu a vicesimo die festi Natalis Domini, anno regni nostri quadragesimo nono, usque ad festum Pasche proximo sequens, et ab eodem festo Pasche usque in unum annum completum. Teste Rege apud Wyndesoram, ij die Januarii. Consimiles litteras habet Rogerus de Mortuo Mari per se." (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III. m. 26.)

VI. *Renewed safe-conduct to the same parties to retire to Ireland, 17th March*, 1264–5.

"*De Conductu.*—Rex omnibus, etc. Sciatis quod licet R[ogerus] de Clifford, R[OGERUS] DE LEYBURN, Hamo Extraneus, Hugo de Turbervill, cum ipsorum familiis, ac alii quidam, quibus litteras nostras de conductu fieri fecimus, eundo et stando in Hiberniam a festo Pasche proximo futuro in unum annum, non transfretaverint ibidem ad terminum eisdem nuper, cum essemus apud Wygorniam, prefixum ad transfretandum; volumus tamen quod conducantur ibidem salvo et secure eundo et commorando usque ad finem termini supradicti, secundum tenorem litterarum nostrarum predictarum, quas habent de conductu nostro. Salvis tamen post terminum predictum con-

ventionibus suis, quas nuper fecerunt apud Wygorniam in omnibus articulis suis, ita quod presentes littere eisdem in nullo proficiant, preter quam ad salvum et securum conductum suum, eundo et commorando per terminum supradictum. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xvii die Martii, per regem et totum consilium." (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III. m. 19.)

VII. *Mandate to arrest all agitators in spreading false reports of the quarrel between de Montfort and de Clare, and to oppose the machinations of* Roger de Leyburn *and his co-marchers, who have broken their oaths by not retiring to Ireland,* 20*th May,* 1265.

"Rex dilecto et fideli suo Radulfo Bassett de Drayton, custodi pacis in comitatibus Salopie et Staffordie, et vicecomitibus eorumdem comitatuum, salutem. Cum nonnulli regni nostri tranquillitatis et pacis invidi manifesti, sicut veraciter intelleximus, de nobis adversa predicent per loca diversa, ut sic corda fidelium nostrorum a nostra fide pariter et devotione fraudulenter et maliciose subtrahant, adjicientes discordiam inter dilectos et fideles nostros Simonem de Monteforti, comitem Leycestrie, seneschallum Anglie, et Gilbertum de Clare, comitem Gloucestrie et Hertfordie, subortam esse, per quod multi nimirum timidi fiunt et turbati, pro certo credentes guerram jam iterato suscitari in regno nostro, quod grave gerimus et indignum; vobis firmiter injungimus quatinus omnibus de comitatu predicto sine dilatione scire faciatis ex parte nostra, quod hujusmodi verba vana mendacia sunt et fraudulenter adinventa, maxime cum comites supradicti sint unanimes in omnibus et concordes. Sed quia Rogerus de Clyfford, Rogerus de Leyburn, Hamo Extraneus, Robertus de Turbervill, Hugo de Turbervill, Henricus de Burewhill, Robertus Extraneus, Rogerus frater ejus, Willelmus de Etling, Robertus de Cheyny, Willelmus Bagot, Willelmus de Hugeford, Thomas de Turbervill, Rogerus de Clifford junior, Walterus de Caples, Hugo de Elecurt, Simon de Helle, et quidam alii commarchiones sui complices, juxta provisionem nuper factam apud Wygorniam, nobis tunc existentibus ibidem regnum nostrum certis de causis infra terminum jam preteritum exivisse debuerunt extra idem regnum, usque ad certum tempus moram facturi, pro pace nostra melius et firmius assecuranda, quod quidem in nostri contemptu et contra provisionem antedictam et suum juramentum super hoc exhibitum hactenus facere distulerunt, de quo non mediocriter commoti sumus et irati, ac eciam pro eo quod quidam tanquam hostiliter de partibus transmarinis, sicut per omnes comitatus nostros Anglie nuper mandavimus in partibus Pembrochie jam applicuerunt; nos et magnates nostri circa partes Herefordie moram facimus in presenti, ut applicatis antedictis, si regnum nostrum gravare forsan intenderint, viriliter resistamus et insollenciam dictorum marchionum et suorum complicum ad

majorem ejusdem regni tranquillitatem et pacem pro posse reprimamus. Quapropter vobis, firmiter injungendo, mandamus, ut hoc per totum comitatum predictum ad assecuranda corda fidelium nostrorum sine mora proclamari faciatis, ne aliquis pre timore cujuscumque rumoris adversi, per suggestionem aliquorum emulorum nostrorum, perterritus, de pace diffidat, sed ut omnes ad fidem et devotionem nostram se fideliter teneant et firmiter ut tenentur. Et si marchiones predictos vel eorum aliquos vel complices suos, et eciam si quos falsis suggestionibus animos fidelium nostrorum a nobis avertere satagentes, ad nostram et regni nostri tranquillitatem et pacem perturbandam, de quibus pro certo vobis constare poterit, in partibus vestris inveniri contigerit, ipsos et omnes eorum receptatores statim capiatis et salvo custodiri faciatis sub periculo amissionis omnium que tenetis in regno nostro donec aliud inde preceperimus. Et ad hoc, si necesse fuerit, totum posse predicti comitatus vobiscum assumatis. Taliter vos habentes in hac parte, ne propter negligentiam vel defectum vestri ad vos tanquam ad predictorum rebellum nostrorum fautores graviter capere debeamus. Scire vos volentes quod processu temporis per aliquos de fidelibus nostris, quos a latere nostro specialiter ad hoc mittemus, inquiri faciemus qualiter in executione istius negotii quod, propter communem utilitatem regni nostri precipue nobis cordi est, vos habueritis. Teste Rege apud Herefordiam, vicesimo die Maii, anno regni nostri xlix°.

"Consimiles littere diriguntur singulis custodibus pacis et vicecomitatibus per singulos comitatus Anglie, et sunt patentes. Et sciendum quod littere iste emanarunt per preceptum regis, comitem Leycestriæ, Justiciarium Petrum de Monteforti, Rogerum de Sancto Johanne, et Egidium de Argentenn. Et sciendum quod quedam littere clause, directe ballivis et probis hominibus Regis et communitati Sallopie et ballivis probis hominibus et communitati de Bruges, irrotulate sunt in dorso clausarum que tangunt negotium istud sicut patet in eisdem." (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III. m. 15.)

Mem.—On the Close Roll, 49 Hen. III. m. 5 *in dorso*, is an order of the same date to the Bailiffs and Community of Bruges (*i. e.* Bridgenorth) to arm and assist Rad. Bassett de Dreyton "ad pacem nostram conservandam et ad arestandum Hamonem Extraneum et complices suos rebelles nostros, et omnes alios qui eandem pacem perturbare seu contra ipsam temere venire presumpserint."

VIII. *Safe-conduct to Roger de Clifford and* ROGER DE LEYBURN *to confer with Prince Edward, to be in force till Whit-Tuesday* (i. e. *26th May*), *23rd May*, 1265.

"Rex omnibus, etc. Sciatis quod ad requisitionem Edwardi filii nostri carissimi suscepimus in salvum et securum conductum nostrum Rogerum de Clifford, ROGERUM DE LEYBURN, et tres vel quatuor

milites vel alios quos secum ducere voluerint in veniendo ad filium nostrum predictum, cum ipso morando et inde recedendo. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eisdem Rogero, Rogero, et illis tribus vel quatuor quos secum ducent in veniendo ad filium nostrum predictum, cum ipso morando et inde recedendo, non inferatis vel inferri permittatis injuriam molestiam dampnum impedimentum seu gravamen. In cujus, etc., duraturas usque ad instantem diem Martis in ebdomada Pentecostis et per totam eandem diem. Teste ut supra" [Rege apud Herefordiam, xxiii die Maii]. (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III. m. 15.)

(36.) That he was actually engaged in the battle of Evesham is stated in the Royal Letter, 28th Oct., 1264, note 28, p. 178, *supra*.

(37.) See "Liber de Antiquis Legibus," London, Camden Society, pp. 77–82.

(38.) Among other rewards was a grant, A.D. 1265, of the wardship and marriage of Idonea, the youngest of the two daughters and coheirs of Robert de Vipont, late deceased, in these words:—

"Rex omnibus, etc. Sciatis, quod pro laudabili servitio quod dilectus et fidelis noster Rogerus de Leyburn nobis impendit, concessimus ei custodiam terrarum et tenementorum Idoneam postnatam, et unam heredum Roberti de Veteri Ponte, nuper defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, contingentium de hereditate prefati Roberti patris sui, habendam usque ad legitimam etatem prefate Idonee, una cum maritagio ejusdem sine disparagatione. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Wygorniam, octavo die Augusti." (Rot. Pat. 49 Hen. III. m. 11.)

(39.) In the "Inquisitio post mortem" on the death of Thomas de Leyburn, held at Malling, 8 July, 1 Ed. II., A.D. 1307:—

The Jury "dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Thomas de Leybourne, die quo obiit, conjunctim cum Alicia uxore ejus tenuit castrum et manerium de Leybourne, cum pertinentiis, sibi et heredibus suis, ex *dono et feoffamento Willelmi de Leybourne*, de domino Regis, ut de honore Albe Marlie, in manu domini Regis existente, per servitium dimidii feodi militis, et faciendo sectam ad Curiam de Walebrok, de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas.

"Et dicunt quod predicti Thomas et Alicia conjunctim seisinam suam continuaverunt a tempore feoffamenti predicti usque obitum predicti Thome."

Then follows an Extent of the manor, and then:—

"Item dicunt quod Juliana, filia predicti Thome, est ejus heres propinquior, et etatis trium annorum."

(40.) On the Charter Roll, 52 Hen. III., A.D. 1268, is an Inspeximus and Confirmation of a Charter of Robert de Creuquer, in which he grants to Roger de Leyburn the manor of Ledes, in exchange for the manors of Trottesclive and Flete. The enrolment is

very defective. Thorpe, however, supplies the defects, Registrum Roffense, p. 660, by giving a copy of Sir Roger de Leyburn's Charter of the same transaction, which is dated 18 Oct. 1268, 52 Hen. III., and other documents relating to the exchange. (v. Rot. Cart. 52 Hen. III. m. 2.)

I am indebted to the kind courtesy of Mr. Burtt, for many valuable suggestions in preparing these notes, and for an extract from a Roll of Accounts delivered into the Exchequer by Sir Roger de Leyburn, when Lord Warden of the Five Ports, in which he speaks of Leeds apparently as his principal place of residence. It is probable, therefore, that, after the above exchange, the family migrated from Leybourne to Leeds Castle. They did not, however, long remain there, for by three entries in Bishop Stapleton's Kalendar of the Exchequer, 17 Ed. II., Nos. 168, 182, 185, as cited by Sir Francis Palgrave, 'Ancient Kalendars and Inventories of the Exchequer,' vol. i., it appears that Sir William de Leyburn had alienated the castle and manor of Leeds to King Edward I. and his consort, Queen Eleanor,—the deeds themselves being enumerated by Bishop Stapleton, as then (*t.* Ed. II.) extant, though they are no longer to be found.

(41.) Among the Surrenden MSS. is a lease for life, (*t. init.* Hen. III.) by Simon de Sandwich and Juliana his wife, of land in Preston, to William de Sturemue; and, in another document in the same collection, there is a note in a hand of about the middle of Edward III., concerning the manor of Preston, by which it seems that at that time there existed a dispute about the manor, and that the Says were claiming it through an assumed grant of their grandmother, Juliana de Sandwico, in defiance of a previous entail made by the said Juliana and her husband, Sir William de Leyburn, on the right heirs of the said Sir William, viz. the Infanta Juliana de Leyburn. From this note I extract the following passage, as more immediately bearing upon our genealogical researches:—

"Preston. Dominus Simon de Sandwico tenuit quondam totum manerium de Preston, integre, cum Capeles, et habuit duos filios, videlicet, dominum Henricum et dominum Radulphum. Et predictus dominus Henricus duxit uxorem, que peperit ei unicam filiam, videlicet, dominam Julianam de Leyburne, et statim predictus dominus Henricus obiit; ut dicitur, ultra mare mors cepit eum. Et dominus Willielmus de Leyburne postea cepit predictam dominam Julianam in uxorem, quo facto, predictus dominus Symon, avus predicte dominæ Juliane, obiit, seysitus in manerio predicto, et predictus dominus Radulphus remansit in eodem quasi heres, quousque dominus Willelmus de Leyburn ejecit eum."

"*i. e.* Preston. Sir Simon de Sandwico formerly held the whole manor of Preston, in entirety with Capeles, and had two sons, viz.

Sir Henry and Sir Ralph; and the foresaid Sir Henry married a wife, who bore to him an only daughter, viz. the Lady JULIANA DE LEYBURNE, and, immediately afterwards, the said Sir Henry died: as it is said, death seized him beyond the sea. And Sir WILLIAM DE LEYBURNE afterwards took the foresaid JULIANA to wife; after which the foresaid Symon, grandfather of the foresaid Lady JULIANA, died, seised of the manor of Preston, and the foresaid Sir Ralph remained in it as heir, until Sir William de Leyburn ejected him."

The following extract from the Patent Roll indicates a slight error as to Sir Symon de Sandwico having died seised of the manor of Preston. He had forfeited it by treason, and the Crown had granted it to Sir WILLIAM DE LEYBURN, husband of his granddaughter and heir JULIANA; and, doubtless, it was in that right that Sir WILLIAM disseised his wife's uncle, Ralph de Sandwico.

"*Pro Willelmo de Leyburn.*—Rex omnibus, etc., salutem. Quod pro diutino laudabili servicio, quod dilectus et fidelis noster WILLELMUS DE LEYBURN nobis impendit, dedimus et concessimus eidem WILLELMO, manerium de PRESTON, quod fuit SIMONIS DE SANDWICO, inimici nostri, quod JULIANE uxori prefati WILLELMI tanquam heredi predicti SIMONIS, post mortem ejusdem SIMONIS reverti debuit. Habendum et tenendum eidem Willelmo, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quoad vixerit, faciendo servicium inde debitum et consuetum. In cujus rei, etc. Teste ut supra" (*i. e.* 16 October). (Rot. Pat. 49 H. III., m. 4.)

(42.) On the Pipe Roll, 10 R. I. (A.D. 1199), the following entry, under the heading "Nova Oblata," records that Stephen de Thurnham had paid 300 marks for this wardship and marriage of ROGER DE LEYBURN:—

"Stephanus de Turneham reddit compotem de ccc marcis, pro habenda custodia terre et heredis ROBERTI DE LEEBURN cum hereditate ipsius, donec etatem habeat, et pro eo maritando. In thesauro c^{li}, et debet c^{li}."

Inasmuch as "Nova Oblata" is the entry of new matters that have occurred recently, and are now entered on the Sheriff's returns for the first time, we can approximately assign a date to Sir ROBERT DE LEYBURN'S death, viz. "*circiter* 1198."

(43.) Unfortunately, this "breve Regis" is missing from the Rolls; otherwise, we might have ascertained the precise nature and causes of these "perdone." It appears, however, by the Patent Roll, that letters of protection, bearing date 30th May in this same year (1253), were granted to ROGER DE LEYBURN, on the occasion of his accompanying Henry to Gascony (see Rot. Pat. 37 H. III. m. 12. dorso). The King's need of his services there, may have led to a release of his father's debt; and when we refer to the date of the Patent of Pardon

for the death of De Muntney, viz. 19th Oct., 36 Hen. III. A.D. 1252 (see note 7), we may reasonably conjecture that these "perdone" included also a release from the Fine payable on the issue of that Patent.

(44.) "By law, no inheritance can vest, nor can any person be the actual complete heir of another, till the ancestor is previously dead. *Nemo est hæres viventis.* Before that time the person who is next in the line of succession is called an *heir apparent*, or *heir presumptive*" (Blackstone, vol. ii. book ii. ch. xiv. p. 208); and accordingly, if Sir ROGER, the father, had not been dead, the form of entry would have been, not *filio et heredi*, but "*filio primogenito*, dicti ROGERI."

(45.) Among the "Evidencie de Cumbwell," in the Surrenden Collection, there is an enrolment of various grants of Stephen de Thornham and his five daughters and coheirs, to the Priory of Combwell. Inter alia, "Alianora dedit xij acras terre .... juxta *terram Conventus de Ledes quam Ego Alianora cum corpore meo legavi eidem Conventui*, ex parte orientali."

Here, then, this ALIANORE actually alludes to her intended burial in Leeds Priory in these words: "The land belonging to the Convent of Leeds, which I, ALIANORE, have bequeathed with my body to the said Convent." We know, therefore, as a fact, that she was buried at Leeds.

Let the accompanying cut be accepted as an appropriate "finale" to these notes. It is a copy of Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN'S Seal, appended to the grant of a Rent Charge to the Priory of Combwell, without date, but made apparently towards the close of the reign of H. III. (see "the Charters of Cumbwell," *infra.*) Ponder the Lance and Banner with the Cross of St. George, and agree with me in my conjecture that Sir ROGER had the seal cut expressly for his use in sealing the Crusade Convention with Louis IX., in 1269: (*v.* Note 11, *e auons aiouste a ces presentes lettres nos seaus avec le seal mon seigneur Edward*:) at which time he was doubtless actually "crucesignatus."

Pedigree of " DE LEYBURN, *" as educed from the preceding Text and Notes.*

PHILIP DE LEYBURN, [1] = AMIA, daughter and heiress [2] = John de Tresgoz.
dead 1194. of Robert (?) Fitz-Gerold,
and coheiress of Ralph Fitz-Gerold.

ROBERT DE LEYBURN, = MARGARET,
alive 1197; dead 1199. died *circa* 1223.

Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN = ALIANORE, one of the five daughters and coheiresses
a minor 1203; of full age of Stephen de Thurnham, 1219.
before 1216; homage
with his wife 1219; died
before 1251.

ALIANORE DE QUINCY, widow of Roger [2] = Sir ROGER DE LEYBURN, [1] =
de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, (who "son and heir of Roger,"
died 1264,) and previously of William born not after 1220; mar-
de Vaux. She was daughter of Wil- ried Alianore de Quincy *inter*
liam de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. She 1264 and 1267; died 1271.
survived Sir Roger de Leyburn.

Sir WILLIAM DE LEYBURN, = JULIANA, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry de Sandwico; she died 1327.
"son and heir of Sir Roger,"
(see homage, note 18,) died
1309.

ROGER DE LEYBURN, = IDONEA, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Vipont. She afterwards married John de Cromwell. See Pipe Roll, Westmoreland, 29 Ed. I., 1301.
died 1284.

Sir THOMAS DE LEYBURN, [1] = ALICE, sister and heiress of Robert de Tony. She afterwards married Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; and for her third husband, William de la Zouch.
eldest son and heir,
died *s. p.* 1307

Sir HENRY DE LEYBURN, [2]
an outlaw 1329.

JOHN DE LEYBURN.

ROBERT.

JULIANA DE LEYBURN, "Infanta of Kent," sole heiress, *æt.* 3 years at her father's death. For an account of her, see 'Archæologia Cantiana,' Vol. I. p. 1. Died 1367.

* The dotted line implies that the descent is only conjectural.

CHARTERS OF CUMBWELL PRIORY.

There exists in the Archives of the College of Arms a fine collection of original Charters, relating to the Kentish Priory of Cumbwell, evidently the muniments of the Priory itself which escaped the wanton destruction to which such documents were too often exposed at the Reformation. There is no evidence to show how they came to their present safe custody, but it is surmised with some probability that they formed part of the collection of Sir William Dugdale, who, however, has not made use of them in his 'Monasticon.' It is rare indeed to find so perfect a collection of Charters relating to one spot; and, full as they are of valuable matter for Monastic and County History, it is thought that, published *seriatim*, they will form a great addition to the next few volumes of our Archæologia.

The Priory of Cumbwell was founded as an Abbey, for Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, by Robert De Thurnham, who in the reign of Henry the Second gave a spot called Henlie, in the parish of Goudhurst, for the Abbey buildings, and endowed it with the Manor of Cumbwell, with lands in Thurnham, and with the advowsons of the churches of Thurnham, and of Brickhill in Buckinghamshire. Dugdale, in his account of the Priory, gives a Charter of Inspeximus of Henry III., dated July 6 in the eleventh year of his reign, which recites *in extenso* a deed of confirmation by Stephen de Thurnham, son of Robert the founder, of all the grants

made by his father and himself to the Abbey; enumerating them as follows:—

1. His father's grants, "Henle, que est sedes Abbatie; Cumbwell; ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Thurnham; ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Brichel; in Thurnham terram que vocatur Hoch et Castreye; super montes de Thurnham xx acras."

2. His own, "vi acras et iij perticatas in Moriene, juxta terram canonicorum; ij acras super montes in Torneham; xiij acras in Brichull; terram de Lofherste; Elherste; Hertesdune; tenementum in Hamwolde; terram de Herindene; terram et decimas de Lincheshele; situm molendini apud Turnham super montes."

In the charters of which we here give copies, we shall find the original grants of some of these lands, and confirmation or other mention of nearly all; as well as many others of later date, accumulated as the piety of neighbouring lords increased the possessions of the Priory.

It seems however that the value of these endowments was by no means great, and about the year 1216, some fifty years after the foundation of the Abbey, it was thought advisable to reduce it to the less expensive dignity of a Priory; which was accordingly done with the consent of Stephen Langton, then Archbishop, and of Mabel de Gatton, then patroness, as will be seen in the Charters below. Hasted affects to doubt that it ever was an Abbey, and it is satisfactory to be able to set this matter beyond dispute. We learn from Dugdale that 170 years later, in the eighth year of Richard II., the revenues of the Priory amounted to no more than £66. 2*s.* 6*d.* And when the crash came at the Reformation, (in spite of large benefactions lately made by one of the Lords Dacre, reputed, as Leland tells us, its second founder,) it was one of the small monasteries first suppressed by Henry VIII., its gross income, as returned by the Prior to the King's Commissioners, being only £128. 1*s.* 9½*d.*

The Charters, upwards of 180 in number, are in a grand state of preservation, and many of them bear fine and interesting seals, of which woodcuts are given. The general order in which they will be arranged is that of date, but this is modified in some cases for clearness of connexion, and for the sake of placing together the different charters embodying the grants of one family or dealing with one estate. Thus, in commencing with the grants of the Thurnhams, the original founders, it has been thought best to follow up this family through all their charters which we possess, carrying them on for a century through the Gatton, Bending, and Leybourne grants, as well as their confirmations by the Archbishops, and by the Maminots and Says, the superior lords. In pedigree, which under this arrangement is the more clearly developed, they will be found to be particularly rich.

The Society owes their publication of these most interesting Charters to the liberality of Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, and the other Members of the Heralds' College, and the Editor is glad to place here on record his sense of the unvarying kindness and courtesy with which he has been always received there, and of the facilities and valuable assistance afforded to him.

I.

[Date, prob. *circa* 1160.]

Confirmation by Walkelin de Maminot, *superior lord of* Cumbwell *etc., of the grant of* Robert de Thurnham *to the Abbey of Cumbwell, and of all other grants which men holding under himself may make to the same Abbey. This he does out of love for* Hurso, *the first Abbot.*

Sciant qui modo et qui futuri sunt quod ego Walchelinus Maminot granto et concedo et hac presenti carta mea confirmo deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus et in perpetuum servituris donacionem illam quam Robertus de Torneham dedit ecclesie de

Cumbwell sicut carta ipsius testatur. Et hoc facio peticione ipsius Roberti de Torneham. Concedo eciam pro amore dei et sancte Marie Magdalene et pro dilectione quam habeo adversus virum venerabilem dominum Hursonem primum abbatem de Cumbwell ut quicunque liber homo de tenemento meo ecclesie de Cumbwell aliquam ecclesiam vel terram redditus vel quascunque possessiones ad majorem sustentacionem pauperum fratrum de Cumbwell dare voluerit ut Canonici de Cumbwell totum teneant et habeant ita libere et quiete sicut carte donatorum suorum eis confirmant. Et hoc facio pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et pro anima Regis Henrici qui me nutrivit et pro animabus heredum meorum. Et ut hec mea donacio et concessio in perpetuum remaneat stabilis et firma hanc cartam sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus Roberto capellano Bernardo capellano Roberto sacerdote Stephano de Haia Engᵉ de Sancto Georgio Alano de Casteilun Roberto de La Musca Ricardo de Walbad Michael de Coū Normanno camerario Willelmo filio Simonis Willelmo Wisō Gaufrido de Nuiers et fratre ejus Humfrido Osberto de Coū Roberto filio Wluᵘ Roberto de Ger(un) et Pagano fratre suo Radulpho marescallo et multis aliis.

In dorso: "Confirmacio W. Manninot,"—and later, in hand

apparently of Peter Le Neve:[1] "Carta Generalis Walkelini Maminot facta Hursoni primo Abbati de Cumbwell omnium donationum hominum suorum eidem ecclesie et precipue donationum Roberti de Thornham."

Robt. de Gerun. | Paganus, | Godfrey de Nuiers. | Humfrey.

II.

[Date, nearly as the preceding.]

WALKELIN MAMINOT *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell his land called* SELKETINSELE, *for the good of the soul of King Henry his guardian, and that of himself, his father and mother, Matthew and his other brothers, his ancestors, his wife Juliana the Countess, and her ancestors.*

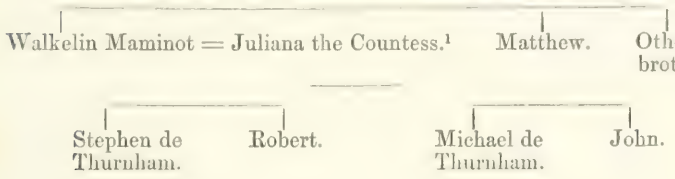
WALCHELINUS MAMINOT omnibus hominibus suis et amicis Franceis et Anglicis salutem. Notificetur tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego WALCHELINUS MAMINOT dedi et concessi ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et Canonicis fratribus ibidem deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam quandam terram meam que vocatur SELKETINSELE [-cuisele, -ruisele.] cum pertinentiis suis ad lumen ecclesie predicte. Hanc terram dedi pro anima Regis Henrici qui me nutrivit et pro anima mea et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro anima MATHEI fratris mei et omnium fratrum meorum et antecessorum meorum et pro anima JULIANE Comitisse uxoris mee et antecessorum suorum. Quapropter precor omnes amicos meos et heredibus precipio ut hanc elemosinam predictam ecclesia predicta et fratres liberam teneant et quietam ab omni seculari servicio et anatematis gladio feriantur omnes illi qui hanc elemosinam studuerint minuere. Hujus donationis testes sunt Comitissa JULIANA uxor mea et ROB^{S} DE THORNEHAM et STEPHANUS DE THORNEHAM et ROB^{S} frater ejus et MICHAEL DE THORNEHAM et JOHANNES frater ejus et THOMAS BIGOD et THOMAS DE DENNE et STEPHANUS DE LA HAIE et ROBERTUS filius

[1] Peter Le Neve was Norroy King of Arms from 1704 to 1729. He has indorsed nearly all these charters.

Wleruni et Robertus de Pivinton [pinit?] et Alanus Wirchard et Andreas canonicus et Robertus canonicus et Matheus canonicus et Petrus canonicus et Stephanus de Gerun et Robertus de Gerun et Normannus camerarius et Galfridus clericus et Willš Perci et Benedictus clericus.

[Seal as in No. I.]

In dorso, in contemporary hand: "Walkelinus Maminot de Sel. in parochiâ de Cranebroke,"—in Le Neve's hand: "Selketinsele terra data Canonicis de Cumbwell," etc.



III.

[Dated anno 1168.]

Michael de Thurnham *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell his land of* Racchele, *reserving a rent-charge of two shillings to the lord of* Nortune, *payable on each feast of St. Michael. Among the witnesses is* Adelaide *Countess of* Angi, *who redeems the said land from the Canons for one mark.*

Notificetur tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Michael de Thorneham dedi et concessi ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwelle et canonicis fratribus ibidem deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam quandam terram meam que vocatur Racchele cum pertinentiis suis habendam et tenendam solam et quietam de omni seculari servicio preter duos solidos quos canonici debent reddere annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis domino de Nortune. Quapropter precor omnes amicos meos et heredibus meis precipio ut predicti canonici elemosinam predictam firmiter et honorifice et integre teneant in boscis et in aquis et in planis et in semitis et in omnibus aliis locis. Hiis

[1] Juliana, widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and daughter of Alberic de Vere.

testibus Juliana Comitissa Thomas Bigod Willelmus le Blund Radulfus de Claindune Heuerard de Chaluindune Petrus filius Ricardi Walterus sacerdos de Burherse et Reginaldus clericus Willelmus de Dethlinge Johannes le Bret Willelmus Torel Petrus clericus et Willelmus frater ejus Holbertus venator et Adelidis Comitissa Angi que eodem die dedit marcam argenti canonicis predictis ad redimendam terram predictam. Hæc carta facta est anno ab incarnatione domini m.clxviij.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso, in contemporary hand: "Michael de Torneham de Rachel,"—continued by Le Neve: "Canonicis de Cumbwell Kanc., 1168."

IV.

[This Charter is a duplicate of the preceding, differing from it only in bearing no date, and in having the names of the witnesses in the ablative case, corrected from the nominatives of the other. (Qu. will this correction account for the duplicate in the Priory Archives?) It has the accompanying seal.]

In dorso, in contemporary hand: "Michaelis de Torneham," —then continued by Le Neve: "Canonicis de Cumbwell. Rakle in Thornham, Kant."

V.

[Date, between 1174 and 1184.[1]]

RICHARD *Archbishop, on petition of* STEPHEN DE THURNHAM, *gives to the Abbey of Cumbwell the advowson of the Church of* THURNHAM, *after the death of* ROBERT *its existing chaplain, and settles a dispute between* STEPHEN *and the chaplain, by providing that* STEPHEN *should grant to the Church of Thurnham six acres and three virgates eastward, in exchange for land westward in his park, and should confirm to it three acres next* DUN STREET, *which his father had given.* ROBERT *agreeing to perform service in* STEPHEN'S *chapel in his court at Thurnham, when* STEPHEN *and his family are there, on Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, (feast-days excepted), and once a week in their absence to offer prayers there for the departed faithful.*

RICARDUS dei gratia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus et totius Anglie Primas Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint illam que est in domino salutem. Ad universitatis nostre notitiam volumus pervenire nos ad petitionem et presentationem dilecti filii nostri STEPHANI DE THORNEHAM domini fundatoris dedisse et concessisse dilectis filiis nostris Canonicis Cumbwell ecclesiam de THORNEHAM cum universis pertinentiis suis libere et quiete post decessum ROBERTI ejusdem ecclesie capellani possidendam. Ita quidem ut fructus et obventiones quaslibet de ea pervenientes salvo episcopali jure quod de ea debetur in usus suos convertant. Capellanus tamen qui in eâdem ecclesiâ nomine canonicorum divina officia celebrabit ad eorum presentationem ab episcopo recipietur qui eidem episcopo de hiis que sibi debentur respondeat et canonicis prout ab eis ordinatum fuerit de temporalibus respondeat et satisfaciat. Hoc quoque ad communem omnium volumus devenire notitiam quod cum controversia inter predictum STEPHANUM et ROBERTUM ejusdem ecclesie presbyterum super quâdam terrâ ad ecclesiam de THORNEHAM pertinente mota ad

[1] The period of Richard's Archiepiscopate.

nostram audientiam fuisset delata tandem eandem questionem sub tali compositionis forma ad pacem reduximus et concordie unitatem reformavimus. Predictus siquidem STEPHANUS dedit et concessit ecclesie de THORNEHAM in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam sex acras et tres virgatas terre in bosco suo versus orientalem plagam partem videlicet in bosco partem in plano liberas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio in concamvium illius terre quam idem STEPHANUS habet in parco suo versus occidentalem que olim at ecclesiam de Thorneham pertinebat. Preterea dem STEPHANUS concessit tres acras terre que jacent juxta DUNSTRATUM ecclesie de THORNEHAM quas pater ejusdem Stephani olim eidem ecclesie pietatis intuitu in liberam contulerat elemosinam. ROBERTUS vero capellanus ecclesie de THORNEHAM facto concamvio et controversia inter ipsum et STEPHANUM sopita concessit et firmiter promisit quod in capella STEPHANI DE THORNEHAM quam habet in curia sua fundatam si idem STEPHANUS cum familiâ suâ ibi moram fecerit tribus diebus in septimana videlicet tertia quarta et sexta nisi festus dies qui perferri debeat intervenerit et die dominica per se vel per capellanum suum divina faciet celebrari. Quod si idem STEPHANUS residentiam ibi non fecerit per unam diem totam in septimanâ pro fidelibus defunctis per eundem ROBERTUM vel capellanum ejus divina in eâdem capellâ celebrabuntur. Ita quod quod memoratur STEPHANUS in libris in vestimentis et ceteris quibuslibet divinorum celebrationi necessariis in capellâ suâ faciet exhiberi id ipsum quoque Abbas et Canonici Cumbwell temporibus suis cum liberam ejusdem ecclie de Thorneham habuerint dispositionem eidem militi se exhibituros promiserunt. Et quia ea que coram nos et a nobis rationabiliter ordinata sunt volumus perpetuâ stabilitate gaudere eadem presentis scripti patrocinio et testium subscriptione communivimus. Hiis testibus Magistro GIRARD Magistro P. BLESENSI Archidiacono BATHON Magistro ROBERTI DE INGLESHAM Magistro ROGERIO DE RULVESTON WILLIELMO DE SOTINDON HENRICO BAIOC THOMA DE NOWESDEN MICHEL DE BURN Magistro ROGERIO HEREFORD HEREBERTO elemosinario GAUFRIDO DE MILDEBAT et multis aliis clericis et laicis.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso : "Ri. Cant. Arch. super eccl. de Torneham."

VI.

[Date, even with the preceding.]

STEPHEN DE THURNHAM *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell six acres of wood and three virgates on the hills in* THURNHAM, *adjoining the lands of the Abbey, in exchange for six acres and three virgates which the Abbey owned in his East Park at* THURNHAM.

Sciant—etc., quod ego STEPHANUS DE THORNEHAM dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis—etc., in puram—etc. elemosinam sex acras terre de bosco meo et tres virgatas super montes in THORNEHAM proximo adjacentes terre predictorum canonicorum ibidem super montes in excambium pro vi acris terre et tribus virgatis que sunt in parco meo versus orientem apud THORNEHAM que fuerunt ipsorum canonicorum. Illas predictas sex acras et tres virgatus terre de bosco habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis libere—etc. Sicut ego vel aliquis antecessorum meorum illas melius et liberius unquam habui et tenui. Et ego STEPHANUS DE THORNEHAM et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. Et ut hec—etc., sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus Magistro WILLIELMO DE BATHONIA Magistro WILLIELMO DE BRISTOLL GALFRIDO DE DUNES JORDANO BISSOP WINT. NICHOLAO STERDI THOMA FLEMENG carpent^r^ WILLIELMO POTIN RICARDO clerico et multis aliis.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso, in contemporary hand: "S. de Thornham de bosco in M . . . ."

VII.

[Attached to No. VI.: the hand and witnesses are the same; we may presume the date also.]

STEPHEN DE THURNHAM *grants the Church of St. Mary, at* THURNHAM, *and a garden and messuage next the church on the east, for the better sustenance of the Vicar, to the intent that the Vicar for the time being may the better daily remember himself and his ancestors.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego STEPHANUS DE THORNEHAM dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Thorneham in puram—etc. ele-

mosinam ad majorem sustentationem vicarii ipsius ecclesie de Thorneham illud gardinum et mesagium quod est proximum adjacens ipsi ecclesie versus orientem. Ipsi vicario habendum—etc. Et hoc feci ut ipse quicunque fuerit vicarius predicte ecclesie me et antecessores meos intentius in memoriam cotidie habeat. Et ut hec—etc., sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus Magistro Willielmo de Bathonia Magistro Willielmo de Bristoll Galfrido de Dunes Jordano Bissop Wint. Nicholao Sterdi, Thoma Flemeng carpent' Willielmo Pottin Ricardo clerico et multis aliis.

[Very small fragment of seal, with the letters —NI DE.]

In dorso, in contemporary hand: "S. de Thornham de mesagio vicarii."

VIII.

[Dated May, anno 1194.]

Stephen de Thurnham, *in Chinon Castle, grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell,—for the soul of King Henry, the body and soul of King Richard, the souls of his father and mother and all his ancestors, and for himself and all his friends alive or dead,—the Den called* Lechinchese, *without prejudice to the right therein of the Prior of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego Stephanus de Thorneham dedi—etc., ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwelle et fratribus—etc., in puram elemosinam pro amore dei et beate Marie et pro animâ domini mei Henrici Regis Anglie Patris domini mei Ricardi Regis Anglie et pro corpore et anima ipsius domini mei Regis Anglie Ricardi et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro me et pro omnibus amicis meis vivis ac defunctis Dennam que dicta est Lechinchese cum pertinentiis suis—etc. Tenendas—etc. Salvo jure ad Priorem Sancte Trinitatis de Cantuariâ spectante. Hiis testibus Johanne de Munz Alexandro clerico de London cognomine Langhals Ricardo clerico de Suthewrchia. In castello de Chinun. Qui si casu aliquo defuerint hec sigilli mei appositio certum testimonium et firmam et ratam prohibeat con-

firmationem. Anno ab Incarnatione domini m° c° lxxxx° iiij° Mense Maii.[1]

[Seal lost.]

In dorso, in contemporary hand: "S. de Thornham de Lechincese," and by Le Neve ". . . tempore Rs. Rici 1mi.

[1] This interesting Charter was granted by Stephen de Thurnham about a month after the coronation of Richard I., on his return from captivity. It is remarkable for the mention of the safety of Richard's *body* as well as soul for one of the objects of the gift,—no unreasonable addition when we remember the state of rebellion in which he found his kingdom on his arrival at home. The spot from which it is dated, Chinon castle in Touraine, shews it to have been executed in the course of the grantor's own safer but little less tedious journey home from the Crusade. He had not been in the King's train, but was honoured by being entrusted with the escort of Queen Berengaria, her sister, and companions, as we learn from the Chronicle of Roger Hoveden, who thus particularizes their route:—

"Eodem anno (1193) Berengera regina Angliæ, et Johanna quondam regina Siciliæ, et filia Imperatoris Cypri, venerunt Romam sub custodiâ Stephani de Thurnham . . . . et moram fecerunt ibi fere per dimidium anni spatium propter metum Imperatoris. . . . . Et perrexerunt usque Pisam, deinde usque Genoam, deinde usque Marsiliam. Apud Marsiliam suscepit eas rex Arragoniæ . . . . et conduxit eas usque ad fines regni sui. Et comes de Sancto Ægidio conduxit eas per terram suam. Et sic pervenerunt Pictaviam." (Savile's 'Scriptores post Bedam,' p. 417.)

The Castle of Chinon was, no doubt, the very point of safety for which Stephen had been making with his anxious charge through the whole of their long and perilous journey. It was situated on the borders of Touraine and Poitou, so that it is sometimes said by the Chroniclers to be in one, sometimes in the other. It was one of the strongest of the English fortresses in France, and much used as a royal residence for those provinces;—a castle, as Gulielmus Armonicus tells us, "non solum munitione, verum et edificiis, et habitatoribus, et situ amœnissimo, præclarum." (Recueil des Hist. xvii. 80 d.) Hither Henry II. had retired to die, in the middle of a campaign with Philip. (Chroniques de S. Denis, an. 1190.) Here Richard kept his treasure, which, on his death, Robert de Thurnham, then custodian, handed over to John. And hither, two years later, came Berengaria again, to receive her dower from John, who was holding his Court here. (Roger Hoveden, Savile's 'Scriptores,' pp. 451, 466.) Four years later it was lost to England, Philip having taken it from John.

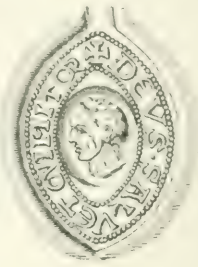
The party then, safe at last on English territory, and in one of Richard's strongest castles, and fearing no more immediate danger for themselves, from either King of France or Emperor, might well take the first opportunity of doing all that in them lay for the safety of the King in the dangers which still awaited him at home,—an opportunity which, in the interests of the Church, the two monks who figure as witnesses to this Charter (their attendants and confessors probably) would certainly not

IX.

[Date, prob. *circa* 1210.[1]]

STEPHEN DE THURNHAM *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell his land of* HERTESDON.

Sciant—etc. quod ego STEPHANUS DE THORNEHAM dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie beate marie maddalene de Cumbwell et canonicis —etc., totam terram meam de HERTESDON—etc., in puram—etc. elemosinam. Habendam—etc., salvo tamen servitio domini regis. Et hoc feci pro salute anime mee et animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum. Et ego predictus STEPHANUS et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. Et ut hec—etc., sigillim ei appositione communivi. Hiis testibus ROBERTO DE GATTONE WANDRAGESILIO DE CURSILL ADAMO DE BENDINGES YON DE THORNEHAM BARTHOLOMEO DE CAPELLA et multis aliis.



let slip. Stephen's thoughts on such an occasion would naturally turn to his own Abbey at home, but we may well suppose a word to have been at the same time put in by the ecclesiastics, and probably with success, for the claims of their own respective foundations.

I cannot help conjecturing the motto of Stephen de Thurnham, which we find on his two counterseals here engraved (Charters IX. and XI.), to have been assumed on the occasion of this honourable service, and translating DEVS SALVET CVI MITTOR "God save her to whom I am escort." It is unfortunate that we have no specimen of his seal prior to this date, which might either refute this idea by an earlier use of the motto, or strengthen the probability by its absence.

[1] I have placed this deed, and those following, late in Stephen's life, partly for the names of Adam de Bending and Roger de Leybourne, his sons-in-law, which occur in them. The Robert de Gatton who is witness to this may perhaps be his son-in-law's uncle, as conjectured in the Pedigree.

In dorso: "Stephani de Thorneham de Hertesdone."[1]

X.

[Date, nearly as the preceding.]

STEPHEN DE THURNHAM *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell one soc (or ploughshare) on every feast of St. Michael, which* JOHN DE ESHERST *was wont to render to him.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego STEPHANUS DE THURNEHAM dedi—etc., deo et Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis—etc., unum soccum ad festum Sancti Michaelis recipiendum et habendum singulis annis in perpetuum in liberam—etc. elemosinam quam JOHANNES DE ESHERSTE mihi reddere solebat. Et ut hec—etc., sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus RICARDO MALERBE ROGERO DE LEIBURNE Magistro WALTERO DE BISTOE (qu. Bristol) Magistro WILLŌ BATHONIENSI WILLŌ POTIN et multis aliis.

[Seal and Counterseal as in the preceding.]

In dorso: "S. de Thornham de Socco."

XI.

[Date, perhaps a little later than the preceding.[2]]

STEPHEN DE THURNHAM *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell his land of* HEDINDENN

[1] By a printer's error, the wrong Seal has unfortunately been appended to a Charter of Stephen de Thurnham, in Vol. V. of 'Archæologia Cantiana,' just issued. (Charter, No. IX. p. 206.)

The Honorary Secretary has thought that the best remedy will be to send to every Member an impression of the correct Seal, struck off on adhesive paper, and to request that it be neatly placed over the incorrect Cut. The Counterseal immediately to its right is correct.

He begs to apologize heartily to the Society for the error.

Magistro Waltero de Sireburne Magistro Willelmo de Bathonia Magistro Willelmo de Bristoll Henrico de Auct[o] Ricardo le Maszun Willelmo de Lofherst et multis aliis.

[Seal as in No. IX. Counterseal as given.]

In dorso : "S. de Thornham de Hirinden."

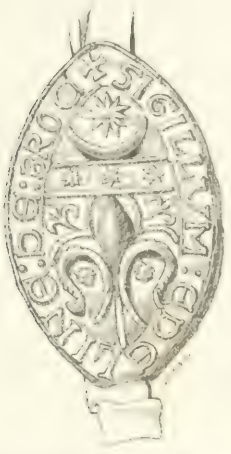
Stephen de Thurnham = Edelina.

XII.

[Date, prob. nearly as the preceding.]

Edeline de Thurnham *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell the tenement which she holds of the King at* Hamwold, *to be held "cum corpore suo." The grant is confirmed in a second deed of evidently even date, by* Stephen de Thurnham, *her husband.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego Edelina de Torneham dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumwell et canonicis—etc., totum tenementum meum quod teneo de domino Rege in Hamwoldes. Habendum—etc., cum corpore meo ad faciendum anniversarium meum. Ita quod de predicto tenemento nihil retineo ad opus meum vel heredum meorum. Et hoc feci pro anima Henrici Regis et pro anima Ricardi Regis et pro anima Johannis Regis et pro salute anime domini mei Stephani de Torneham et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum. Et ut hec mea donatio rata et inconcussa permaneat sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus Radulfo de Sancto Leodegario Adam de Bendinges Gileberto de Curtune Johanne de Hastingle Magistro Willelmo Batoniensi et multis aliis.



In dorso, in contemporary hand: "Edelina de Torneham." "E. de Broc, de Hamwlod;" and by Le Neve: "Carta Edelinæ de Torneham data Canonicis de Cumbwell Kanc. Hamwold."

Edeline de Broc = Stephen de Thurnham.

XIII.

[Attached to the last, and evidently of even date.]

Sciant—etc., quod ego Stephanus de Torneham dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumwell et canonicis —etc., totum tenementum meum quod teneo de domino Rege in Hamwolde. Habendum—etc., in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ita quod de predicto tenemento nichil retineo ad opus meum vel heredum meorum. Et hoc feci pro anima Henrici Regis et pro anima Ricardi Regis et pro anima Johannis Regis et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Edeline et heredum meorum. Et ut hec—etc., sigilli mei impressione corroboravi. Hiis testibus Radulfo de Sancto Leodegario Adam de Bendinges Gileberto de Curtune Johanne de Hastingele Magistro Willelmo Batoniensi et multis aliis.

[Seal and Counterseal as in No. XI.]

In dorso, in contemporary hand: "S. de Thorn̄, de Hamwold," and by Le Neve: "Carta data Canonicis de Cumbwell

Kanc. Hamwold confirmatio Stephani de Tornham superioris (!) domini Edeline de Broc."

XIV.

[Date, between 1214 and 1219.[1]]

MABEL DE GATTON, *in her widowhood, grants to the Priory of Cumbwell certain land in* THURNHAM, *on the hills between* BENGEBERI *and* EINTON, *which* WALTER NIGER *and* BARTHOLOMEW *his brother held of her and her ancestors; also seven acres in* THURNHAM, *on the hills beside the road from* THURNHAM *eastward to* EINTON; *also a rent of* 9*d. which* GODWIN DE BERITEGE (*or* BERTIE) *and his heirs are to pay at the Canons' Court of* HOCK, *with a remedy of distraint upon* GODWIN.

Sciant—etc., quod ego MABILIA DE GATTON tempore viduitatis mee intuitu dei et pro salute anime mee et STEPHANI DE TORNEHAM patris mei et animarum antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi—etc., Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Cumbwell et canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc. elemosinam totam terram quam WALTERUS NIGER et BARTHOLOMŒUS frater ejus habuerunt et tenuerunt de me et antecessoribus meis in TORNEHAM super montes cum ejus pertinentiis que jacet inter BENGEBERI et EINTON cum redditibus—etc., quas ipsi et antecessores sui mihi et antecessoribus meis consueverunt facere. Preterea septem acras terre cum eorum pertinenciis in TORNEHAM que jacent super montes juxta vicum qui ducit de TORNEHAM apud EINTON ex parte orientali, ita sane—etc., quod nil juris—etc., retinui. Preterea dedi iisdem canonicis et presenti carta mea confirmavi novem denarios redditus quos GODWINUS DE BERITEGE, et heredes sui contradiccione occasione remotis annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis solvent ad Curiam ipsorum Canonicorum de HOCK. Cum autem ipse GODWINUS vel heredes sui prefatos novem denarios jam dictis Canonicis ad terminum prefixum plene non persolverint licebit eisdem canonicis distringere ipsum GODWINUM—etc. Et ego MABILIA DE GATTON et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. Et ut hoc—etc., sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus WILLELMO DE GATTON WALTERO

[1] 1214 is the last date we possess for her first husband Hamo de Gatton (as I surmise him to have been), when he was with the army in Poitou (see Pedigree), and was probably killed there. 1219 is our earliest notice of her being the wife of Thomas de Bavelingham.

de Risseford Ada de Hoch Wlcnod de Lofthurst Willelmo Potin Ricardo clerico et multis aliis.

In dorso, in contemporary hand: "Carta M. de Gatton de terrâ Walteri Nigor et B. fratris sui;" and by Le Neve: "Mabilia de Gatton Filia Stephani de Torneham Canonicis Cumbwell pro terris in Thorneham."

Stephen de Turnham.

Husband dead = Mabel de Gatton.

XV.

[Date, nearly as the preceding.]

Mabel de Gatton, *in her widowhood, confirms the grant made to the Priory of Cumbwell by* Walter de Risseford, *of certain land on the hills in the ville of* Thurneham *adjoining the land of the Priory, which he had held under a deed of* Stephen de Thurnham, *her father, by service of a pair of gilt spurs, etc.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego Mabilia de Gattunne in viduitate mea concessi—etc., Deo et ecclesie Sancte Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis—etc., Donationem quam fecit Walterus de Risseford Deo et prefate ecclesie de Cumbwell in liberam—etc.

elemosinam—scilicet totam terram quam habuit et tenuit in villa de Thorneham supra montes proximo adjacentem terre ipsorum canonicorum de Cumbwell. Habendam—etc., secundum formam carte quam idem Walterus habuit de domino Stephano de Thorneham patre meo. Salvo servitio quod mihi et heredibus meis debetur scilicet duorum calcariorum deauratorum vel sex denariorum ad festum Sc̄ti Michaelis solvendorum. Salvo etiam forinseco servitio, quantum pertinet ad septem acras. Et ut hoc—etc., sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus Magistro Petro de Inglesham Benjamino et Willō capellanis de Guherste Philippo filio Willielmi de Essetesford Stephano et Symone de Wicham fratribus Johanne de Hale Waltero Cimentario Symone Carpentario Moyse clerico et multis aliis.

[Seal lost.]

XVI.

[Date *circa* 1219.]

Mabel de Gatton, *by petition to Archbishop* Langton, *confirms the presentation of* Henry *their Prior, to the church of Cumbwell by the Convent, to which she had given her consent while still a widow.*

Reverendissimo domino et Patri in Christo karissimo S. dei gracia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo.[1] Totius Anglie Primati et Sancte Romane Ecclesie Cardinali Mabilia de Gatton salutem. Noverit paternitas vestra quod cum Conventus Ecclesie de Cumbwell ejusdem ecclesie sede vacante habito de provisione pastoris tractatu diligenti pari voto et unanimi voluntate deum pro oculis habentes dominum H. ejusdem ecclesie Priorem in patrem et pastorem concorditer et unanimiter canonice elegisset et mihi de propria ipsius honestate discrecione et moribus plene constitisset et quod magis idoneus et sufficiens ad prefatam ecclesiam regendam tam a fratribus suis quam ab aliis juris discretis et religiosis crederetur illius electionem gratam

[1] The first few words of this charter, ending with "Archiepiscopo," are in different ink from that of the remainder, as if they formed a prepared official heading.

et ratam habens quantum ad me pertinet vel pertinere potest dum adhuc vidua essem benigne concessi et ad prefati conventus presentacionem jamdictum H. recepi. Inde est quod illum quantum in me est vestre excellencie presento et pedibus item paternitatis vestre provoluta supplico quatinus dilectorum fratrum meorum gratum prebeatis electioni assensum circa electum suum quod vestrum exsequemini. Valeat et vigeat paternitas vestra per multa tempora.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso: "Carta Mabilie de Gatton patronissæ Conventus de Cumbwell presentacionis Henr. Prioris de Cumbwell S. Archiepo. Cantuar."

XVII.

[Date, soon after the preceding.]

Petition of Mabel de Gatton, *patroness of Cumbwell Abbey, to Archbishop* Langton, *praying for leave to consent to its being converted into a Priory, to save the expenses of an Abbey, the canons still retaining their right of election, and especially retaining intact the election just made of their Prior* Henry.

Stephano dei gratiâ Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo Totius Anglie Primati et Sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinali Mabilia de Gattunia salutem et debite subjectionis reverentiam. Super affectu pio quem vestra gerit paternitas de ecclesia de Cumwelle pro ejusdem loci utilitate in prioratum perpetuum convertenda ne abbatis sumptibus honeretur gracias vobis ago quantas possum. Supplicans toto corde ut cum in hoc negocio sanctitati vestre maxime sit credendum et ordinationi vestre standum assensum meum grato presto favore ut illius loci abbatia in prioratum perpetuum convertatur. Salva semper libertate juris predictorum canonicorum ecclesie de Cumwelle quam super electione canonica dinoscuntur habere. Salva quoque electione Henrici prioris ejusdem loci quem nunc fratrum communis et concors electio assensu meo prestito sibi elegit in pastorem. In hujus autem rei testimonium literas meas presentes et patentes paternitati vestre transmitto ut vestra ordinatio et meus assensus perpetuæ stabilitatis robur optineat. Valeat et semper in Christo vigeat sancta paternitas vestra.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso : "Carta Mabiliæ de Gatton directa Stephano Archiepo. Cantuar. quod mutet Abbat. Cumbwell in prioratum ad vitandum sumptus abbatiæ, salvo patronatu Abbatiæ Mabiliæ."—Le Neve.

XVIII.

[Date, probably even with the preceding.]

STEPHEN LANGTON, *Archbishop, ordains that Cumbwell Abbey shall be thenceforth a Priory.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes literas suspecturis S. miseratione divinâ Cantuariensis Ecclesie Minister humilis Totius Anglie Primas et Sancte Romanæ Ecclesie Cardinalis salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos consideratâ paupertate domus Canonicorum de Cumbwell pensatis quoque omnibus que occasione abbatis sustinebat eam de Abbatiâ in prioratum de consensu redegimus patronorum et ibidem per canonicam ipsorum canonicorum electionem fecimus creari priorem. Cui ab eisdem illas que Abbati prestari consueverant obedientiam et reverentiam statuimus in temporalibus et spiritualibus impendendam et hac (*sic*) presentibus literis prestamur. Vale.

[Seal much mutilated.]

In dorso, in contemporary hand : "S. Cant. Arch. de Prioratu,"—continued by Le Neve : "constituendo ab Abbatia. Symon (*sic*) Langton."

XIX.

[Date, probably even with the two preceding.]

MABEL DE GATTON, *as patroness of Cumbwell Abbey, confirms the ordinance of Archbishop* LANGTON *reducing it to a Priory.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, MABILIA DE GATTON salutem in domino. Ne ea que pro communi utilitate delibatione parvicla fieri dinoscuntur transitu temporis per oblivionis incommodum devocentur in dubium ad universitatis vestre noticiam volo pervenire quod cum Willelmus quondam Abbas de Cumbwell propter sui corporis impotenciam in manus Venerabilis patris STEPHANI Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi ipsam abbatiam spontanter resignasset et eadem

domus aliquandiu regeretur postea per Priorem postmodum intellecto secundum quod eidem domino Cantuariensi ac plerisque viris prudentibus et discretis videbatur ipsam domum utilius sub Prioris quam sub Abbatis propter tanti prelati sumptus regimine gubernari provisum fuit et statutum de ipsius domini Cantuariensis consilio meoque pro me et heredibus meis interveniente consensu ut Abbatia predicta ob causas necessarias redigeretur in perpetuum prioratum salva in omnibus tam libera quam canonica eleccione canonicorum ejusdem loci in recreationem Prioris pro tempore proferendi eidem domui et mea meorumque successorum presentacione que spectat ad patronum. Ut igitur hec ordinatio predicti domini Cantuariensis de assensu meo facta perpetua gaudeat firmitate eam presenti scripta et sigilli mei munimine confirmavi. Hiis testibus Magistro Thoma de Fracham Magistro Waltero de Enesham Magistro Ricardo de Walingeford Magistro Willelmo de Beauton Aaron de Kent Vincentio de Norwiz Henrico de Cobbeham Henrico de Kareuill Johanne le Moine Waltero de Rifford Jordano de Lamberherst Willelmo Potin Ricardo clerico et aliis.

[Seal, as in No. XIV., but without the counterseal.]

In dorso, in hand late in seventeenth century (Le Neve): "Carta Mabilie de Gatton, patronissæ Abbatiæ Cumbwell, Kanc., quod sit prioratus pro futuro."

XX.

[Date, prob. a few years later than the preceding.]

Mabel de Gatton, *with consent of her husband* Thomas de Bavelingham, *grants to the Priory of Cumbwell the land between the walls of* Thurnham Castle, *and* Beyngebury, *and* Detling, *and the street leading towards* Eynton, *to be held "cum corpore suo."*

Sciant—etc., quod ego Mabilia de Gattone intuitu dei et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum dominorum et heredum meorum assensu domini mei Thome de Bavelingham cum corpore meo dedi—etc., Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis—etc., totam terram que me hereditarie contingit vel contingere poterit inter muros castri de Thorneham et Beyngebi et terram de Detlinge et vicum

qui ducit de dicto castro versus Eynton. Habendam—etc. Et ego dicta Mabilia et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. Et ut hec—etc., sigilli mei appositione communivi. Hiis testibus Dnō Ricardo tunc decano de Sandh. [Sandhurst?] Waltero de Faukinberge Simone de Wotnesell Toma de Bavelingham Johanne de Scirlande Michaele de Exherste Nicholao præposito Willō de Loth Henrico de Thorneham Johanne Sprōt Roberto Pollard Osberto Casteleyn et multis aliis.[1]

[Seal fragmentary only.]

Mabel de Gatton = Thomas de Bavelingham.
2nd husband.

[1] These Charters of Mabel de Gatton and her kinsfolk, together with those granted to the Abbey of St. Bertin, published in Vol. IV. of our 'Archæologia,' throw much light on the difficult genealogy of the Gatton family. I have drawn together much other evidence on the subject which I have collected, and give the result in the accompanying Pedigree. I should overrun our space, and perhaps stray too far from Cumbwell Priory, were I here to give more than references to my authorities; these, with much other valuable matter on the great baronial family of Thurnham, will, I hope, form a not uninteresting paper for a future volume.

We trace especially the descent of the manor of Cateshull, from Dinus Porcellus, to whom it was given in grand serjeantry by Henry I., "tenere de eo per serjentiam hostiarii Cameræ domini Regis;" through Ranulph de Broc his son, to whom Henry II. confirmed it; Edeline his daughter, Stephen de Thurnham's wife; and Mabel their eldest daughter, first the wife of a Gatton, then of Thomas de Bavelingham: through Robert de Manekesey (in right of Isabella his wife, Mabel's daughter), whom we cannot but conclude to have assumed the name of Gatton, when a few years later we find the same manor (with a certain fifth part of a knight's-fee in Ertindon, which had descended with it) held, on the same tenure, by a Robert de Gatton, which Robert de Gatton dies within two years before a mention on the Fine Rolls of the recent decease of Robert de Manekesey. (See Pedigree.) We then trace the manor on through Hamo his son, and Hamo his grandson, to the infant son of the latter, Edmund, the last of his name, whose two sisters divide his inheritance.

These Charters prove incontestably that the great heiress Mabel de Gatton was twice married, and I have conjectured that the short-lived Gatton, who was her first husband, was the same as the Hamo who confirms Throwley Church to the Monks of St. Bertin, (Arch. Cant. Vol. IV. p. 218,) and as the Hamo whom the Close Rolls show to have been engaged in King John's campaign in Poitou in 1214. (See Pedigree.) It is not a little gratifying to find myself anticipated in the latter conjecture by no less an authority than Mr. Courthope, Somerset Herald, who, be-

XXI.

[Dated 1225.]

ADAM DE BENDING *grants to the Priory of Cumbwell the tithes of the Marsh of* CAPENESSE, *enclosed by the Monks of Robertsbridge.*

Omnibus presentem paginam inspecturis ADAM DE BENDENG salutem. Noverit universitas nostra me dedisse—etc., caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et heredum meorum Deo et ecclesie Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell, et canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc., elemosinam quantum ad laicum patronum pertinet omnimodas decimas totius marisci de CAPENESSE quem Monachi de PONTEROBERTI incluserunt et includere tenentur sicut testatur et continetur in cyrographo inter me et illas composito. Habendas et possidendas sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum ita sane et integre quod omnes decime de prenominato marisco perveniende dicte ecclesie de Cumbwell refundentur omni contradictione et appellatione prorsus pretermissa que per me vel heredes meos aliquo casu fieri poterit. Ut autem hec—etc., sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus GILBERTO DE BRANTEN RADULFO MAY PHILIPPO FILIO ALANI WALTERO DE HATTON W. . . . . FILIO BENGERI

sides many other great kindnesses, has freely allowed me to compare the results of his researches on these baronial pedigrees with my own.

The conjecture that Robert de Manekesey became called Robert de Gatton is as old as Bray and Manning's 'History of Surrey' (vol. i. p. 84, etc.). There is no proof positive of this, but the evidence of possession and descent, and the coincidence of dates, amount to little less.

On the authority of the Pipe Rolls, and of researches made by the Rev. L. B. Larking, I have added a Clemencia de Braibœuf to the received five daughters and coheiresses of Stephen de Thurnham. The evidence as to the probable date of her death is rather conflicting, but capable, I think, of being harmonized. It is to be remarked, however, that she is only mentioned in documents very early after her father's death, and never in the same with Alianora Fitz Bernard; which, as well as the perpetual mention of five daughters and no more, and the evident division of the property into five shares, has induced me to conjecture this Alianora to be daughter and heiress of Clemencia, and thus *heiress* (only) of Stephen. This would explain the difficulty of finding two Alianoras his heiresses. It is true that she is once actually called his daughter (Rot. Pip. 6 Hen. III.). Possibly further investigation may solve this difficulty.

Henrico Bron Willielmo de Haul Stephano de Ponte Elfrico de Ponte et multis aliis.

Actum anno gratie m°cc°xx°v° mense Octob.

In dorso: "Copenesse;"—by Le Neve: "Carta Adæ de Bending facta Canonicis de Cumbwell decimarum Marisci Capenesse quam Monachi de Ponterose (?) incluserunt."

XXII.

[Date, after 1229.[1]]

Alice de Bending, *in her widowhood, confirms to the Priory of Cumbwell all the grants of* Robert de Thurnham *her grandfather,* Stephen *her father, and* Edelinda *her mother, and* Mabel, Beatrix, *and* Alienora, *her sisters.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego Alicia de Bendeng tempore viduitatis mee concessi—etc., Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis—etc., terras redditus et omnes possessiones quas Robertus de Thorneham avus meus et Stephanus pater meus et Edelinda mater mea et Mabilia et Beatrix et Alienora sorores mee dicte ecclesie de Cumbwell contulerunt. Habendas—etc. Et ut hec—etc., sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus Hamone de Gatton Roberto Foster Galfrido de Braybef Adam de Broc Willielmo de Lofh [Lof-

[1] Adam de Bending died in 1229. I am inclined, from the name of Hamo de Gatton as a witness (probably her great-nephew), to put this deed some years later than the preceding,—say 1250–60.

herst ? or Losh ; qu. Losenham ?] Henrico servient de Thorne-ham Johanne Syroc Roberto Osberto Casteleyn et multis aliis.

Robert de Thurnham = |

Stephen = Edelinda.

Husband dead. = Alice de Bending. | Mabel. | Beatrix. | Alienora.

XXIII.

[Date, probably 1270.[1]]

Roger de Leybourne *grants to the Priory of Cumbwell,* $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ *of yearly rent in* Gutherst (*Goudhurst*), *due to him—*$2\frac{1}{4}d.$ *from* Elyas de Hamme *and his partners,* 3*d. from the heirs of* Ordingus le Turnur, *and* $\frac{1}{2}d.$ *from* Simon *and* Adam de Totingehole.

Sciant—etc., quod ego Rogerus de Leyburne dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie Beate Marie Magdalene de Cumbwelle et canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc. elemosinam quinque denarios obolum et quadrantem annue (*sic*) redditus cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in Guthurst quos annuatim percipere consuevi videlicet de Elya de Hamme et particibus ejus duos denarios quadrentem. De

[1] By the evidence of the seal, the banner upon it probably marking him as "crucesignatus" for the Crusade of that year. (See page 192.)

heredibus Ordingi le Turnur tres denarios. Et de Simone et Ada de Totingehole obolum. Habendum—etc. Et ego predictus Rogerus et heredes mei warantizabimus, etc. In cujus rei testimonium presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Stephano de Penecestr milite Roberto de Cumbdenne Adam de Bechebyri Galfrido Alisandre de Cumbdenne Hannis de Rysdenne Willelmo de eadem Nicholao Coco Willelmo de Redmundenne Galfrido de Scarnfeld et multis aliis.

In dorso, in Le Neve's hand: "Carta Rogeri de Leyburn junioris (?) de v den.," etc. etc.

XXIV.

[Dated May, 1255, 39 Hen. III.]

William de Say *acquits the Prior and Convent of Cumbwell of all suit of court and other service from all their tenements then held of his fee, but not from those acquired in future.*

Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego Willus de Say miles relaxavi pro me et heredibus meis in perpetuum et quietum clamavi Priori et Conventui de Cumbwell et successoribus eorum omnimodam sectam Curiarum mearum in comitatu Kantie quam sectam ab eisdem aliquo tempore exigebam ratione tenementorum suorum que de meo feodo tenent in predicto comitatu. Ita quod de cetero de dicta secta quocunque modo petita pro me et heredibus meis liberi sint et immunes et

ab omni servitio seculari et demanda ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinente. Salvo quod si dictos Priorem et Conventum contingat amodo aliquid de meo tenemento adquirere quod michi et heredibus meis de terris quas amodo adquirent de meo feodo faciant inde servitia debita et consueta ea scilicet que in cartis donatorum suorum testantur. Et ne ego in vita mea vel aliquis heredum meorum post me contra hanc relaxationem et quietam clamationem venire possimus presens scriptum sigilli meum munimine pro me et heredibus meis roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Willielmo de Dettling et domino Waltero le Keu et domino Roberto de Chastelo militibus Galfrido de Saxinherst Michaele de Esherst Willō de la Grene Johanne Perdriz et aliis. Actum anno regni Regis Henrici filii regis Johannis tricesimo nono mense Maio.

[Seal as in preceding charter, but without counterseal.]

In dorso: "Quieta clamancia dño W. de Sai super secta curiarum suarum."

XXV.

[Date, apparently after 1264.[1]]

William de Say *(as superior lord) confirms the Prior and Convent of Cumbwell in their seisin of land in* Thurnham, *granted to them by* Robert de Manekesey, *deceased, which he had by grant from* Thomas de Bavelingham *and* Mabel *his wife.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Will^{s} de Say salutem in domino. Quum fideliter inquisivi per bonos et discretos viros quod Prior et Conventus de Cumbwell fuerunt in vita Roberti de Manekesye in plena et pacifica saisina illius terre de Thorneham quam Robertus de Manekesey aliquando tenuit in Thorneham de dono Thome de Bauelingham et Mabilie uxoris sue. Et quod dictus Rob^{s} de Manekesey habuit bonam et sanam memoriam quando dictam terram cum pertinentiis dedit et confirmavit predictis Priori et Conventui. Ego predictus Will^{s} recognosco pro me et heredibus meis predictam terram de Thorneham cum pertinentiis suis esse jus dictorum Prioris et Conventus. Et recognosco

[1] Death of Robert de Mankesey, if we may suppose him to be the same as Robert de Gatton.

saisinam suam quam inde habuerunt et qua usi sunt in vita predicti Roberti de Manekesey bone memorie et sane esse bonam et justam et dimitto et concedo eisdem canonicis predictam saisinam prenominate terre cum pertinentiis pacifice et quiete possidendam in perpetuum. Insuper ad majorem securitatem dictorum canonicorum de Cumbwell concedo et presenti cartâ meâ confirmo pro me et heredibus meis deo et ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus donationem et concessionem quam predictus Rob. de Manekesey fecit de predicta terra cum pertinentiis suis supradictis canonicis de Cumbwell tenendam et habendam ita libere et quiete sicut carta supradicti Roberti de Manekesey quam eis inde fecit testatur. Et ut hec mea recognitio concessio et confirmatio stabit et firma permaneat in perpetuum presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Dnō Johanne de Say fratre meo Dnō Roberto de Castelon Dnō Thoma fil Godefre Willō de la Forde Simone de Bon Galfrido de Frimingeham Simone Cokel (?) Zacharia de Chynen Willō Franceis Roberto coc Brin de War Willō coco et multis aliis.

Indorsed: "Willielmus de Sei de Thornham."

Thomas de Bavelingham. = Mabel.

William de Say. John.

(*To face p.* 222.)

Hen . . . . de Thurnham.
des
Thr

Ham *Foun-*
of H *temp.*
the C firmed
the in
116
Vol.

Da. and co-heir of Bellew. (MS. Gul. Courthope.)

Michael de Thurnham. Charters III., IV.

John de Thurnham. Witness to Charter II.

Robl of Gilbert. Robert de Thurnham, = Isabella
ley- witness to Charter II.; Fossard.
fathe III. one of the Founders
12 J ad of Bayham Abbey.
(*Id.*

Ham M de Beatrice, Alienora, Alienora,
two June, m. to Ralph apparently apparently
and XI., de Fay be- under age under age
(*Id.* d 1229, fore 4 June, 4 June, 1216; 1216; m. be-
and ter his 1216. m. before fore 1219 to
de G his father's 1219 to Roger Ralph Fitz-
same ns to have de Leyburn bernard.
"cus O, if we may (whose ward- [But qu. whe-
Dov Gatton, ship and mar- ther she was
vice owhood riage was not daur. to
Roll to be her bought 1199, Clemencia de
it is by Stephen de Braibœuf?]
card Thurnham).
de G Charter XXIII.
Nov
supp
of M
was
disas
for h
fore

his father); Sheriff of Kent, 1285;
in Throwley, Boughton-Malherb,
. 208), one-fourth of Ertindon, 1278-9,
tteshull, and Ertindon. (Inq. 20 Ed. I.)

(Inq. 28 Ed. I.).

Elizabeth, coh. m. Wm. de Dene.

Margery, coh. m. Simon de Norwood.

Ar
of H
(Arc 1313.

Gatton.

Hemfrid, or Herefrid, probably a direct = descendant of [illegible] Herefrid who holds Thr[illegible] Domesday.

Dints P[illegible], [illegible] Hen. I gave the manor of Cates[illegible]ll on the [illegible] of being [illegible] the King's [illegible]amber.

de Thurnham.

Hamo [illegible] of Herefrid [illegible] the Abbey of St. [illegible] 1162–116[illegible] Arch. Cant. [illegible] IV [illegible]

Matilda [illegible] Ma[illegible] [illegible]

Dameta [illegible] of W[illegible] [illegible] before 1204 (Pat. [illegible] 6 J[illegible] 19.)

Ranulph de Broc, [illegible] Cates[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] Con[illegible] state of Saltwood Castle, temp. Hen. II.

Robert de Turnham, [illegible] H. II. [illegible] by Walsh [illegible] Charter I.

Da[illegible] Bethw (MS. [illegible] (Ch[illegible]e.)

M[illegible] T[illegible] Charters III., IV.

John de Turnham. Witness to Charter II.

Robert [illegible] (Id. [illegible] 217.)

Mabel (?). Q[illegible] [illegible] Gatton [illegible]

Reginald apparently [illegible] 1190. [illegible]

Other sons and [illegible] mentioned [illegible] Charter [illegible]

Edeline de Broc (coheir = w[illegible] sister [illegible] Charter XII. Gives 300 marks [illegible] 1215.

Stephen de Turnham, Seneschal of [illegible] 1186 [illegible] of Queen Beren[illegible] 1193 [illegible] Charters [illegible] XI, XIII. [illegible] 1209 (Rot. [illegible] 10 Jo.) Dead **before 1214. (Rot. Fin. 16 Jo.)**

Gilbert.

Robert de Turnham, = Isabel [illegible] [illegible] Charter II. [illegible] of Bayham Abbey.

Hamo de Gatton. Confirms the two above Charters of his *father* and *grandfather* by deed [illegible] (*Id.* p. 218), mentioning a wife, and [illegible] *heir* of Robt. de Gatton. Qy. Is he not [illegible] same Hamo [illegible] Dover [illegible] Rob. 16 Jo. [illegible] de Gatton [illegible] (*Id.* 17 Jo., 27 Nov. 1215.) If, as we may suppose, he was the husband of Mabel de Thurnham, he was probably killed in John's disastrous campaign in Poitou, for he must have been dead before 4 June, 1216. (*Id.* 18 J[illegible]

Mabel de Gatton. [illegible] share of Brab[illegible] and [illegible]ton, 4 June, 1216, then apparently a widow. (Close Rot., 18 Jo.) Charters XIV, XX.

[illegible] de Bavelingham. See Charter XX. m. before 1219 (Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III. m. 9.) but after 4 June, 1216.

Clemencia, m. to Henry de Brab[illegible] [illegible] Rot. [illegible] 16 Jo.[illegible] Apparently [illegible] before 4 June, 1216.

Alice, [illegible] to Adam de [illegible] before 4 June, 1216. Charters XXI, XXII. Adam [illegible] 1229, [illegible] Wat[illegible] [illegible] We may suppose Hamo de Gatton, witness [illegible] Charter (XXII.) to be her great nephew.

Beatrice, m. to Ralph de F[illegible] before 4 June, 1216.

Alienora, apparently under age 4 June, 1216, [illegible] 1219 [illegible] Roger [illegible] Thurnham Charter XXIII.

Alienora, apparently under age 1216 [illegible] 1214 to Ralph [illegible] Bradsted [illegible]

Isabel, daur. of Mabel de Gatton. (Quo War. Rol. Surr. 25 H. III. rot. [illegible]) [Stated [illegible] daur. by Thos. de Bavelingham, but qu. ?] Apparently m. before 1235.

Robert de M[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gift of Thos. de Baveling[illegible] [illegible] Mabel his wife, [illegible] Nov. 1235. Rot. Chart. 19 H. III. m. 19. He held them 1241 as given to him [illegible] (Quo War. Roll, as above.) See also Charter XXIV. Robert *de Gatton* held them 1263, on the same tenure (*Id.* 47 H. III. rot. 26 [illegible]), and died 1264 (Inquis. 48 H. III., Arch. Cant. Vol. V.) Release to the heirs of Robert *de M[illegible]*, [illegible] of 30 marks [illegible] the Exchequer, 1266. (Rot. **Fin. 50 H. III., 28 Sep.)**

Johanna. Executes a fine with Hamo her husband, 1271 (Rot. Fin. 55 H. III. m. [illegible]), seems to have been heiress of Northeray, and to have died 1309. Rot. Fin. 3 Ed. II. [illegible] 10 and 1 Ed. II. [illegible] 21.

Hamo de Gatton, æt. 25 and upwards 1264 (Inquis. of his father); Sheriff of Kent, 1285; [illegible] 1274–5 three knights' fees of the honour of Peverel, in Throwley, B[illegible]ton-Malherb, [illegible] Gatton and Caterham (Rot. H[illegible] 3 Ed. I., p. 208), one fourth of Ertind[illegible] 1278–9, ([illegible] 7 Ed. I. rot. 27); died, 1291, seized of Gatton, Catteshull and Ertindo[illegible] (Inq. [illegible] Ed. I.)

Ma[illegible] [illegible] Gatton, Catteshull [illegible] (*[illegible]* Hamo's In[illegible])

Hamo de Gatton, [illegible] 1291 [illegible] 1293 [illegible] p. 28 [illegible]

Arms of Gatton, from the Charter of Hamo to the Abbey of St. Bertin. (Arch. Cant. IV. 219.)

[illegible] de Gatton, [illegible] 1293 (Inq. [illegible]), Catteshull and Ertindo[illegible] custody of Guy de Ferre during his minority 1300 (Rot. Orig. 29 Ed. I. [illegible] 3), [illegible] Northeray, [illegible] Bull[illegible], 1309 (Rot. Orig. [illegible] Ed. II. rot. [illegible] and Rot. F[illegible] 10). Dead before 131[illegible]

E[illegible]th, coh. [illegible] Wm. de Dene.

Margery, coh. [illegible] de Norwood.

The Visitation of the County of Kent,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1619

BY

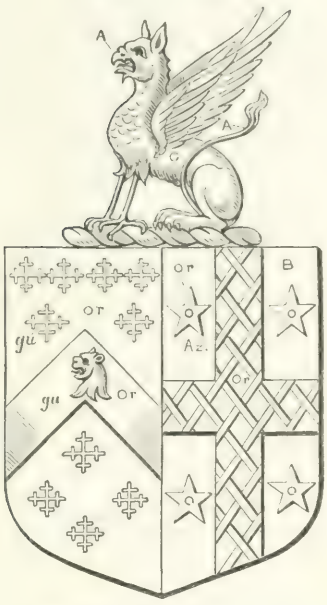
JOHN PHILIPOTT, ROUGE DRAGON,

Deputy and Assistant to William Camden, Clarenceux King-of-Arms.

From a copy in the handwriting of Sir Edward Dering now preserved in the Surrenden Library, with additions, etc.

(*Continued from Vol. IV. p.* 270.)

Holbrooke.



Willielmus Holbrooke, — famulus Regis Henrici Octavi.

= Franciscus Holbroke, de Newington, in com. Kanc.

= Maria, fil. Geo. Laugham, de Gopsall, in com. Leicest., et uxoris ejus filia .... Beaumont.

Francis Holbrook.

Richardus Holbrooke, s.p.

1 Anna. [Mar. to Richard Wickam.]

2 Elizab.

3 Dorothea.

4 Catharina.

Johannes Holbrooke, 2 filius.

Georgius Holbrooke, de Newington, filius et hæres.

Jana, filia Thomæ Winnall.

Alexander Holbrooke, 3 filius.

Joannes, æt. 21 annor.

Elizabetha.

Anna.

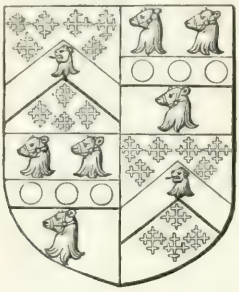
Maria.

Arms:—Holbrooke impaling Winnell.

NEWINGTON CHURCH.

Inscription on Brass Plate, in Chancel.

"Here lyeth buryed, under thys stone, the body of Fraunces Holbrok, gent., who dep'ted, in ye faythe of Chryst, ye xv of Aprill, 1581."



Arms:—Holbrook quartering Langham, argent, on a fess between three bears' heads erased sable, muzzled or, as many bezants.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWINGTON (NEAR CHATHAM) REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1564.	June 18.	George Howlbrocke, son of Francis Howlebrocke.
1565.	May 20.	Christopher Howlebrocke.
1566.	May 28.	Joan Howlbrocke.
1567.	May 20.	Mary Howlbrocke, daughter of Francis Howlebrocke.
1568.	Dec. 8.	Anne Howlbrocke, daughter of Francis Howlebrocke.
1571.	Dec. 27.	Elizabeth Howlbrocke, daughter of Francis Howlebrocke.
1574.	Aug. 1.	John Howlbrocke, son of Francis Howlebrocke.
1575.	Jan. 6.	Dorothy Howlbrocke, daughter of Francis Howlebrocke.
1578.	Sept. 28.	Alexander Holbrocke, son of Francis Howlebrocke.
1581.	April 9.	Katherine Holbrocke, daughter of Francis Howlebrocke.
1608.	Dec. 10.	Francis Holbrooke, son of George Holbrooke, gent.

MARRIAGE.

1625. Nov. 10. Richard Edborrow and Mary Holbrock.

BURIALS.

1564.	Sept. 14.	Francis Holbrocke, servant of Mr. Holbrocke.
1565.	May 26.	Christopher Holbrocke.
1566.	July 6.	Jane Holbrocke.
1567.	May 22.	Mary Holbrocke.
1581.	April 17.	Francis Holbrocke.
1583.	Jan. 20.	John Holbrocke, son of Francis Holbrocke, gent.
1610.	Oct. 9.	Walter Holbrook, son of George Holbrook.
1610.	Oct. 23.	Joane Holbrooke, daughter of George Holbrook.
1610.	Jan. 9.	Alexander Holbrooke, son of George Holbrook.
1611.	Feb. 7.	George Holbrooke, son of George Holbrook.
1622.	Nov. 19.	John Howlbrocke, son of George Holbrook.
1622.	Dec. 10.	Ann Holbrooke, daughter of George Holbrook.
1625.	Nov. 28.	John Holbrook, son of George Holbrook.
1633.	March 28.	George Holbrooke, gent.
1633.	May 15.	Jane Holbrooke.
1634.	Oct. 1.	Alexander Holbrooke, gent.

Johanna = man named ... [illegible] ... Wiltshire.

Wiltshire Osborne de Hartlip. Will dated 28 Sept. 1461 = [Alesia]
Ass. William Oldcastle, M.P. for Colchester, 25 Hen. V
Hasted

Thomas Osborne, de Hartlip = Agnes, widow of ...
[Will dated ... and 1534. Proved 25 Dec. 1543.]

John Osborne, de Hartlip, ... de Hartlip. Will dated 1 Aug. 1558. Proved 1 Nov. 1577. Hartlip MS.

Catharine, had Letters Land ... de Hartlip. Katherine, widow of John Osborne of London, died 1523. Hasted, MS.

William Osborne of ... 1548.

Alexander ... Agnes ... Sir Edward Hales, Bart.

[Richard = Ezold ... 3 daughters.]

* Edward = ... 2 Sons ... Council in St. Helena, died 1744. ... 11 March, 1727. Buried at Sittingbourne. Hartlip MS.

Francis, ... was Mayor of Rochester in 1566 and 1585. Hasted, MS.

Johanna Osborne, of Hartlip. Died ... 1585. Proved 12 Dec. 1585. Inventory at Canterbury. Hartlip MS.

Anne, dau. of Edward Hales, Esq. Died ... 1585. Hasted, MS.

Anne, ... of Edward Hales, Esq. Died ... 1548. Hartlip MS.

Alexander Osborne. Died ... 1548. Hartlip MS.

[Thomas, ... mar. 1542 ... Mary, ... died 1552, ... 1552. — Cement, ... 1551. Hartlip MS.

Stephanus Osborne, ... de Aris, in Surrey.

[Robert, ... 1583. — [Mary, ... 1583 ... Esq.

Agnes = ... Esq. — Sussex, 1592. Hartlip MS.]

[Thomas, ... Neville Rounds, de Lord ... 1585.

Reginald, ... Osborne, ... baroness ... died ... 1585.

+ Edward Osborne, ... Hartlip. ... Queen Elizabeth ... Prysson 12 ... Aug. 1611 ... died 1... Sept. 1045

Mary, ... Edward ... in Lord ... Jersey, ... died in ... 1667.

Robert, ... septer ... Cowden ... Apr. ... Hartlip MS.]

... en 1581 — ... Burgess, ... of Dec. — Archbishop ... ob. 1609. — Richard, ... Hartlip MS.]

Jane = ... Lydon

Mary, Johanna ... of Osborne ... Anne, ... Jane Sayer ... de Jesus, ... Jane Sayer ... Anne Osborne, ... Anne Stead ... Sept. 1662

Jane, dau. of Edward Osborne, Esq. Buried at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. Will proved 1 July, 1661. Hasted, MS.

Johannes Osborne, = [Mary, da. ... of Hartlip. Living, ... 1 Feb. 1611 ... near at Wye, 12 Sept. 1644; died 1 March, 1668, aged 78, ... here in chancel of Hartlip Church. Hartlip MS.]

Maria. [born ... 15 June, 1611; married to ... Osborne, ... died at Maidstone, 17 ... ber, 1676, aged 64. Hartlip MS.]

Ann ... Bere, 17 March, 2... Elizabetha, ... Hartlip MS.]

[Frances, ... born 24 Oct. 1621; mar. to ... Lord Fauconberg, ... b. 1600, ... 16... Hartlip MS.]

[Thos., ... bur. 1626, mar. to ... James ... Lord ... gent., of ... Bergar ... Hartlip MS.]

[Susanna, ... bur. Dead, ... mar. to ... R. Fr ... Dutcher, ... gent., of ... Friesland. Hartlip MS.]

1 Wife ... — 2 children — Elizab.

[Margaret, ... Lord Sir ... Samuel ... Duke of ... Knowden, ... ob. 1655, ... (Clarendon ... Lassett MS.]

Thomas, ... ob. s. p. ... Wife ... died ... Marriage ... settled ... dated 18 ... July, 1657. Hilton MS.]

[Thomas, ... de ... Wille ... Marriage ... settled ... dated 18 ... July, 1657. Hilton MS.]

Wilhelmus = 2 dau. ...

[Henry, ... living ... 20 Sept. 1661. Hilton MS.]

[John Osborne, of Sutton, in Ottrige, = [Helena ... Surrey, gent. ... & ... the Nutts Estate ... to Gilbert Brandon, of London, 29 Sept. 1661. Hilton MS.]

[Thomas, ... 2 son.]

[Honor ...]

Edward Osborne, ... son and ... here, born ... 1 July, 1645; died ... 1665, at Hartlip, ... 28 Feb. 167...

1 Mary, ... died ... Wyvill, ... here at ... Preston, ... next Fe... vember ... 29 June, 1682, ... here in ... Hartlip ... Church.

Thomas ... Osborne, ... born at ... Maidstone, ... April 4, 1650, ... died ... Jan. 18, 1708, ... aged 58, ... here in ... Hartlip ... Church.

2 Elizabeth ... Tarbrooke, ... of Sedgwick, ... Twice of the ... parish of ... Ramsbury, ... mar. at Little ... Maunes Lane, ... 9 July, 1... 1685, and ... March 12, 17..., ... here in Hartlip Church.

3 Philippa ... Swatts, of ... Boxley, ... born at ... Chatham, ... 9 March, ... 1707.

1 Catherine, ... born 23 June, 1646, ... married ... the same year ... Mary, born ... Aug. 24, 1647, ... died 11 May, ... 1649. — James, born ... 12 Nov. 1648, ... died Nov. 20, ... 1648

Katherine, ... born 24 April, 1650, ... bur. at ... Maidstone, ... July 13, 1665. ... 1 July, Sparke, ... gent., citizen ... exchequer of ... London. She ... died 15 Aug. ... 1674 — Mary, born ... April 17, 1671; ... mar. July 8, ... 1691, to Nathan Allen, of ... Rainham

Rebecca, ... born July 5, ... 1662; mar. ... 12 May, ... 1684, to ... Peter Gregor, ... of London, ... merchant. — Deborah, ... born 12 ... March, 1653 ... died March ... 2 1674

Ann born ... at Maidstone, ... 4 Nov. 1657 ... lied at Hartlip, ... 20 Dec. 1676 — Jean, born ... Feb. 22, 1658... died Feb. 13 ... following, at ... Maidstone. — Thomas, born ... at Maidstone ... April 8, 1661

Dorcas, ... born at ... Maidstone, ... 29 April, ... 1663; mar ... at Nicke... bur. to ... 1688, to ... Wil... Allchorn, ... of Brasyer, ... 3 Nov. 1692 — Peter, bapt. ... at Maid... stone, ... March 8, ... 1662; bur ... at Hartlip, ... 29 Sept. 1684

Eleror, ... born at ... Maidstone, ... Aug. 14 ... 1665; mar ... Dec. 14, ... 1688, to ... John ... Thurstone, ... of Chatham, ... mar. Feb. ... 18, 1690, to ... Wm Dawes, ... of Chatham, ... parish

Andrew, ... born at ... Hartlip, ... Sept. 13, ... 1665 — Frances, ... born at ... Hartlip, ... Jan. 14, ... 1667, mar ... to ... Heathfield, ... of Rainham — Elizabeth, ... born at ... Maidstone, ... October 3, ... 1668, ... died Feb. ... 17, 1669

John, born ... 26 June 1681, ... died the ... following year

Mary, born ... 23 March, 1683, ... mar. to Ralph ... Mingy, Vicar ... of Borden ... 8 Aug. 17..., ... aged 41, buried ... Borden ... Church

Elizabeth, ... born 23 Feb. ... 1687, died ... 1706, mar. ... Richard Tyldes, ... of Mapsted. ... Will proved ... 1760

Thomas, born ... 18 Nov. 1684, ... died at Mapsted, ... Dec. 28, 1719, ... bur. in Hartlip ... Church

Isaacs, ... born 11 Oct. ... 1690, died ... same month

John, born ... 9 Oct. 1691; ... died 27 March, ... 1713, buried ... Hartlip Church.

Rebecka ... born 2 Oct. ... 1692, died ... 29 Nov. ... 1694

Rebecka, ... born 29 Feb ... 1694, died ... 13 June, ... 1698.

* Edward Osborne died seized of Coxsted, March 11, 1722, and has a son Edward leaving an only daughter and heir, her husband, William Fagg, became possessed of the estate.

† "My father, Edward Osborne, of Hartlip, Esq. (that addition being Good enough in law by the Custom of Honour that sate above Knighthood money, or which he left behind him above 3 or 4 thousand pounds)." MS. of Lady Osborne, preserved at Hever Castle.

‡ Mr. James Thurlby, who lived ... at the sign of the Bottle and ... Bankside, died 10 August, 1647

Osborne.

To all and singular, as well Kings Harolds and other Officers of Armes as Nobles and others, w^ch^ theis presents shall see or heare, Robart Cooke, Esquyre, alias Clarenciaulx kinge of armes of the south, easte, and weaste parties of this realme of England, on this side the ryuer of Trent, sendeth greetinge, for asmuche as auncyentlye from the beginnynge the valyaunte and vertuous ackts of exellent Persons haue ben comended to the worlde with sondrye monuments and remembransis of ther good desarts. Emongst the whiche the cheifeste and moste vsuall hathe byn

the bearynge of signes and Tokens in Sheildes, called Armes, beynge no other things then euydencis and demonstracions of proues and valoire dyuerslye distributed accordinge to the qualities and desarts of the persons. Which ordre as it was prudentlie deuysed in the beginnynge to styre and kendell the harts of Men to theymytacion of vertue. Eeuen so hath the same bene and yet is contenualye obsarued th'entente that suche as haue done commendable saruice to ther Prynce or Countrey, eyther in warr or peace, might bœthe receaue due honnor in ther lynes, and also deryue the same successiuelye vnto ther posteritie after them. And beynge requyred of *John Osborne*, in the countie of Kente, gentilman, to make sarche in the registers and recordes of myne Office, for the auncyente armes belonginge vnto hym from his auncesters, whearvpon, at his requeste, I made sarche, and founde the sayde John Osborne to be descended out of the howse of Osborne of Kente. So that I coulde not, without his greate iniurye, assigne vnto hym any other armes then thœse whiche are descended vnto hym from his auncesters. That is to saye, Quarterlye, argent and azure, on the firste and laste one ermyne, on a Crosse dor v annulets sable. And forasmuche as I founde no Creaste vnto the same, (as comonlye to all auncyent armes ther belonged non) I haue geuen vnto him by waye of encrease for his Creaste and cognissance, a demye Onse ermine colored guels, studed cheyned and tufted dor, langued and armed guels yssuynge out of a wreath argent and azure, manteled guels doubled argent, as more playnlye apeareth depickted in this margent. Whiche Armes and Creaste, I, the sayde Clarenciaulx kinge of armes, in manor and forme aboue said by pouer and auctorytie to myne office annexed and graunted by letters patents vnder the great seale of Englande, haue ratyfyed, confirmed, geuen, and graunted vnto the sayde John Osborne, gentilman, and to his posteritye, with ther deue difference, to vse, beare, and shewe, for euermore, in sheylde, Coate armore or otherwyse, and theryn to be reuested at his and thear lybertye and pleasure wythowte impedyment, lett, or interuption of any parson or parsons. In wytnes whearof, I, the sayde Clarenciaulx kinge of armes, haue signed theis præsens with my hande and setto the seale of myne office. Yeouen at London, the therde daye of Maye, in the fyuetenthe yeare of the reygne of owre moste dread Souraygne ladye Elizabethe, by the grace of God, Quene of Englande, france, and Irelande, defender of the Faythe, etc., and in the yeare of owre Lorde God 1573.

ROBT COOKE, *alias Clarenciaulx Roy Darmes.*

The original grant is in the possession of William Bland, Esq., of Hartlip Place, the present representative of the Osborne family.

FROM HARTLIP REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1539. John, fil. John Osborne, gen., bap. Junij 5.
1542. Thomas, filius John Osborne, gen., bap. Apr. 18.
1544. Edward, filius John Osborne, bap. Apr. 28.
1546. [Name omitted], filius Jhon Osborne, Noveb. 13.
1547. Robert, filius John Osborne, bap. Janu. 6.
1549. Andrew, filius John Osborne, bap. Deceb. 1.
1550. Mary, filia John Osborne, bap. Maij 20.
1551. Clement, filius John Osborne, bap. Feb. 22.
1580. Andrew, filius John Osborne, gent., Apr. 16.
1584. Alse, filia John Osborne, Dec. 6.
1585. Richard, filius John Osborne, gent., Deceb. 12.
1591. Ann, filia Robert Osborne, gen., Junij 1.
1592. Susan, filia Robert Osborne, gen., Julij 25.
1597. Robert, filius Robert Osborne, gent., baptized Julij 21.
1613. Marie, filia Edwardi Osborne, generos., baptizata Junij 27.
1614. John, filius Edwardi Osborne, generos., baptizat. Februar. 26.
1616. Anne, filia Edwardi Osborne, gener., baptizata Martij 23.
1619. Elizabeth, filia Edvardi Osborne, gener., baptizata Junij 12.
1621. Frances, the daughter of Edward Osborne, gent., baptized Novemb. 18.
1623. Paulina, filia Edwardi Osborne, gen., bap. Feb. 12.
1626. Eleonora, filia Edwardi Osborne, gen., baptizata fuit Julij 4to die.
1630. Susanna, filia Edvardi Osborne, gen., bapt. Dec. 23.
1645. Edward, yesonne of John Osborne, gen., & Marie ux., July 6.
1646. Katharin, ye daughter of John Osborne, gen., et Marie ux. Jul. 5.
1647. Marie, ye daught. of Jno. Osborne, gen. & of Marie ux., Sept. 5.
1648. James, ye sone of John Osborne, gent., and Maria ux., Nov. 19.
1650. May ye 5, Catherin, ye daughter of Cap. John Osborne and Marie his wife, bap.
1651. April 19, Marie, ye daughter of Capt. Jno. Osborne and Marie his wife, bapt.
1652. June 2, Katherin, ye da. of John and Katherin Osborne, of Pope's Hall.
1652. Rebecca, ye da. of Capt. John Osborne, Esq., & of Marie his wife.
1653. Mathew, ye sone of John & Katherin Osborn, of Pope's Hall, baptized, Aug. 16.
1653. Deborah, ye daughter of Capt. John Osborne, Esq., bapt *March* 24.
1654. Decemb. ye 27, Anne ye daughtr of John and Katherin Osborne, of Pope's Hall, baptiz.
1665. Andrew, ye son of Mr. John Osborne & Mary his wife, was baptiz. Sep. 7.
1666. Frances, ye da. of Mr. John Osborne & Mary his wife, was baptized Jan. 21.
1684. John, son of Mr. Thomas Osborne & Mary his wife, was baptized July 3.
1686. Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Osborne & Elizabeth his wife, was bapt. April 6.
1687. Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Thomas Osborne and Elizabeth his wife, was bapt. March 2.
1689. Thomas, son of Capt. Thomas Osborne and Eliz. his wife, was bapt. Nov. 26.
1690. Dorcas, daughter of Thomas Osborne, Esq., & Elizabeth his wife, was bapt. October 23.
1691. John, son of Capt. Thomas Osborne & Elizabeth his wife, was baptized October 20.
1692. Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Osborne, Esq., & Elizabeth his wife, was baptized Oct. 17.
1695. Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Osborne, Esq., & Elizabeth his wife, was baptized March 11.

MARRIAGES.

1555. Gregory Senter and Agnis Osborne, mar. Julij 15.
1588. John Osborne and Mary Gilbart, Julij 1.
1610. George Cooke, of Raynham, & Elizabeth Osburne, of Hartlip, maried by Licence, Decemb. 27.
1618. James Tonge, of Bredgar, Gentle., & Eleanor Osborne, maried Sept. 25.
1653. Decemb. ye 17th, Robert Thatcher. gent., and Susan Osborne, mar.
1687. Mr. John Heathfeild, of Rainham, & Mrs. Frances Osborne, of Hartlip, were married July 28.
1708. Mr. Raffe Molleresay and Mrs. Mary Osborne, married by vertue of Lycence, June 1st.

BURIALS.

1543. Agnis Osborne, vidua Thomæ Osborne, buried Deceb. 25.
1552. Mary, filia John Osborne, Oct. 30.
1553. Katherine, ux. Mr. John Osborne, buried Octob. 29.
1577. Mr. John Osborne, Maij 24.
1585. . . . uxor John Osborn, gent., Feb. 22.
1586. Robert, filius John Osborne, Octob. 6.
1588. Ann, filia Robt. Osburne, Martij 22.
1588. Mr. John Osborne, Dec. 2.
1597. Robert Osborne, gent., Jan. 28.
1598. Robert, filius Roberti Osborne, buried 18 August.
1609. Andrew, the sonne of John Osborne, gent., died at London, and buried at Hartlip, Decemb. —
1616. John Osbourne, gener., Lunaticus sepultus, Jany. 5th.
1624. Paulina, filia Edwardi Osborne, gen., sep. Feb. 20.
1636. Maria, ux. Thomæ Coppen, gen., sepulta fuit Decembris 29 die.
1645. Edward Osborne, gen., buried Sept 16.
1646. Catherin, ye daught. of John Osborne, gen., Jan. 28.
1648. James, ye sone of John Osborne, gen., Nov. 21.
1649. Catherin, filia Joh. Osborn ex Maria ux., sep., May 13.
1652. June ye 2, Katherine, ye da. of John & Katharine Osborne, of Pope's Hall.

1666. Andrew, ye son of Mr. John Osborne & Mary his wife, was buried Apr. 26.
1667. Mrs. Mary Osborne, widow, was buryed May ye 9.
1668. Elizabeth, ye daughter of Mr. John Osborne & Mary his wife, was buryed Feb. 20.
1673. Mr. Edward Osborne, son of Mr. John Osborne, was buryed March 3.
1674. Mrs. Deborah Osborne, daughter of Mr. John Osborne, was buried March 4.
1676. Mrs. Mary Osborne, wife of John Osborne, Esquire, was buryed Decem. 20.
1676. Mrs. Anne Osborne, daughter of John Osborne, Esq., was buryed Dec. 23.
1681. John, son of Mr. Thomas Osborne, was buryed Feb. 10.
1681. Mr. John Osborn, March 7.
1684. Mr. Peter Osborn was buryed October 2.
1684. Mrs. Mary Osborn, wife of Mr. Thomas Osborn, was buryed July 24.
1690. Dorcas, daughter of Mr. Thomas Osborn and Eliz. his wife, was buryed Novem. 9.
1694. Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Osborn Esq., and Eliz. his wife, was buryed Nov. 27.
1698. Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Osborn, Esq., and Eliz. his wife, was buried June 15.
1705. Mrs. Eliz. Osborn, buried in woollen, Mar. 19.
1708. Tho. Osborne, Esq., buried in woollen, January 21.
1713. Mr. John Osborne, buried in woollen, Apr. 1.
1719. Thos. Osborne, Esq., buried in woollen, January 2.

The following entries have been copied from Addit. MS. No. 5507.

1588. John Osborne, of Hartlip, gent., mar. Mary Gilbert, of Goudhurst, widow, in June, 1588.
160⅝. Frances Osborne, of Hartlip, mar. Laurence Paulz, of Newington, nr. Sittingborne, Janv. 160⅝.
1629. Mary, daughter of Edward Osborne, of Hartlip, gent., æt. 15, married Wm. Fagge, of Chartham, gent., æt. 22.
1635. Anne, da. of Edward Osborne, of Hartlip, gent., æt. 19, married Wm. Merriweather, of Shepherdsbush, gent.
1655. Tho. Osborne, of Chartham, Esq., mar. Margt. Kent, of do., in 1655, at Thanington.

INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENTS, HARTLIP CHURCH.

IN THE OSBORNE CHANCEL.

Mural, North Wall.

"To the piovs memory of my most deare wife, Mary Coppin (davghter of Mr. Edward Osborne, of this Parishe, Gent.). She dyed in childbed, the daye of Christ's Nativity, in the yeare 1636, and of her age 24.

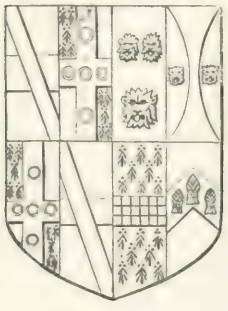
Arms:—Per pale sable and gules, three boars' heads couped, and a chief or, for Coppin: impaling quarterly argent and azure, in first and fourth quarters an ermine spot, on a cross or five annulets sable.
Crest:—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-griffin azure beaked and legged or.

On Brass Plate, East end of Chancel.

"Here under this stone lyeth buried the bodye of John Osbourne, one of ye Quecnes Magesty Audeytores of the Exchekever, decessed the 21 of May, 1577."

On Ledger Stones, West end of Chancel.

"Here vnder lyeth buryed the body of Rob. Osb., gentel., deceased the 28 daye of Jan. 1596."

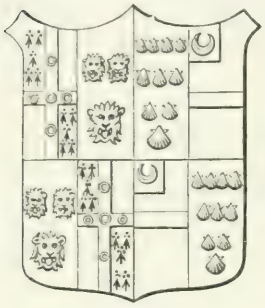


"Here lieth bvried the Body of Edward Osborne, Esqr., sonne of John Osborne, who died the 12th of Sept. 1645."

"Mary Osborne, the wife of Edward Osborne, Esq^re, yovngest daughter of Robert Denne, of Denne Hill, of this county, Gent., who dyed the sixth day of May, a^o dni. 1667."

Arms in a lozenge, as above.

"Heere lyeth y^e Bodies of Katherine y^e wife of Depvty James Thvrlby, gent., citizen and Grocer of London, the only davghter of Nicholas Colbran, of Sandwich, gen., who dyed y^e 8 of April, 1663: and of Mary, y^e only davghter of y^e s^d James and Katherine, and wife of John Osborne, of this Parish, Esq. Shee dyed y^e 17^th of Decem. 1676. In Hope of a joyfull Resurrection in Crist Jesus."



"John Osborne, Esq., the only son of Edward Osborne and Mary his wife, lieth here interred, in hopes of a joyfull Resurrection in Christ Jesus. Who died y^e 1 of March, 1683, aged 70."

Quarterly, Osborne and Denne impaling Thurlby.

East end of Chancel.

"Here lyeth Interr'd the Bodies of Tho. Osborne, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife. Elizabeth dyed the 12 of March, 1705, aged 35. Thomas dyed the 8 of Janry, 1708, aged 49. Here lyes also, the Bodies of Tho. Osborne and John Osborne, sons of the above named Thomas and Elizabeth. John dyed the 27 of March, 1713, aged 21. Thomas dyed the 28 of Decem. 1719, aged 30."

"Underneath are the Remains of Elizabeth, sister and coheiress of T. Osborne, of Hartlip, Esq., relict of Richard Tylden, of Milsted, Esq., mother of Mary (wife of T. Bland, of Tunstal, Clerk), by whom, from the highest filial regard, this stone is inscribed to her memorie. She died 26 Oct. 1766, in the 79 year of her age."

On Ledger Stones, Nave, West end.

"Rebeka Gregor, davghter of John Osborne, Esq., of this Parish, lyes here bvryed."

Arms:—A chevron between three partridges, impaling Osborne.
Crests:—1. A garb. 2. A demi-leopard rampant ermine, collared and chained.

"Here lyeth bvried the bodie of Ambrose Wilson, only sonne of Ambrose Wilson & Mary his wife, one of the davghters of Robert Osborne, of this Parish, gent. Hee dyed the 27 day of December, 1648, and in the 25 yeare of his age."

Altar-Tomb, South of Churchyard.

"Here lyeth Interred the Body of Mary, one of the Daughters of Robert Osborne gent., a Virtuous Wife to three husbands, all of this Parish, viz. Ambrose Wilson, gent. (By whom she had only one sonne, who lies Hereby Buried.) Gabriell Salisbury, clerk, and Thomas Gibbon, gent., whose Relict she Died the 22 of October, 1678, in the 88^th year of her age."

OSBORNE DEEDS FROM HARTLIP PLACE MUNIMENT ROOM.

1404. "Sciant presentes et futuri qd ego Mariona Osbyrn de Herclepe in com. Kancie dedi, &c. Juliane Osbyrn cognate mee hered. & assig. suis omn' terras et tenementa mea cum omnibus pertin' suis quas nuper habui ex dono et feoffamento d'ce Juliane in parochia de Herclepe predict' seu alibi in hundredo de Midilton. Habend. &c. Data apud Herclepe vicesimo primo die mensis Maij anno regni Regis Henrici quarti Anglie quinto. His testibꝫ Thoma Marchant, Galfro ate Doune, Ric'o Met, Will'o Met, Johne Smyth et aliis."

1404. "Sciant presentes et futuri qd ego Juliana Osbyrn de parochia de Herclepe in com. Kancie in legitima potestate mea dedi, &c. Thome Osbyrn Marie Osbyrn & Elizabeth Osbyrn consanguin' meis omnia terras et tenementa, &c. que habeo tam in parochia de Herclepe q'm alibi in d'co com. Kancie. Habend' &c. His testibꝫ Thoma Marchaunt, Galfrido ate Doune, Thoma Met, Ricardo Met, Will'o Met et aliis.

"Data apud Herclepe vicesimo secundo die mensis Maij anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum quinto."

1433. "Nou'int universi per p'sentes me Will'm Osbarn de Yaschirche infra Insulam de Shepey in com. Kane' dedisse, &c. Thome Osbarn filio meo Joh'i Haywarde & Will'mo Mat omnia & sing'la bona mea mobilia et imobilia ac catalla & debita que michi debent' ubicumq' fuerint invent' Habend' &c. Hiis testibꝫ Simone Lethe, Johne Carpenter, Joh'ne Gerard, Will'mo Wotton & Joh'ne Rofyn.

"Dat' octavo die mensis Octobr' anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum duodecimo." [Small oval seal of red wax, the letter P impressed thereon.]

1433. "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alicia nuper ux' Willi Vsbarn de p'och' de Leysdon in Insula de Shepey dedi, &c. Thome Vsbarn filio meo omnia illa terras et ten' cum suis pertin' que nuper simul cum p'dict' Will'o viro meo et patre pred'ci Thome jam defuncti habui ex dimissione Joh'is Degonn, Joh'is Carpenter, Joh'is Canoun & Rob'ti Man jacent' in parochiis de Estcherch & Leysdon, &c.

"Dat' apud Leysdon p'dict' die Jovis prox' ante festum anu'ciac'ois beate Marie Virginis anno regni regis Henr' sexti post conquestum Angl' duodecimo. Hiis testiꝫ Will'o Wotton, Gamino Ellis, Will'o Benet, Joh'e Carpent' Joh'e Gerard & multis aliis." [A small seal of red wax is appended, on which is impressed the letter B.]

1436. "Sciant p'sentes et futuri q'd ego Joh'es Hamon de parochia de Wardon dedi &c. Thome Vsbarn medietem omn' t'rar' et ten' cum suis pertin' jacent' in parochie de Leysdon &c., que ego d'eus Joh'es simul cum Will'o Vsbarn h'ui ex dono, &c. Isabell' filie Rob'ti Dane, &c. Habend' &c.

"Dat' apud Leysdon die lune p'x' post festum Pentecost' anno regni Regis Henr' VI^ti^ post conquest' angl' quarto decimo.

"Hiis test' Rob'to Carpenter Rob'to a Dane, Rob'to Style, Joh'e Carpenter, Ric'o Borden et multis aliis." [Seal of red wax, with shield of these arms: "A chevron between three pheons," and an obliterated legend.]

1464. "Sciant presentes & futuri quod ego Will'us Osbarn de Hertlepe dedi, &c. Roberto Berford de Newynton, Joh'i Downe de Hertlepe & Edmundo Danyell de Renham, omnia terras et tenementa mea, &c. jacen' tam in parochia de Hertlepe q'm alibi in com. Kant, &c.

"Dat' apud Hertlepe vicesimo septimo die mensis Septembris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti Anglie quarto. Hiis testibꝫ Ricardo Pope, Thoma Hawk, Waltero Bocton, Joh'e Crux, et multis aliis."

Will of William Osbarne, of Herteclepe, 28 *Sept.* 1464.

"Hec est vltima voluntas mei Will'i Osbarne de Herteclepe fact' vicesimo octavo die mensis Septemb' anno d'ni m^o^ cccc^mo^ lx^o^ quarto. In primis volo q'd omnia debita mea soluent' et lega mea adimplent'; Item volo quod Alicia uxor mea h'eat omnia terr' et tenementa mea usque ad legitimam ætatem pueri mei videlicet xvj annor'. Et tunc volo quod omnia terr' et tenementa mea equaliter diuident' s'cd'm discrecionem feofator' meor' et vna pars remanebit puero meo in feod' simplic'. Et alt' pars remanebit Alicie uxori mee ad termin' vite sue et post decessu' p'dict' Alicie vxoris mee omnia terr' et

tenementa mea p'dict' puero meo hered' et assignat' suis impp'm remanebunt. Et si p'dict' puer meus sine hered' de corpore suo procreat' obierit viuent' Alicia uxor' mee tunc volo quod p'dict' Alicia h'eat om'ia terr' et tenementa p'dict' ad termin' vite sue sine strepitu et vastu custodiend' ad valorem vj^{s} viij^{d}. Et post decessum Alicie uxor' mee volo quod omnia terr' et tenement' mea vendent' s'c'd'm discresione' feofator' meor'. Ita quod si Johannes Osbarne frater meus vult emere p'dict' terr' et tenement' h'ebit et emat omnia terr' et tenementa p'dict p' omnibus aliis et levior' p'cio vigint' marcar' videlicet inf' p'c' quod alius vult dare. Et de pecuniis inde recept' volo quod ydoniu' et honestu' vestimentu' emit' ad seruiend' in eccl'ia de Herteclepe s'c'd'm discrecione' feoffator' meor'. Item volo quod de pecuniis inde vlt' recept' unus presbiter' ydoneus et honest' inveniat' ad celebrand' in eccl'ia de Herteclepe p' dimidiu' ann'. Et ad celebrand' in eccl'ia de Upcherche p' aliu' dimidiu' ann' p' salute a'i'e mee, uxor' mee, parent' et benefactor' meor'. Et Residu' recept' disponat' in viis nociuis emendand' et in aliis operibus piis deo placabilibus secund' discresione' feoffator' meor', Item volo quod quilibet feoffator' habeat pro suo labore ij^{s} iij^{d}. Dat' die loco et anno sup^{a}dict'."

Will of Thomas Osborn of "Harclypp," 1534 (*proved* 27 *April*, 1534).

"In dei no'i'e amen anno dni m^{o} quingentesimo trisesimo quarto, I Thom's Osborn of y^{e} parysch of Harclypp hole of mynd & seke in body make my testament in y^{s} man' of wise fyrst I bequeth my soule to almyghty god to oure ladi Saint Mary and to all y^{e} sayntes in heuy' & my body to be buryd wythyn y^{e} quere dore of Harclipp and y bequeth to o^{r} vycar vi^{s} viij^{d} also al my landis and tenements lyinge and beinge wythin Harclipp, Upchurch, Detlinge or els wher wythin the County of Kent y have delyu'ed astate of all and eu'y on of them to my sone John Osborn as yt douth apere by a dede wher for y^{s} forsaid John Osborn shall pay xx^{li} aft^{r} my dyscesse y^{t} is to saye to my son Alyxander Osborn vi^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} and to my son Will'm vi^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} & to my dought' Anys Osborn vi^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} as yt doth apere yn an oblygac' also y bequeth to the hyghalt' of my parysche church for tythis forgotin vj^{s} viij^{d} also y bequeth to the hanginge of the bellis vj^{s} viij^{d} & to the reparacyons of the church vj^{s} viij^{d} also in dischargynge of my concyans agayn god and the church for beynge churchwardin and many tymes melling w^{t} y^{e} church goodes y geue vj^{s} viij^{d} also I bequeth to my son Alyxand' on cowe also y bequeth on cowe to Alis Gellis the resydue of my goodes not bequest my dettes and legasyes payd I geue & bequeth to Anys my wif who y make my sole execut' to do for soule helth as she thynketh best and the vycar of Harclipp to be my ou'sere & he to have vj^{s} viij^{d} for hys labour and my son John Osborn to be the o'r ou'sere witnes to this same Steuyn Gybbis John Maye."

Will of Stephen Osborne, of Nutts, 1581.

In the name of God, Amen. The 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord God 1581. I, Stephen Osborne, of the Ile of Sheappe, and of the Parish of Eastchurch, in the County of Kent, yeoman, ... etc., Do ordain and make this my last will and testament in manner and form following. First, I bequeath my soul .... etc. Also, I give to the poor of Laysdowne Parish, and to the poor of Eastchurch Parish, and to the poor of Warden Parish, to the poor of these three Parishes Fifty Three pounds, to be bestowed upon lands for them for ever. Whereof my will is that Warden shall have yearly eight shillings and the other two parishes the residue equally between them. Item, I give to my Mother, during her life, the lease which I lately bought of Peter Chrytchcock. .... Item, I give to my Sister, Henry Billinger's wife, 10 ewes & 10 lambs and a cow, to be paid her within one year after my decease. Item, I give to Alice my wife 20*l.*, to be paid her yearly during her life out of my lands. Item, I give to my said wife 11 ewes of the best ..... etc. Also, I give to Elizabeth my daughter the profit of all my Leases, which if it do not amount to 2 hundred pounds then I will it shall be made up at the end and terme of the years out of my *farm* and out of my lands at Laysdown. Item, I give to my said daughter the bed in the loft furnished. Provided always if she do marry without the consent of my wife and my brother Harry Osborne, that then she shall be void of all my legacies before to her given, which legacies I will shall be bestowed upon all my brothers and sisters then living. .... Item, I give to my Brother's son, my Godson, 6 ewes and a cow. Also, I give to my Brother's daughter 4 ewes, to be paid her within eight months next after my decease .... Item, I will that my brother Harry shall have 4*l.* yearly of his rent abated unto himself after 6 years next and immediately ensuing unto the end and form of his lease. Also, I will that my brother shall continue still in Nuttes for the same yearly rent till my son come to lawful age. ....

Item, I give to my son John all my lands and goods unbequeathed, my debts and legacies paid. If it fortune my said son to dye without heirs of his body lawfully be-

gotten, then I will that all my lands before given to my son shall remain to my Brother and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to the eldest of them living, he my said brother paying to my daughter's two eldest children Two hundred Pounds. And if my daughter fortune to have but one child, then I will that my brother pay but one hundred Pounds. Item, if that should fortune my Brother to have no heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, then I will my lands to the heirs of my daughter..... Also, I make John Paramore my Executor, and I make Jeffery Welche and my Brother, Henry Osborne, my overseers .... Item, I will that if any person can justly alledge that I have done either him or her any wrong in this world, for every penny of wrong so done and justly proved I give them 2*d*.... Item, I give to the use of two young occupiers of the parish of Eastchurch, 8*l*. to be lent unto the said two young occupiers in manner as followeth, that is to say, either of them 4*l*. to be lent to either of them for the terme of and space of 4 years, and at the end of the 4 years I will the said young occupiers shall yield and pay home again the four pounds so lent unto either of them, to be lent and employed to the use of two other young beginners, and so to remain to the use of two young occupiers from .... years to four years for ever, to be lent and changed every fourth year from two to two.....

STEPHEN OSBORNE.

Witness, Richard Chrimpton and Henry Osborne.

Proved 10th Dec. 1582.

IN CHARTHAM CHURCH.

[*From Faussett MS.*]

"Here lieth interred ye Body of Margaret, Daughter of Sr Samuel Peyton, of Knowlton, Knt. and Bart. Wife of Thomas Osbern, Esq. She died Decemb. 14, 1655."

Arms:—Osborne, impaling sa. on a cross engrailed or, a crescent of the first; for Peyton.

"Here lieth interred ye Body of Thomas Osberne, Esq., Eldest son of John Osberne, Gent. of Chilham; who died 17 January, 1657. Aged 59 Years." [Qu. 1659?].

Osborne Arms.

"Here lies interr'd The Body of Jane, Daughter of Arthur Barham, Esq., Wife of Thomas Osberne, Esq., Who died 26 Nov. 1654."

Arms:—Osborne, impaling a coat not given in the MS.

ON A STONE IN SOUTH TRANSEPT OF STOCKBURY CHURCH.

"Here lyeth bvried the Bodye of Edward Osborn, Gent., who dyed on the 14th day of March Anno Dni. 1622."

Arms:—Quarterly, in first and fourth quarters an ermine spot, over all on a cross five annulets, a crescent for difference.

FROM MAIDSTONE REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1543. Oct. 1.	Richard Usborne.
1546-7. Oct. 24.	Henry Osborne.
1548-9. March 10.	Marke Osborne.
,, ,,	Rachell Osborne.
1549-50. Feb. 20.	Bette Osborne.
1580. Nov. 24.	John, son of John Usborne.
1636. Jan. 15.	Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Osborne and Elizabeth his wife.
1638. Sept. 16.	Richard, son of Robert Osborne and Elizabeth his wife.
1640. Aug. 14.	Thomas, son of Robert Osborne and Elizabeth his wife.
1647. Dec. 14.	Thomas, son of Edward Osborne and Hannah his wife.

1649.	July 8.	John, son of Edward Osborne and Anna his wife.
1655.	Oct. 9.	Robert, the son of Agustine and Margaret Osborne.
,,	Oct. 30.	Ann, daughter of John Osborne, Esq., and Mary his wife.
1658.	Feb. 24.	John Osborne, son of John Osborne, Esq., by Mary his wife.
1660.	April 4.	Thomas, son of John Osborne, Esq.
1662.	March 10.	Peter, son of John Osborne, Esq., and Mary his wife.
1664.	April 21.	Elinor, daughter of John Osborne, Esq., and Mary his wife.
1676.	May 15.	Mary, daughter of Alexander Osborne and Mary his wife.
1677.	April 7.	Susanna, daughter of Alexander Osborne and Mary his wife.
1679.	April 25.	Edward, son of Alexander Osborne and Mary, uxor.
1681.	May 9.	Stephen, son of Stephen Osborne and Elizabeth his wife.
1681.	June 16.	Frances, daughter of Mr. Alexander Osborne and Mary his wife.
1682.	May 28.	Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alexander Osborne and Mary, uxor.
1686.	June 11.	Abraham, son of Mr. Stephen Osborne and Elizabeth his wife.

MARRIAGES.

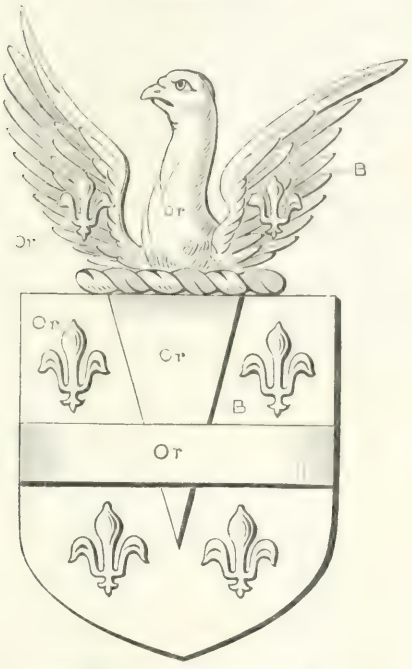
1536.	Nov. 7.	John Osborne to Elizabeth Lewes.
1548.	Oct. 6.	Henry Usburne to Joane Stede.
1580.	May 1.	William Usborne to Maria Amey.
1584.	Feb. 19.	John Usborne to Joane Claygate.
1607.	Oct. 12.	John Flette to Alice Osburne.

BURIALS.

1543.	April 10.	William Osborne.
1544.	May 8.	John Osborne.
1585.	Nov. 23.	John Osborne, son of John Osborne.
1592.	Dec. 23.	John Osborne.
1594.	Aug. 15.	John Osborne, son of John Osborne.
1634.	April 24.	Tomasine, the wife of Robert Osborne.
1647.	March 18.	Thomas, the son of Mr. Edward Usborne.
1655.	Oct. 29.	Robert, son of Agustine Osborne.
1664.	July 18.	Robert, son of Augustine Osborne.
1665.	Dec. 4.	Richard Osborne, a bachelour.
1666.	Aug. 28.	Margaret, ye wife of Augustine Osborne.
,,	,, 29.	John, ye son of Augustine Osborne.
,,	,, ,,	Augustine, ye son of Augustine Osborne.
		(Died in the Plague.)
1670.	Aug. 12.	Frances, daughter of Mr. Alexander Osborne.
1673.	Aug. 11.	Alexander, son of Alexander Osborne.
1675.	April 16.	Elizabeth Osborne, widow.
1679.	Dec. 31.	Alexander, son of Alexander Osborne, gent.
1682.	Nov. 22.	Frances, daughter of Mr. Alexander Osborne.
1683.	Aug. 18.	Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alexander Osborne.

Seal of Edward Osborne, of Hartlip, appended to counterpart of Conveyance from William Bennett, of Gillingham, in the county of Kent, gentleman, to Edward Osborne, dated 10 June, 1618.

Contry.



Thomas Contry, de Bekesborn. = Benedicta, filia .... Hougham.

1 Thomas Contry, de Reculver. = Maria, filia Thomæ Knight.

2 Steph's Contry.

Thomas Contry, ætat. 4 annorum et amplius, 1619.

Maria.

INSCRIPTION IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY.

"On a flat stone, with this coat [same as in Visitation]. 'Here lieth the Body of Thomas Cuntry, gent., late of Ash, who died on the 12th of November, anno 1641, ætatis suæ 50.'" (Bryan Faussett, 1758.)

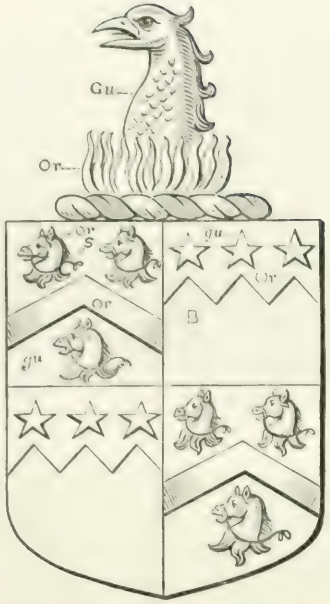
FROM BEKESBOURNE REGISTERS.

1613. Bartholomew Austin and Bennet Cuntry were married the seventh day of Febraary.
1623. Thomas Countrie, gent., was buried the seventh day of June.

FROM RECULVER REGISTERS.

1616. Mary, the daughter of Thomas Country, was baptized the 12th of January.
1621. Stephen, the son of Thomas Country, was baptized the 4th day of July.
1624. Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Country, was baptized the 19th day of August.
1624. Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Country, was buried the 9th day of October.
1625. Bennett Country, widow, was buried the 22d day of September.

Tripp.



Thomas Moore, de Benenden, in co. Cant, miles. = Anna, filia et hæres . . . Betenham de Betenham.

Will's More, de Gravency. = Clara, filia Thomæ More, de Benenden. [sola hæres fratris Nich. More.]

Johannes Tripp, Vicemarescallus Villæ Caletæ. = . . . filia Kele, uxor ejus.

- Alienora, ux. Bartholomæi Ellnor, de Sandwico.
- 1 Reginaldus Trippe.
- 1 Benedicta, filia W^mi Boteler, de Herenden, alibi de Estrey. = 2 Johannes Trippe, de Sandwico, filius et hæres. = 2 Elizabetha, filia et hæres unica W^mi More, de Gravency. [living 26 Nov. 1644.]

Johannes Trippe, primus filius ex conjuge prima. = . . . filia Joh'is Gender, de Elham.

- 1 Thomas Tripp, ætat. 21.
- 2 Willm's Tripp, ætat. 18.

1 Rosa, filia Thomæ Harflete, de Moland, [in Ash,] militis, uxor prima. = Carolus Trippe, de Tripham, in parochia de Wingham, juris peritus, ob. 12 Jan. 1625. [will dat. 29 Dec. 1624.] = Katharina, filia Edmundi Bell, de Outwell, in com. Norf. militis.

- 1 Carolus.
- 2 Joh'es.
- 3 Christopher. [ob. infans.]

Johanna, ux. Ed'ri Geast, [Grost,] de com. Wig.

Clara, ux. W^mi Harflete, [Hunslock, Faussett MS.], de Sandwico, remupta Joh'i Gason. [Galon, F. MS.]

Arms:—Quarterly; 1 and 4, Trippe. These arms were granted to Charles Trippe, of the Middle Temple, apparently *circa* 1614–15, by William Camden, but there is no record of the exact date. 2 and 3, More of Gravency.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WINGHAM REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1623. Oct. 10. John Tripp, son of Charles Tripp, gentleman.
1634. Dec. 31. Christopher, son of Charles Trip.

BURIALS.

1612. Dec. 16. John Tripp, gentleman.
1619. Oct. 20. Mrs. Tripp.
162⅓. Jan. 7. Christopher Tripp.
162⅔. Jan. 14. Charles Tripp, Esquire.

INSCRIPTIONS FORMERLY IN WINGHAM CHURCH.

"On the West Wall is a Monument with ye 2 following Coats, and another wch I could not get near enough to Distinguish, nor any more of the Inscription than Part of the First Line: viz. 'Rosa Tripp, filia Thomæ Hartlect.'"

[Arms:—1. Az. three fans or, for Hartlect. 2. Ar. semee of cross-crosslets fitchee sa. within a bordure engrailed three fleurs-de-lis of the second, for Beresford; impaling gu. on six bezants as many fleurs-de-lis sa.]

"On another Monument in ye S.E. Corner: 'Memoriæ Sacrum Dignissimi viri Caroli Tripp ——' (I could read no more of it)."

[Arms:—1 and 4, Tripp; 2 and 3, More.] Faussett MS. 1759.

Trippe quarterings, as tricked by Hasted in his copy of the Visitation of Kent. Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 16279.

Funeral Certificate.

"The Worshipfull Charles Trippe, Councillor at Lawe, and Justice of Peace, and Quorum in the Countye of Kent, departed this mortal life at his house at Trapham, in the parish of Wingham, in the Countye of Kent aforesaid, upon the 12th daye of 7anuary, 1624, and was buried in the Parish Church of Wingham aforesaid, in the South Crosse Isle. He married to his first wife, Rose, dar of Sir Thos Hartlecte, of Ashe, co. Kent, Knight, who dyed before him, without issue. He married to his 2nd wife, Katherin, dar of Sir Edmund Bell, sonne to Sir Robert Bell, La Cheife Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he had issue livinge at the tyme of the making of his Will, 3 sonnes, viz. Charles, eldest, aged 3 years; John, 2nd sonne; Christopher died very young, 5 days before him; which 3 sonnes were ordayned by him for his Executors.

"This certificate was taken by John Philipott, Somersett, and is testified by Katherin Trippe."

Arms:—Trippe and Moore quarterly, impaling Bell. Sable, a chevron ermine, between three bells argent.

Seal of Thomas Trippe appended to a grant from Thomas Trippe, senior, of "unam Rodam t're mee in parochia de Esshe juxta Sandwicum in quodam campo qui vocat' Trippes inter terram heredum Ricardi Crabber versus West et terram Thom' Trippe, junior', versus East." Dated Janr. 18 Edward II. 1325. — (Harl. Charters.)

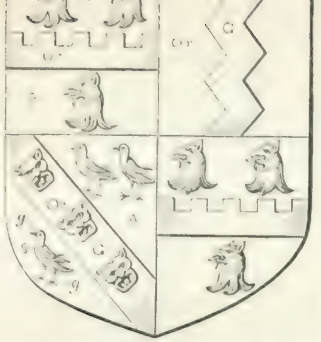
Master.

To all and singuler Nobles and Gentles of what Estate, Dignitie or Degree bearinge Armes, to whom theise presents shall come William Camden esquire alias Clarencieux principall Herauld and Kinge of Armes of the Este, Weste, and Southe partes of Englande from the Ryuer of Trente southward his due Comendacons and greetinge, for asmuch as aunciently from the begininge, and not without great deliberacon, equitie and reason, it was ordayned, that men of wisdome learninge, verteous lyffe, and Noble courage, and such as for their Integretie and Discrestion are aduanced to Dignities or Magistrates in their Natyue countrye and Comonwealth haue byne worthilye comended to the worlde, by sundry Monnumentes and Remembrances of their good desertes: Amongest which the chieffeste and most vsuall hath byne the bearinge of Signes in Shields called Armes, which are the Demonstrations of the aboue named vertues, dyuerslye distributed accordinge to the quallities and desertes of the persons meritinge the same: which Order as it was most prudentlye deuized in the begininge to stirr and kyndle the hartes of men to the imytacon of Vertue and Noblenes, Euen so hath the same byne, and yet is contynuallye obserued, to th'ende, that such as haue done comendable seruice to their Prince, or Contrye, eyther in Warre, or peace, might both receaue due honore in their lyues,

and also deryue the same successiuelye to their posteritye after them: In respecte whereof beinge required of *James Master* of *East Landen* in the Countie of Kent sone of *John Master* of *Sandwiche* in the said Countie gentleman to make Searche in the Registers and Recordes of my office, and to delyuer vnto him such Armes and Badge as he might lawfullie vse, and beare without preiudice of any other, have at his gentle requeste made searche accordinglie and doe finde that he may lawfullie vse and beare these Armes and Creaste followinge (that is to saye) azure a fece bataillee betweene three griffons heads erazed d'or. And to his Creast or Badge a Unicornes head coped d'argente mayned purple issuinge out of a Crowne murall d'or, mantled gules dubled d'argent, as more playnlie appeareth depicted in the margente: Which Armes and Creaste with euerye parte and parcell theirof, I the said Clarencieux Kinge of Armes (by powere and authoritye vnder the great Seale of England vnto my Office attributed and anexed) Doe by theise presents allowe, geue, graunte, and confirme, vnto the said *James Master* and to his issue and posteritie, with their due differences, and hee, or they, the same to vse, beare, or shewe forthe, in shielde, Coate Armor or otherwise (accordinge to the aunciente Lawes of Armes) at his or their pleasure and libertie for ever withoute contradiction or Controllmente of any mannere of person or persons what so euer. In Witnes wherof I the said Clarencieux Kinge of Armes, have heare vnto sett my hande and Seale of Office, the seconde day of May in the yeare of our saluation from Christe one thowsand sixe hundreth and eyght, and in the sixte yeare of the Reigne of our Soueraigne Lord *James* by the grace of god Kinge of great Britaine France and Irelande Defender of the fayth &c.

WILLM CAMDEN, *Clarenceux King-of-Armes.*

The original grant is in the possession of C. H. Master, Esq., of Barrow Green House, Oxted, Surrey.



A Pattent of these Armes, granted under the hand and seale of W. C., Clarenceux, the 2d of May, anno dni. 1608.

Johannes Master, de Sandwich [ob. 1588]. — [Elisabeth, da. of . . . Tonson, remarried to Henry Boteler, of Eastry, ob. 1603.]

. . . . . relicta . . Manwood

2 Jacobus Master, de East Langden, gener'. — Martha, filia . . . Norton, de London, uxor prima.

[Primo de Sandwich, postea de East Langden, ubi edificavit mansionem. Ob. 7 April, 1631, æt. 84, buried at Ospringe.]

[1 Thomas Master, of Stodmarsh, ob. s. p. Master MS.]

[John, of Finglesham.]

[Elizabeth, married to Wm Courthope, of Sandwich.]

2 Willielmus Master, filius secundus, [of East Langdon, marr. Feb. 1611; died 16 March, 1620, aged 15; buried in Ospringe Church].

Katharina, filia Rogeri Manwood, [de Stodmarsh.]

1 Edoardus Master, de Ospringe, miles filius et hæres. [Buried in St. Michael's Chapel, Canterbury Cathedral, 1648.]

Etheldreda, filia et cohæres Roberti Streynsham, de Ospringe. [Ex Francisca, filia et hæres, Willielmi Wightman, de Harrow super Montem.]

3 Nathaniel Master, de London, mercator.

Elisabetha, filia Ricardi Bourne, de London, re-mpt' Thomæ Walsingham, milit.

Martha, nupta Wmo Couper, de London, generosus. [Of Ratling Court, Kent.

Regerus. [s. p.

Katharina, virgo, 1634. Mar. to . . . Bromfield. Master MS.]

Ricardus Master, æt. 15 et amplius, 1634 [unicus superstes filius, ob. 1669, æt. 65. Faussett MS.]

[Anna, filia Jacobi Oxenden, milit.] Dering MS. [Ob. 1704. Faussett MS.]

2 Jacobus, æt. 14.
—
3 Robertus, ætat. 13.
—
4 Willus, æt. 10.
—
5 Ed'rus, ætat. 1.

1 Anna, æt. 9 annor', [uxor Johannis Nutt. Dering MS.] [Edward Nutt. Master MS.]

[6 Ed'rus].
—
[7 Joh'es.]
—
[8 Georgius.] Dering MS.

2 Francisca. [Mar. Sir Wm Mann, Kt, of Kent.
—
3 Martha. [Mar. to . . . Wallis (Watts) of London.]
—
4 Audry. [Mar. Tho. Pierce, of Stone-pit, Kent.]
—
5 Elisabetha. [Mar. to John Staunton, of Longbridge, co. Warwick.]

1 Jacobus. [Of Yotes Place, ob. 10 Aug. 1689, burd in Mereworth Ch.]
—
Elisabetha.

2 Ed'rus.

[15 others are given in the Faussett MS.]

Audry.

[Jacobus Master, de Gray's Inn, arm.; ob. 9 August, 1702, æt. 75, burd in Gt St. Bartholomew's Ch., London. Dering and Faussett MS.]

[Joyce, filia Christopheri Turner, mil.: ob. 1719, æt. 73. Faussett MS.] [At Danbury, Essex.]

[Streynsham Master.]

[Ed'rus. LL.D., mpt. Dianæ Whorewood, de co. Oxon., s. p.]

[Ric'us mpt. in Hollandiâ.]

Arms:—1 and 4, Master. 2, Streynsham. Arms granted 4 May, 1577. 3, Wightman. Arms granted 14 July, 1662.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF EAST LANGDON.*

1584. 23rd daye of September, was buried — Master, sonne of James Master, gent.
1584. The fourth daye of Marche, was buried James Master, sonne of James Master, gent.
1585. The first daye of Aprill, was christened Nathaniell Master, sonne of James Master, gent.
1588. The 14th daye of June, was christened Thomas Master, sonne of James Master, gent.
1591. The 26th daye of Julye, was buried Martha, wyfe of James Master, gent.
1616. Margaret, wyfe of James Master, was buryed 6th day of June.
1618. Edward Master, son of William Master, was buried 22nd of February.
1622. James Master, gent., was buried the 6 of October.
1629. Margaret, daughter of Richard Master, gent., was baptized 16 January.
1630. Richard, the son of Richard Master, gent., was baptized 28th December.
1631. Edward, the son of Richard Master, Esqre, was baptized January 5th.
1632. Adrie, the daughter of Richard Master, Esqre., was baptized 23 January.
1634. Mary, the daughter of Richard Master and Anne his wife, was baptized 6th of Maye.
1634. Adrie, the daughter of Richard Master and Anne Master, was buried the 4th day of Julye.
1635. Henry, the son of Richard Master and Ann his wife, was baptized the 20th May.
1635. Henry, the son of Richard Master and Ann his wife, was buried the 3d of October.
1636. Robert, son of Richard Master, Esqre., and Ann his wife, baptized 20th May.
1638. John, son of Richard Master and Ann his wife, baptized 20th August.
1639. Ann, the daughter of Richard Master and Ann his wife, baptized 2nd October.
1640. Stransome, son of Richard Master, Esqre., and Ann his wife, was baptized 3 Nov.
1642. George, the son of Richard Master, was baptized May 27.
1642. Mrs. Elizabeth Master buried August 5th.
1643. Charles, son of Richard Master and Ann his wife, baptized July 14th.
1644. Syballa, the daughter of Richard Master, Esqre., and Ann his wife, baptized Sept. 3.
1645. Frances, daughter of Richard Master, Esq., baptized February 3.
1646. Nathaniell, son of Richard Master, baptized March 10.
1648. William, son of Richard Master, Esq., baptized Sept. 25th.
1650. Martha, daughter of Richard Master, baptized July 10th.
1667. James Master, eldest son of Richar Master, Esqre., of Langdon Abbey, was married to Mrs Joyce Turnor, only daughter of Sir Christopher, Knight, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in the Parish Church of St Margarets at Westminster, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, in the 19th year of Charles the Second, and in the year of our Lord God 1667, here by me, William Osborne, Rector, at the desire of Mr James Master.
1668. Richard Master, son of James Master, and Joyce his wife, was born in the Parish of St Andrew in Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, on Thursday, the 12th day of November, in the 20th year of Charles the Second and in the year of our Lord God 1668, and was baptized the same day, entered here by me, William Osborne, Rector, at the desire of the said Mr James Master.
1669. Margaret, the daughter of James Master and Joyce his wife, baptized March 10th.
1669. April 11th, Buried Richard Master, Esqre.
1669. Nathaniel Master, gent., was buried Jany 18th.
1671. Baptized, Anna, the daughter of James Master and Joyce his wife, July 16th.
1672. Joyce, the daughter of James Master and Joyce his wife, Jan. (no date).
1675. Elizabeth, daughter of James Master and Joyce his wife, July 15th.
1676. Isabella, daughter of James Master and Joyce his wife, July 11th.
1677. Frances, daughter of James Master and Joyce his wife, October 16th.
1680. James, son of James Master and Joyce his wife, was born in Great S Bartholomew Close, London, Sept. 13, 1678, and was christened there on the 22nd: he died November 4th, 1679, and was buried Novemb. the 5th in the Church of St Bartholomew.
1680. Edward, son of James Master, Esq., and Joyce his wife, was born in Great St Bartholomew Close, London, May the 3, 1680, in the early morning, and was christened that evening: entered here at the desire of James Master, their father, by me, Thomas Paramor, Rector. The said Edward, son of James Master, Esqre., and Joyce his wife, died June 8th, 1680, and was buried on the 9th in the Church of Great St Bartholomew, London.
1681. Streynsham, son of James Master and Joyce his wife, was born in Great St Bartholomew Close, London, on the 7th day of March, 1681, between 12 and 1 of the Clocke at noon, and baptized on the following day.

* On the Communion plate belonging to the church of East Langdon are engraved the Master arms, as above, and this inscription:—EX DONO STREYNSHAM MASTER. 1675.

"At East Langdon Church, ... in the Chancell . . . . on a Brass-Plate fixt to a flat Stone; partly hid by ye Rails. 'Here lieth entombed, the Bodies of . . . . Master, with 3 of her children. Sumtimes . . . . of James Master, by whome he had Issue . . . sonne and 3 Daughters. Who departed this . . . . xxij day of July, in ye Yeare of our Lord 1591, And in the xxxviij Yeare of her Age.'" (Bryan Faussett, 1759.)

FROM WINGHAM REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1627. Nov. 6, James Masters, son of Mr Richard Masters, gentleman.

1628. Oct. 16, Edward, son to Mr Richard Masters.

MARRIAGE.

162½. Jan. 2, Richard Masters, gentleman, and Ann Oxinden.

BURIAL.

16[illegible]. Aug. 12, Edward Masters.

MONUMENT IN WINGHAM CHURCH, BROOKE CHANTRY.

"To the memory of Strayntsham Master, of Brook, in this Parish, Esqr., only son of James Master, of East Langdon, in this county, Esqr., by Joyce, only daughter of Sr Christopher Turner, of Milton Earnest, in the county of Bedford, Knt. He was a gentleman of strict honour and signall Bravery, who, having commanded severall ships in the Royall Navy, did, in the year 1718, particularly distinguish himself in the engagement against the Spaniard on the Coast of Sicilly, then commanding the 'Superb,' Man-of-War, in ye British Fleet, under the Conduct of Sir George Byng, now Lord Viscount Torrington, by attacking and forcing the Spanish Admiral in-chief to surrender to him. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and Heiress of Richard Oxenden, Esqr., Barrister-at-law, a younger son of Sr H. Oxenden, of Deane, Baronet, by Mary, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Henry Oxenden, of Brook, Esqr. He died June ye 22d, 1724, aged 43 yeares, 4 months, and some few days after his marriage, universally lamented by his friends, leaving a mournfull widow, who erected this monument to express her sincere love to his memory.

"Our Labour is vain, our rest is gain."

Arms:—Quarterly of 4. 1 and 4. Master; 2. Streynsham; 3. Wightman; impaling Oxenden.

IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

"Memoriæ Sr Edoardi Master equitis aurati primogeniti Jacobi Master de East Langdon prope Dorobernium in agro Cantiensi Arm. qui uxorem duxit Ethelbredam Streynsham filiam natu maximam et cohæredum alteram Roberti Streynsham de Ospring in eodem agro arm. cum hac quindena prole auctus quadraginta sex annos feliciter convixit. ob. 3. Aug. 1648 æt. suæ 74."

Above the inscription are two shields; on the dexter are represented the Master arms. The second shield bears the same arms, and on escocheon of pretence the arms of Streynsham and Wightman quarterly.

FROM THE OSPRINGE REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1604. Richard, son of Edward Masters, by Adrie his wife.

1605. James, the son of Edward Master and of Adrie his wife.

160[illegible]. Jan. 24, Edward Masters, the son of Edward Masters.

160[illegible]. William, son of Edward Master, by Adrie his wife.

1610. Anne, the daughter of Edward Master and of Adrie his wife.

1617. Edward Masteres, son of Edward Masteres and Adriane his wife.

1618. Joane Masters, sonn of Edward Masters, gent.

16[illegible]. Frances Masteres, daughter of Edward Masteres, gent., and Adrian his wife.

16[illegible]. Martha, daughter of Edward Masteres, by Adrian his wife.

1622. [illegible] the daughter of Edward Masters.

1624. Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Masters, gent.

1625. Martha, the daughter of Edward Masters, Esq.

1628. Strensham, son of Edwarde Masters, gent.

MARRIAGES.

160[illegible]. Edwarde Master with Adrie Streynsham.

16[illegible]. An Masters to Joan Nutts, gent.

BURIALS.

1605. Robert Streinsham, gentn.
1618. John Masters, the son of Edwarde Masters, gent.
1631. James Maisters, gent.
1659. Alice Haward, the wife of Robert Master, gent., and Rector of this parish.

INSCRIPTIONS IN OSPRINGE CHURCH.

Mural.

"Sacrum memoriæ Roberti Streynsham et Franciscæ uxoris suæ, hæc Gulielmi Witeman de Harrow Hill in comitatu Midds equitis Regis Henrici Octavi in expeditione Sti Quintini thesaurii, filiarum pariter ac heredum una; ille Collegii omnium Animarum socius, necnon utriusque juris Bacc. quo literarum genere cum in rebus gerendis instructior evasisset amanuensis officium Gulielmo Pembrochiæ comite præstitit, tandem hujus parochiæ rectoriam nactus eam ædificiis plurimum adauxit, ubi uxor primum, ipse paucis interpositis annis placide expiravit, et firmâ futuræ resurrectionis spe innixi quiete unâ in hoc pulvere obdormiscunt. Liberos habuere, filias tantum duas quarum minor vivente patre virgo permansit, majorem ipse Edw. Master Jac. Master de East Langden armigeri filio primogenito in matrimonium elocavit, qui hac ipsa jure dotalitio fretus rectoriâ, hoc etiam pietatis officii que ergo individuum extruxit monumentum."

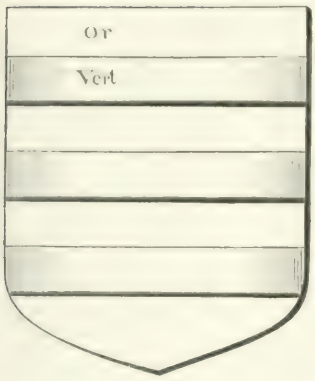
Arms:—Or, a pale indented gules.

Mural.

"Hic situs est Vir candore et canitie plurimum venerandus Jacobus Master Armiger Sandwich Maritimo orientalis Cantij oppido oriundus, deinde sedem sibi suisque in Villâ Langden Orientalis juxta castrum Dovirense extruxit: ubi sub Laribus propitiis annos bene multos egit; duplici conjugio et numerosam liberorum quindecem sed et nepotum etiam et pronepotum stirpem perquam beatus, inque totam viciniam et præsertim pauperiorem ejus partem admodum benignus et munificus. Huc tandem ingravescente jam ætate rebusque gerendis minus aptus ad filium primogenitum Edvardum se recepit, quem postquam meritissimo equestris ordinis honore insignitum et uberrimâ tam suâ quam suorum propagine germinantem et florentem viderat (quid amplius) in Christo placidissime obdormivit Apr. 27 A.D. 1631. ætatis vero suæ 84."

Arms:—Master impaling Norton.

Moulton.



Johannes Moulton, de Otford,* filius secundus. — Agnes, filia et hæres Johannis Swayvesland, alibi Swansted.

Johannes Moulton, de Otford. = Philippa. [Da. of Thos Pett. L. MS.]

[Thomas, ob. s. p. Lambard MS.]

Robertus Moulton, de Otford, in com. Kant., generosus. = ... filia . . . . Michell, de Surrey. [. . . filia Wrechill, in agro Somersettensi. Lambard MS.]

[Joane, mard to Wm Downe. L. MS.]

[John. — Thomas. — Edward. Died in their father's life. L. MS.]

[Robert. — James.]

Georgius Multon, de St. Cleres, in parochia de Ightam, armiger. [Bo. Oct. 10, 1504; ob. May 24, 1588; bu. at Ightham.]

Agnes, filia Thomæ Polhill, de Shoreham.† [Argent, an eagle displayed sable, armed, etc. or, charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lis of the last. She died Sep. 23, 1591. Lambard MS.]

[Joan, m. to Stafford. L. MS.]

[Cicely. — Margaret. — L. MS.]

Jana, nupta Willielmo Lambert, de Holling. Bo. 12 Sept. 1553. [Ob. 21 Sept. 1573; sepulta in eccl'ia de Eightham. Lambarde MS.]

Georgius Multon, de Wrotham. [Bo. Dec. 11, 1546; ob. 9 May, 1618; bur. in Ightham Ch.] = Audry, filia Roberti ‡ Riches, de Wrotham. [Etheldreda Richers, mard May 13, 1574. She died 20 Dec. 1638; bur. in Ightham Church. L. MS.]

[John. — Jane. — Obb. s. p. L. MS.]

Robertus Multon, de St. Cleres. [Ob. 22 Aug. 1644; bur. in Ightham Ch.] = Debora, filia Henrici Whetenhall, de Peckham, militis. [She died Oct. 1619; bur. in Ightham Ch.

Debora Multon, proles unica.

* The Otford Registers do not contain any entries relating to the Multon family.

† Daughter of Robert Polhill of Shoreham, and "natural sister of Thomas, Davye, and William Polhill." Thomas Polhill was also of Shoreham, Robert Polhill (Qu. another brother?) of Ightham, William Polhill of Seale. (Deeds 12 and 27, Eliz. in Lambard MSS.)

‡ Son of John Richers, living temp. 1570, descended from an ancient family of Swannington Hall, Norf.

On a seal appended to an agreement between William Lambard, of Halliege, in the county of Kent, Esq., and George Multon, of Ightham, in the same county, Gent., and Audrey his wife, made 4 Feb., 34 Elizabeth (1591), respecting Saint Cleres, are represented the following arms:—Quarterly of 4; 1 & 4, three annulets; 2 & 3, six roundels each charged with a mullet, over all a crescent for difference; impaling a lion rampant, debruised by a bend charged with three crosses crosslet fitchee. This seal was used by Audrey Multon, and her signature occurs at the side of the label from which the seal is appended.

EXTRACTS FROM THE IGHTHAM REGISTERS.

1570.	11 Sept.	Wm. Lambard, Gent., and Jane Multon, married.
1573.	28 Sept.	Jane, wife of William Lambard, Esq., buried.
1588.	27 May.	George Multon, Esq., buried.
1591.	26 Sept.	Agnes, late wife of George Multon, Esq., buried.
1594.	19 Aug.	Robert Multon, son of George Multon, Esq., baptized.
1618.	11 May.	George Moulton, Esq., buried.
1619.	27 Oct.	Deborah Moulton, wife of Robert, Esq., buried.
1638.	Dec. 22.	Audrie Multon, widow of George Multon, Esq., buried.
1644.	Aug.	Robert Multon, Esq., buried.

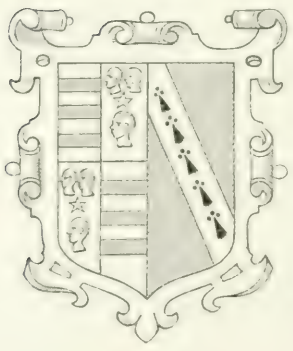
MULTON INSCRIPTIONS, IGHTHAM CHURCH.

". . . . buryed George Multon, Esquier, Justice of Peace, and . . . an well learned in the lawes of this lande, doing good . . . . urte to none, being of the age of 85 yeres; and Agnes, ... aughter to Thomas Polhill, and had yssue by her 2 sonnes . . . . ghters; he decessed the 25 of Maye, in the yere of oure . . . . 1588; and Agnes his wife decessed the daye whose Sowles resteth with the Lord."

This inscription is partially concealed by the flooring of the seats.

"Hic jacet Georgius Multon, de Aldham St. Clere, in Parochia de Ightham, in com. Cantij. armiger; qui in matrimonio habuit lætissimam feminam Ætheldredam, filiam Roberti Richers, de Wrotham, in eodem comitatu, armigeri, ex antiqua et præclara familia ejusdem nominis apud Swanington Hall, in provincia Norfol. oriundi, e qua unicum suscepit filium Robertum Multon, qui charissimo Patri suo devotissime hoc posuit, obiit ille 19o Maii, Anno D'ni 1618.

"Here lieth also intered Robert Multon, Esq., grandsonne unto the sayd George Multon, who deceased the 22 day of August, 1644, being aged 50 yeres. Resurgam."



"Deborah Mvlton, filia Henrici Whetenhall, de Pecham, in com. Kantij, Eqvitis Avrati, Roberti Mvlton, de St. Cleres, in Parochia de Ightam, armigeri; vxor casta, pvdica, pia. Spiritvm redemtori svo ardentissimis votis, voce forte, sæpivsqve iterata commendavit; vnicam filiam svam Deboram reliqvit.

An ⸗ D'n 1619.
Ætatis 22.
Conjug' 9."

"M. S. Optimæ Piæque Matronæ Ethelredæ Multon, Georgii Multon, armigeri, viduæ mœstissimæ, Roberti Richars, de Wrotham, comitat. Kent. ar. filiæ, ob. 20 Decemb. 1638."

Arms in lozenge, Multon impaling three annulets, 2 & 1, for Richars.

[See also inscription to Jane Multon, wife of William Lambarde, under Lambarde ante.]

MULTON GENEALOGY.

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL AMONG THE LAMBARDE PAPERS.

Vera insignia domini Moultoni.

The Lorde Dakers, of the Northe, in the tyme of Edwarde the seconde, marryed Mawde, the dowghter and heire of Allyn, Lord Moultone, by whome he had the moste parte of all the Landes that then the Moultons hadd, wherof this worshipfull raice that followeth procedithe. And further, theire was one Egremounde, Lord Moultone, in the tyme of Henry the 3, in great estimacon, and a very faithfull subjecte to his Prince in the Barrones War. . . . . an° d'ni 1263.

John Moultone, of the Northe, Esquyer, came into Kente, and wyued him selfe w^th^ Annys, the dowghter and heire of Swauesland, of Otteford, in Kent, gent., in the tyme of Kinge Edward the third, and had issue—

John Moultone, of Otteford, Esquyer, the w^ch^ marryed Phillipe, the dowghter of one Thomas Pett, of Kent, in the tyme of Henry the 4, and had issue—

Robert Moultone, of West Aldame, toke to wyffe Johane, the dowghter of Will'm Michaell of Stameram, in Sussex, Esquyer, and had issue—

Robert, that died without issue, and George Moultone, of West Aldame, in Kente, Esquyer, that marryed w^th^ Annys, the dowghter of Thomas Pollehill, of Shorame, in Kent, the whiche was the sonne of one Alce, daughter and heire of Thomas Bucklande, in the p'ryshe of Loudesdowne, and brought w^th^ her both landes and armes, by whom he had issue—

George Moultone, Esquyer, and Jane Moultone, the w^ch^ marryed Will'm Lambert, of London, gent.

On the dexter side of the original pedigree are depicted thirteen shields of arms, the ten first arranged in pairs. They may thus be described:—

1. Gules three escallops argent, "Dom's de Acris."
2. Or, three bars vert, "Do'nus de Egremote."
3. Sable, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gu. Do'nus Moultone.
4. Argent, a chevron sa. between three blackamoors' heads couped at the neck, wreathed round the temples, argent and sable. Do'nus Suauesland.
5. Moulton as before.
6. Gu., a chevron between three leopards' heads or. "Pett sive Petyte."
7. Moulton.
8. Vert, an eagle displayed, with two necks, argent, within a bordure or, charged with pomeis. "Do'nus Michell."
9. Moulton.
10. Argent, an eagle displayed, sable-legged and beaked, gules. "Insigna Bucklandi."
11. Moulton.
12. Lambarde. "Insignia dom'i Lamberti gener'.
13. Moulton.

On the sinister side the arms of Moulton and Swauesland quarterly, are represented suspended from a tree, (see woodcut), with this inscription at base:—"Vera insigna domini Moultoni."

AGREEMENT FOR MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF GEORGE MULTON.

"Articles of agreament concerninge a mariage (by the favour of God) to be had betwene George Multon, son and heire apparant of George Multon, of Ightham, in the countie of Kent, Esquier, of th'one parte, and Audria Richers, daughter of Robert Richers, of Wrotham, in the said countie of th'other parte, and concluded upon by and betwene the sd George Multon, the father, and the said Robert Richers, the xiiijth day of Januarie, in the xvjth yeare of the Reigne of our Soueraigne Ladie Quene Elizabethe," etc. (1573.)

"1st. Rob^{t} Richers to pay the sum of £100, 'at one entier payment,' to the said George Multon, the father, and to beare, as well, the charges of the 'mariage diner,' as also the charges of the appareil of the bodie of the said Auderie mete and convenient for the said solemnization.

"2. The sd Robert promises to give and allowe unto George and Auderie, and to one mayde, that shalbe attendant upon the said Audrie, meate and drinke competent for his and their desires within the nowe house of the s^{d} Robert Richers, in Wrotham aforesaide, by and during the space of two yeares.

"3. George Multon, the father, promises to paye charges of th'appareil of the bodie of the sd George, the son, mete and convenient to be used at the solemnization aforesaid.

"4. George Multon, the father, assures to the said George, the son, and Audrie, at or before the time of sd mariage, landes and tenements within the countie of Kent of the 'clere yearlie value of twentie pounds above al charges and reprises of w^{ch} the cheif house of the said George Multon, the father, lying in Great Peckam, in the said countie, and the landes therunto adjoyninge, to be part and parcell to be had to the sd George and Audrie for their natural lives.

"5. George Multon, the father, assures to sd George and Audrie other landes within c^{y} of Kent, of clere yearlie value of other twentie poundes," etc.

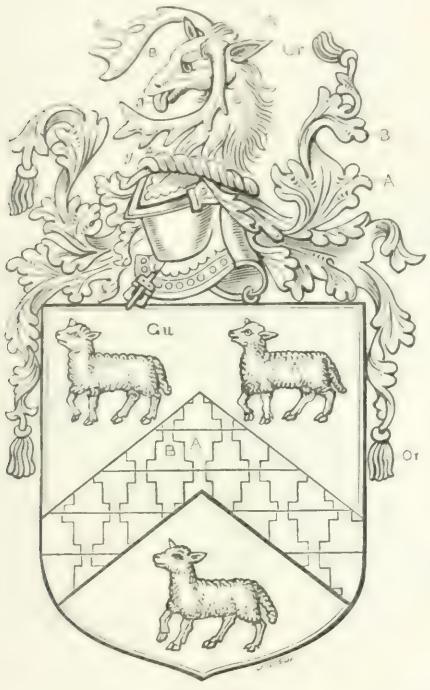
"RICH. RYCHERS. GEORGE MULTON."

EXTRACTS FROM LAMBARDE DIARY RELATING TO THE MULTON FAMILY.

Sept. 12. Nata est Jana Multona, conjunx, circiter hora' 12 pomerid' 1553.
Sept. 11. Cœpi in uxor' Jana' Multona' 1570 die lunæ. W. L.
Oct. 18. Anno salutis humanæ 1504, natus est Georgius Multonus.
May 24. Georgius Multonus socer, vir multis nominibus mihi colendus, diem obijt supremu', a^{o} Christi 1588 ætatis aute' suæ 84. Ightami Kanciæ tumulatur.
Dec. 11. Natus est Georgius Multonus junior, circiter horam 7 pomerid' 1546.
May 13. Anno 1574 hora 3 ante meridiana, Georgius Multonus, junior, in uxore' duxit Etheldredam Rychers, Wrothami Canciæ.
August 22, 1644. Robert Multon y^{e} sonne and heire of George Multon of S^{t} Cleares in Ightam in Kent, dyed, and lieth buiried in y^{e} church of Ightam aforsaide, with a tombe stone and inscription on it bearinge y^{e} date above written.
May 9, 1618. George Multon y^{e} sonne of George Multon and father of Robert Multon of S^{t} Cleres in Ightam in Kent, dyed and lyeth buiried in the church of Ightam aforesaid and hath a tombe stone with an inscription bearing date above written.

Lambarde.

To all Nobles and Jentles these p'nte Lres Reding, hering, or seyng, Thomas Hawley al's Clarencieulx. principall herauld and King of Armes of the Sowthe, Easte, and Weste p'tes of this Realme of Englande, from the Ryuer of the Trent sowthwarde, sendith dew and humble commendacion and greting. Equite willith and Reason ordenith that men vertuous and of noble courage be by their merites and good Renowme rewarded not alonly theire p'sons in this mortall lyfe, so brief and transitory, but also after them those that shalbe of theire bodies desendid to be in all placys of honor with other nobles and Jentles accepted and taken by certeyne enseignes and demonstrauncys of honor and Nobles that is to saye, blason, healme, and Tymbre, to thende that by theire ensamples other shulde the more enforce themselues to haue p'seuerance to vse theire dayes in feates of armes and werkes vertuous to gete the Renowme of auncyent Nobless in theire lignes and posterities. And therefore I, Clarencieulx King of Armes, as abouesaide, not alonly by the commen renowme, but also by the reporte and wittnes of dyuers worthy to be taken of worde and credence, am plainly aduertised and enformed that *John Lambard*, of the p'ishe of *Ledbery*, in the Cowntye of *Hereford*, gentillman, & at this tyme shryue to the King Ma^tie^ of his citie of London, hath vsyd hymself so discretly so that he hath well deserued to be in all placys of honor admitted, nombred, and taken in the company of other nobles and Jentills. And for the remembraunce of the same by the vertu, auctorite, and power annexed, attribued, geuen, and graunted to me and to my ofice of Clarencieulx King of Armes, by the King owr Soucreyne Lorde his highnes, by expresse wordes vnder his most noble grete seale, haue deuised, ordenid, geuen, and graunted to the saide John Lambard, gentilman, and to his posteritie, the Armes and Creste in maner as hereafter folowith, that is to saye, Geules a Cheueron vair betwene Thre lambes p^r^ssant siluer vngled sable; vpon his healme on a Torse siluer and geules a Trogodises hed Rasy and horned Asur, the mayne porfled golde, the eares and the Tynes of the hornes siluer, the tongue apparante geules manteled asur dobled siluer, as more plainly apperith depicted in this margent. To haue and to holde to the saide John Lambard, gentillman, and to his posterite, and they hit to vse and enioye for euermore. In wittnes wherof, I, the saide Clarencieulx King of Armes haue signed these p'ntes w^th^ my hande, and set therunto the seale of my Armes, with the seale of my ofice of Clarencieulx King of Armes. Yeuen and graunted at London, the xv^th^ daye of Julye, in the fifte yere of the Reigne of our Soucreyne lorde Edward the Syxte, by the grace of god King of Englande, ffraunce, and Irelande, defendo^r^ of the faithe and of the church of Englande and Irelande in earthe vnder Christe the supreme hedd.



Par moy, THOMAS HAWLAY, al's Clarecieulx Roy darmes.

The original grant is in the possession of William Lambarde, Esq., of Beechings, at Sevenoaks, the present representative of the Lambard family.

Lambarde.

Deo Patriæ Tibi.

Complementum Insigniorum gentiliciorumque Multonus Lambarde ceterique fratres sui (suis aptis et necessariis differentiis distincta) in clipeis, vexillis, aliisque rebus, et locis erigere seu gestare possunt, sine aliorum dampno vel injuria.

Arms:—Quarterly of four; 1. Lambarde; 2. Horne, of London; 3, Deane, of Halling; 4. White, of Beverley.*

* The arms of White are quartered by the Lambardes through the marriage of William Lambarde, of Greenwich, with Silvester, daughter and heiress of Robert Deane, of Hallinge, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Edward White. The original grant is in the possession of William Lambarde, Esq., of Beechmont.

Grant of Arms from Thomas Holme, Norroy, to William White, of the County of York, 1 March, 1467.

To alle noblesse and gentyles these present Yres heryngе and seyngе, Thomas Holme, othere wyse named Norrey Kynge of Armes of the Northe of this noble Realme sendith humble and dewe recommendacion as it app'teyneth, ffor somoche as Willyam White, of the counte of Yorke, is moved and stured bye vertues menes, and introduccions, to vse and excercyse ever here after [illegible] and worshipful conduite by which he shalle mowe with goddys grace attayne vnto honor and worshipp, hath desired and prayed me, the saide kynge of Armes, that I accordynge to [illegible] to me committed shulde devyse hym ageyne and tokyn of honor wherein hee and his heyres of his body lawefully begotyn ever more hereafter maye be revestyd to theyre ho-

[ ]
Robert,
a priest
—
Henry.

liana, fil. et
res Wes
orne, de
ndon,
berosi.
epulta in

Anna
Lumbarde,
nupta
Johanni
Goderico
de teritorio

Lambarde.

Thomas Lambard, [illegible] 29 H. VI.

Robertus Fysher, [illegible]

[Agnes, [illegible] Robert [illegible] W[illegible] White [illegible] 1535 [illegible]]

[illegible] Whit[illegible] [illegible] 7 E. IV. [illegible]

[illegible] Robert [illegible] Walterus Lambard [illegible]

Robertus D[illegible] [illegible] Bulley [illegible] Rochester, ob. 1578. L. MS.]

Margareta, [illegible] White, [illegible] 1591. L. MS.]

[Elizabeth [illegible] L. MS.]

[illegible] Aug. 12, 1554. L. MS.]

[illegible] 1540 L. MS.

[illegible] John Nicolson, [illegible] L. MS.

[illegible] [Will'mus Dallisonne, [illegible] [Married in 1573; [illegible] 1585 [illegible]

Willelmus Lambard [illegible] 1597. Will [illegible] 1597. L. MS.

[illegible] 1573, bu. [illegible] L. MS.

[Margaret [illegible] L. MS.]

[illegible] 1581 L. MS.]

[illegible] L. MS.

[M[illegible] [illegible] Cockwood Church.

[Sylvester Dallison [illegible] anno 1590.]

Margareta, [illegible] Thomas Godfrey [illegible] 1641, [illegible] Lambard Godfrey, afterwards Recorder of Maidstone.

Multonus Lambard, [illegible] 1581 [illegible] 1607 [illegible] 1634 [illegible] L. MS.

Anna [illegible] 1613 [illegible] Sir John Gerard [illegible] 1673 L. MS.

[illegible] 1587. L. MS.

Thomas Lambard [illegible] 1663.] [Born Nov. 26 1615 [illegible] 1648 [illegible] Nov. 1, 1675 [illegible] Greenwich Church. L. MS.]

Isabella, [illegible] 2, 1656 [illegible] Greenwich Church. L. MS.

[Anne, bo. Oct. 13, 1614; mar. to Stephen Lennard, [illegible] West Wickham [illegible] 1633 [illegible] L. MS.]

Jane [illegible] 1617 [illegible] 1652 L. MS.

[Mary [illegible] 1618 [illegible] L. MS.]

[illegible] 1652

Thomas, fil. [illegible] Westcombe, 15 May, 1642 [illegible] L. MS.]

[John, born 27 Oct. 1648, bapt. 31 Oct., ob. 18 April, 1660 [illegible] Greenwich L. MS.]

Multonus [Bo. 11 Feb. 1650, [illegible] 18 Sept. 1677.]

[Magdalen, da. of Wm. Humfryes, [illegible] 2 Ap. 1670, ob. 29 June, 1699, [illegible] July following, in Sevenoaks Church.]

Willelmus [Born at Westcombe, 13 Jan. 1644 [illegible] 1711 [illegible] in Sevenoaks Ch.]

[Elizabeth [illegible] Sir Thos. Piers [illegible] Tiechurst, mar. 12 June, 1701. L. MS.

Isabella Bo. 1 July, 1643 [illegible] Feb. 1645. L. MS.

Maria [illegible] 27 Sept., 1681, [illegible] Thomas, son of Robert Hatton, of St. Gregory's parish, London, ob. 7 June, 1719.]

Carolus, [illegible] 1652

[Jane, [illegible] 1662.]

[Isabella, [illegible] Nov. 17 1674, [illegible] ob. 16 Jan. 1679.]

[Elizabeth, bo. Dec. 28, 1649, ob. 24, Feb. 1653. L. MS.]

[illegible] 1648 [illegible] Greenwich Church. L. MS.

Robert, born 3 March, bapt. 8 March, 168⅞

Isabella Maria, born 13 Dec., 1687

Jane, born 23 Feb. 169⁰⁄₁

William, born 30 January, 169¾

Magdalen born 2 Apr., 1699.

Philip, born in St. Andrew's, Holborn, 1 Aug. 1676, ob. 15 Feb., [illegible] 170¾

Robert, born 28 Dec. 1677, ob. 18 Aug. 1731, [illegible] 54.

[Thomas, born Jan. 12, 1670, mar. Nov. 24, 1699, ob. 19 Dec. 1745, bur. in Sevenoaks Church. L. MS.]

[Mary, youngest da. and [illegible] Sir John Beale, Bart., of Farningham, Kent. She [illegible] 1 Dec. 1734. L. MS.]

[William, bapt. Dec. 19, 1673 L. MS.]

[John, bapt. Dec. 27 1674. L. MS.]

[William, born 6 April, 1680 [illegible] 1681. L. MS.]

[Sir Multon Lambard, Kt., born 15 Feb. 1675 [illegible] 1758, bur. in Sevenoaks Church. L. MS.]

Jane, only child of Edmund Fowler, [illegible] Kent, [illegible] 1780, aged 82, bur. in Sevenoaks Church. L. MS.]

[Thomas Lambard, of Sevenoaks, born 18 Jan. 170⅔, [illegible] 28 May 1717, ob. 16 Jan. 1770, bur. 22 Jan. in Sevenoaks Church. L. MS.]

Grace, da. of Sir William Parsons, Bart. [illegible] 30 July, 1778. L. MS.]

[William, born 21 May, 1700. L. MS.]

[William, born 26 April, 1701, [illegible] 171[illegible] L. MS.]

[Beale, born 7 June 1703 [illegible] 11 Dec. 1718, bur. in Sevenoaks Ch. L. MS.]

[John, born 17 June 1699, [illegible] 1700 L. MS.]

[Mary, born Oct. 15 1695, [illegible] 18, 1751, bur. in Sevenoaks Ch. L. MS.]

[John, born 4 Aug. bapt. 11 Aug. 1718. L. MS.]

[Jane, born Oct. 12, 1697 ob. inf. L. MS.

Thomas Lambard, [illegible] London, Will dat. [illegible] 1461 [illegible] All Saints [illegible] in which parish he rested.

"Elizabetha [illegible]"

Hastings Rolls *penes* Corporation of City of London

1547, 1 Ed. VI. March 10.—John Lambard, citizen and baker, was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon.
1551, 5 Ed. VI., August 1.—John Lambard, Alderman, citizen and baker, was elected Sheriff.

The additions to the Lambarde pedigree (within brackets) have been copied from an original Pedigree compiled by Francis Thynne, and by him given to the celebrated William Lambarde, as appears by the following inscription in Lambarde's autograph:—"Has Insignioru' et generis graduum delineationes, ita (ut vides) affabrè depictas, amoris ergò mihi vltro obtulit Franciscus Thynne, antiquitatis et bonarum Literarum studiosissimus, 14 Feb. 1591. W. Lambarde."

The facsimile of the Lambarde arms is copied from the same pedigree.

EXTRACTS FROM SEVENOAKS REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1559.	Feb. 1.	Dorytie Lambard.
1565.	Dec. 9.	Robert, son of Robert Lambard.
1651.	Sept. 29.	Mary, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
167⅞.	Jan. 12.	Thomas, son of William Lambard, Esq.
1672.	May 18.	Jane, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1673.	Dec. 19.	William, son of William Lambard, Esq.
1674.	Dec. 27.	John, son of William Lambard, Esq.
167⅝.	Feb. 15.	Moulton, son of William Lambard, Esq.
1680.	April 6.	William, son of William Lambard, Esq.
1695.	Oct. 15.	Mary, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1697.	Oct. 12.	Jane, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1699.	June 16.	Ellen, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1700.	May 21.	William, son of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1701.	April 26.	William, son of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1704.	June 18.	Thomas, son of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
170⅝.	Jan. 18.	Thomas, son of Thomas Lambard, Gent.
1706.	June 7.	Beal, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Gent.
1707.	Aug. 1.	Mary, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1711.	April 22.	Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1712.	April 18.	Thomas, son of Nicolas Lambard.
1713.	Feb. 15.	Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
171⅜.	Jan. 11.	John, son of Nicholas Lambard.
1714.	Dec. 26.	Ellen, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1716.	March 25.	Jane, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1717.	May 5.	Elizabeth, daughter of Nicolas Lambard.
,,	Oct. 20.	William, son of Thomas Lambard.
1718.	Aug. 11.	Jane, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1723.	July 28.	Katherine, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1745.	Dec. 12.	Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1757.	Sept. 2.	Multon, son of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1758.	Dec. 1.	Thomas, son of Thomas Lambard, Esq.

MARRIAGE.

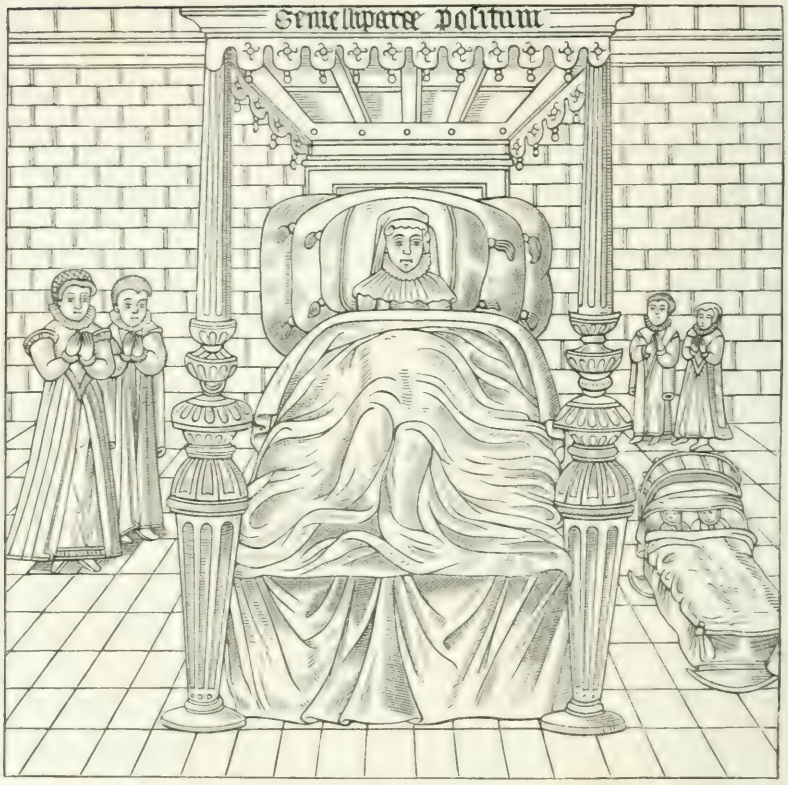
1706. July 5. Thomas Lambard and Elizabeth Garland.

BURIALS.

1674.	Dec. 9.	John, son of William Lambard, Esq.
1675.	Nov. 3.	Thomas Lambard, Esq., carried to Greenwitch.
1677.	Sept. 22.	Mr. Moulton Lambard, carried to Greenwitch.
1679.	June 28.	William, son of William Lambard, Esq.
1681.	April 22.	William, son of William Lambard, Esq.
1689.	July 12.	Mrs. Grace Lambard, widow.
169⅞.	March 22.	Jane, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1699.	July 4.	Magdalen, daughter of William Lambard, Esq.
1703.	Jan. 7.	Ellen, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1709.	Sept. 4.	William, son of Thomas Lambard, Gent.
1711.	Aug. 4.	William Lambard, Esq.
171⅞.	Jan. 15.	William, son of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
171⅝.	Feb. 11.	Jane, daughter of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1724.	Oct. 11.	Katherine, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1728.	Dec. 14.	Mary, daughter of Thomas Lambard.
1734.	Dec. 11.	Madam Mary Lambard, wife of Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1745.	Dec. 16.	Elizabeth Lambard, an infant.
1745.	Dec. 27.	Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1758.	Feb. 20.	Sir Multon Lambard.
1770.	Jan. 22.	Thomas Lambard, Esq.
1778.	Aug. 5.	Mrs. Grace Lambard.
1780.	Feb. 11.	Lady Jane Lambard.

noure, I, the seide Kynge of armes vnderstondynge hys worshipfull desyre with his substaunce, haue accordynge vnto my seide auctorite geven and graunted vnto hym and to his seide heyris for ever more, as it apperith in picture, that is to saye, a berith Sable three Evers sylver on a cheveron Ermyn three merlettys goules to haue chalynge and enjoy with owte any empechement for ever more. In wittenesse whereof, I, the seide Kynge of Armes, haue sette my seall, and signed with myn awne hande. Yoven the first daye of the moneth of Marche, The yere of oure lorde a.m.cccc lxvij. The vijth yere of the Reigne of oure Souerayne Lord Kynge Edward the fourthe.

Norrey Roy darmes de North.



Silvester, the daughter of Robert Dene, Gent., and of Margaret Whyte his wife, was borne the 18 December 1554, maryed to Will. Dalyson, Esquier, the 29 June, 1573. After that maryed to Willm. Lambarde, Gent., the 28 Octob. 1583, and died the 1 Sept. 1587, leavyng on lyve by William Dalyson, Silvester a daughter, and Maximilian a son; and by William Lambarde, Multon a son, Margaret a daughter, and Gore and Fane, sonnes and twynnes.

Non illa reverentior ulla deorum.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, LAMBARDE CHANCEL, SEVENOAKS CHURCH.

"Hic situs est Gulielmus Lambarde Londinensis, in hospitio jure consultorum Lincolniensi paredrus; in alma cancellaria magister; ad tempus custos rotulorum et recordorum infra Turrim London., ab alienationibus (quas vocant) augustissimæ Anglorum reginæ Elizabethæ, cujus sacræ memoriæ et nomini consecratum suo sumptu solus, et fundavit et annuo reditu dotavit collegium pauperum Greenoviei in Cantio. Obijt anno domini 1601, Augusti 19° die, apud Westcombe, in East Greenwiche.

Archaionomia, 1568. Justice of the peace, 1581.
Perambulation of Kent, 1570. Pandecta rotulorum, 1600.
Archeion, 1591."

"Hic etiam situs est Moultonus Lambarde de Westcombe in East Greenwiche, in comitatu Cantiæ, eques auratus, filius et hæres prædicti Gulielmi Lambardi. Obijt anno domini 1634, Augusti 7° die apud Westcombe. Hoc M. S."

"Parenti grandævo colendissimo et patri charissimo, officij et amoris ergo posuit Tho. Lambard, armiger, filius unicus et hæres prædicti Moultoni Lambardi æquitis aurati."

"Instauratâ funditus vetustâ Greenovicensi Ecclesiâ, et exulantibus, quæ inibi erant, monumentis, Marmor hoc, abavi proavique memoriæ sacrum, huc, veluti in portum, e communi naufragio evasit, et cognati cineris libenter se in tutelam tradidit, curante Thoma Lambard, armigero, Gulielmi filio, Thomæ nepote, anno domini MDCCXXXIII."

"Juxta reponuntur ossa Multoni Lambardi Equitis, et Dominæ Janæ uxoris ejus. Hic filius natu secundus Gulielmi Lambardi Armigeri et Magdalenæ conjugis familiam qua ortus est propriis ditavit meritis vitam anno Christi MDCLXXVI inchoatam anno ætatis suæ LXXXII clausit. Illa Edmundi et Janæ Fowler de Ash, villa non procul hinc sita, progenies unica, Benigna omnibus, suavissime indole et urbanitate egregia predita, nata anno salutis MDCXCIX usque ad annum MDCCLXXX vixit. Carolina Pery saxum hoc poni curavit, neptis grata."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE LAMBARDE DIARY.

"Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis 1540, viam carnis ingressa est Juliana Lambarde mater mea.—Sepelitur Londoni, apud fanu' Nicholai Acon, eiq. hoc posui monumentum, —— Memoriæ sacrum charissimæ genetrici, Julianæ Lambardæ, Joannis Lambardi celeberrimæ hujus civitatis olim civis, Aldermanni, et Vicecomitis regii, conjugi, Gulielmus et Egidius filij, memoriæ ergo posuerunt, fatis concessit, 12° Kal. Octob. 1540."

"Anno d'ni 1554 (4 Aug.) mortuus est Joannes Lambard parens.—Sepulturæ traditus est apud ecclesiam Sancti Mychaelis in Woodstreet, London, ubi hoc ei monumentum posit' est,—Colendissi'o parenti Joanni Lambardo, celeberrimæ hujus civitatis olim civi, aldermanno et Vicecomiti Regio, Guilielmus et Egidius filij, memoriæ ergo posuerunt. Obijt 4° August. 1554."

"Die Lunæ, anno post natu' Seruatore' 1573 (Sept. 21) hor' ij pomeridiana, Jana Lambarda, pia et dulcis conjux mea, postqua' diebus sex, variolis laborarat, efflavit animam Ightami Canciæ, cui ibidem hoc posui monumentu' marmoreu'."—

"Ecce venio velociter. Jane, wife of Will'm Lambard, of Lyncolnes Inne, gent., and daughter of George Multon, of Ighta', esquier, and of Agnes Polhyl his wife, obiit 21 die Septembris, 1573, annum egressa a Natali vicessimum, a nuptiis tertium."

"Hora 6 ante meridiana, anno post natu' Christ' 1587 (Sep. 1) viam carnis ingressa est piissima conjunx Silvestra Dene, gemellipara; cui (Hallingi Canciæ) monumentu' hoc posui marmoreu'."

"Gemelliparіæ positu', Syluester (the daughter of Rob. Dene, gent., and of Margaret Whyte his wife) was borne 18 Dece'b' 1554, maryed to Will'm Dalyson, Esquier, Jun' 1573. After that maryed to W^m^ Lambard, gent., 28 Octob. 1583; and dyed 1 Sept. 1587, leaving on lyve by W^m^ Dalyson, Sylvester a daughter, and Maximilian a son; had by W^m^ Lambard, Multon a son, Margaret a daughter, and Gore and Fane sonnes and heyres. Non illa reverentior vlla Deorum.

"This monument, standing in Hallyng church, in the north arche of the wall that

divideth the churche and chancel, hath the figure of a woma' in chyldbed, and the figures of her sayd five (six) children."

"This inscription in Winchelsea Church, under the east window of south isle, on a small monument against wall, with the Godfry's and Lambard's arms:—'Memoriæ sacrum. obdormit hic Margarita filia Gulielmi Lambard, de Westcombe in com. Cantij arm. cancellariæ magistri, viri pietate et prudentia spectatissimi, uxor autem Thomæ Godfrey, gen., et hujus villæ jurati, cui Lambardum et Thomam peperit. obijt 29 Jun' anno salutis 1611, cum Christo in æternum victura. Conjugi charissimæ maritus mœstissimus cum lachrymis posuit.'"

"M. Caroli Tho. Lambardi, arm. Filioli Septimarij Mens. Jun. CIↃ.IↃ.C.LII. nati renati denati.—This inscription on the stone I putt att Westerham Church for my sonn Charles."

WILL OF GILES LAMBARDE, 1581.

"In the name of God, Amen. This is the last will and testament of me, Giles Lambard, Citizen and Draper of London, made and declared the first of June, 1581, ann' Elizabethæ Reginæ xxiijtio ffor the better payment of my dett to William Elkin, for wch sume my cosin Wickin standeth bound wth me p. obligation, if it happen that I die before my said cosine Wickin bee discharged and saved harmelesse from suche sumes of money as he standethe bounde for me, or may hearafter bee bounde for me, Then, in consideracon thearof, I will that my said Cosine Wicken shall have to him and his heirs for euer my mansion house wth the Tenement thereunto adioyning, scituate in cosine lane, neare Thames Streate, in the parishe of greate Alhallowes, in London, now in the occupacon of Thomas Russell and his assignes. Item, I give to Margerie Lambard, my wyfe, wthout wast doing, for augmentacon of her dower during her naturall lyfe my mansion house and tenementes adioyning, scituate in the parishe of St Marie Buttolfe, neare Candlewick Streate, in London, now in the occupacon of Anthonie Edrydge and Launcelet Bathurst and his assignes. In like manner, that my Tenement in the parishe of St Myldreds, in the Poultrie, in London, now in the occupacon of widdoe Slye, and late of Giles Jacob, deceased. In like manner I will my Backhouse in the parishe of St Laurence Powltney, neare Teames streate, in London, in the occupacon of Richard Baker and his assignes. In like manner, all those my Tenementes in Southwerke, in the parishe of St Saviours. To have and to hold all and singular the p'misses during the naturall lyfe of the said Margerie my wyfe, without wast doing. Item, I give unto my uncle Jhon Horne, during his naturall lyfe, sixe pounds yearly as a Rent charge out of my Tennys playe, and the Tenementes scituate in Suffolk lane, in the parishe of litle Alhallowes, in London, the other seaven poundes p'cell of the same Rent paiable for the said Tennysplaye and Tenement in the occupacon of Webb and Ashebe, or their assignes, I will shalbe for the finding of my Godson Jasper Nycholson, by the disposition of his father or mother, during his minoritie, and after the decease of my uncle Horne, the whole Rent of the Tennysplaye and Ten't I will shalbe to the said Jasper Nycholson and his heires for ever. Item, I will that the children of my cosin, Thomas Wyckin,* now living, as well daughters as sonnes, shalbe coheirs, and have p'te and p'telike of all and singular the p'misses appointed for my wyfes dower, to bee divided imediatly after my wyfes decease, if in the meane tyme God sende me no heire of my bodie lawfully begotten. Item, I require my wyfe and my cosen Thomas Wicken to be my executors, and I give to suche of theim and shall take th'execution hearof my stock in the companye of marchants of new trades, and I will my freedome of that fellocship to my cosin Thomas Wicken. Written this xth of June, 1581.

p. me GILES LAMBARDE.

WILL OF ALICE LAMBARDE, WIDOW, 1554.

In the name of God, Amen, the xth daie of Auguste, in the yere of or Lorde God mvcliiij., and in the ffirste and seconde yeres of the Reigne of or Sou'aigne Lorde and Ladye Phillipp and Mary, by the grace of God Kynge and quene of Englande, ffraunce, Naples, Jerusalem, and Irelande, defenders of the ffaythe, princes of Spayne and Sycile, Arche Dukes of Austriche, Dukes of Millayne and Burgundye and Brabaunte, Countes of Haspurge, ffiaunders, and Tiroll. I, Alice Lambarde, widow, being sick of bode and in good and p'fytt mynde and memory, lawde and prayse be gevyn vnto Almyghtiy God, make and ordeyne this my p'nt Testament, declaring therin my laste will, in man'

* Thomas Wyckin, citizen and Draper of London, had issue by Margaret his wife seven children, viz. Dorothie, Margerie, Barberie, William, Giles, Thomas, and Elizabeth.

and forme following, that is to saie, ffirste, I give and bequeth my soule, etc., and my bodye to be buried w^th^in the p'ishe churche of Saynt Mighell, in Bugeyn Lane, in London, as nyghe vnto the place where the bodye of my late husbonde, John Lambarde, lyeth buried as conveniently may be.

Item, I give and bequeth vnto Roger fflower, Alice fflower, and Margarett fflower, children of Richard fflower and Johan his late wiffe, my daughter, Threscore poundes, that is to saie, to eu'y of theym xx^l^.

Item, I give and bequeth to Will'm Lambarde and Giles Lambarde Twenty poundes, that is to saie to eyther of theym xl.

It'm, I give and bequeth to Symon Smythe, haberdasher, xl, and to Margaret Reynes his suster xl. It'm, I give and bequeth to Will'm Manton xl, and to Johan Lane his sister xl. It'm, I give and bequeth to Nich'as Eve and Peter Eve ffourtie poundes, that is to saie to eyther of theym xx^l^. It'm, I give and bequeth to Robert Bette, Brewer, xl, and also I give and bequeth to Alice Bettes his daughter, other xl. It'm, I give and bequeth to Alice Wedesborough my goddaughter towardes her mariage xl. It'm, I give and bequeth to Alice Peter my goddaughter xl^s^. It'm, I give and bequeth to Elizabeth Bevercotes my goddaughter xl^s^. It'm, I give and bequeth to Alice Onyon my goddaughter xl^s^. Item, I give and bequeth to Elizabeth Borowe xl^s^. It'm, I give unto Alice Seales my goddaughter xl. It'm. I give and bequeth to Olyff Pember ffive poundes. Item, I give and bequeth to Ellyn Wrighte xl^s^. It'm, I give and bequeth to Margarett Bonde, and Margery Bonde, and Elizabeth Bonde, Thirtie poundes, that is to saie, to euery of theym xl. It'm, I give and bequeth to Agnes Paule xl^s^.

Itm, I give and bequeth to the poore people inhabiting w^th^in the p'ishe of Saynt Mighell aforsaid vl, to be distributed amongest theym by the discression of myne Executor herunder namyd. It'm, I give and bequeth to Charles Bonde vl. It'm, I give and bequeth to Richard fflower the yonger, my godson, xl^s^. It'm, I give and bequeth to the ffoure children of Richard Hamonde, the one being my late husbands Godchild, and th'other three my godchildren, to eu'y one of theym xl^s^, to be deliu'ed to theym as shall come to their lawfull age or daye of mariage. It'm, I give and bequeth to the p'ishe churche of Saynt Mighell forsaid, my cope, vestement, deacon and subdeacon, of veluett, w^th^ liberdes heddes, and starres. And wheras I have geven and bequethed to Nich'as Eve and Peter Eve xx^l^ a pece of theym, my will and mynde is, that yf the said Nich'as and Peter, or eyther of theym, at this p'nt be deceased, that then his or their parte and legacye so deceased shalbe devided and distributed betwene Symon Smythe and Will'm Manton my kynsmen afore namyd by equall porcons. It'm, I give and bequeth to John Pratt, my godson, xl^s^, the residue of all my goodes, cattalls, juells, plate, debtes, and stuffe of housholde, whatsoeuer they be by me not geven, willed, nor bequethed, after my debtes paide, my ffewneralles discharged, and this my p'nt testament and laste will in all thinges p'formyd and fulfilled. I holye give and bequeth unto the said Richard fflower, my son in lawe, whom I make and ordeyne sole Executor of this my laste will and Testament, and I will and desire Symon Smythe and Thomas Johnson to haue the ou'sighte therof and to be ayding and helping unto my said Executor in the p'formance therof. And I give vnto the said Thomas Johnson, for his paynes takyng herin, Ten Poundes. In witnesse wherof, etc.

WILL OF WILLIAM LAMBARD, 1597.

(Proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.)

Viuendo moriamur, morti autem viuamus; moriatur ergo anima mea morte justorum, et fiant nouissima mea horum similia.

With the blessed favor of the onelie and one God, the Father, Sonne, and Holie Goste. I William Lambard, of Lincolns Inne, one of the Masters of her Majestie's Courte of Chauncery, otherwise called of Halling in Kente, doe this sixteenth day of May One thowsand fyve hundreth nynetie seaven, being the nyne and thirtith yeare of the raigne of our gratious Queene of England Elizabeth, and in the threescore and one yeare of myne owne age, ordayne and declare this my testament and last will in manner as followeth; First I recommend my soule, etc. . . . ; my bodie I yeild to the earthe whereof yt is, to be buryed by the discretion of such as shall take the care thereof, but with this desire that my funerall be performed without blackes or feastinge. . . .

To my welbeloved wife I geve one hundreth poundes in money to be payd with all speede after my decease; and to her I geeve my silver white boll that is second in weighte, my small silver and guilt salte with the cover, fowre of my silver spoones percell guylte, my smallest silver cupp white with the cover, and my stone pot that is lipped lidded and footed with silver guilte, etc. . . .

And yf it shall please God that myne onely daughter Margarett shall at anie tyme after her age of eighteene yeares and before her age of twentye and one yeares bestowe

herself in her first marriage with the consente in wryting of myne honorable Ladie the Ladie Mary Bergevenaye, of my worshippfull Ladie the Ladye Christian Leveson, of my said wyfe, and of my good frendes whome I call sisters, Mistris Margery Windeham, and Mistris Audery Multon, . . . I will that then my said daughter shall have eighte hundreth poundes in money to be paid at the day of suche her marriage together with my beste bedsteede and furniture thereunto of silke and with two of my best fetherbeddes, blanketts, boulsters, and pillowes, and together with my cheste having two lockes that is covered with greene paynted lether and banded wyth yron, and all such percells of beddinge lynnen and other aray therein used by her good mother my late godlie wyfe Silvester aboute her childberthe, together allso with her said mother's marryage ringe of gould and my leaste guylte silver boule with cover. . . . . .

Allso I will that aswell my two severall chestes or cabynetes of evidences and wrytinges as my sondry presses and chestes of bookes of learning and of reckninges and accomptes, together with myne instrumentes of learninge and mapps shall with convenient expidicion after my death be delivered under lockes into the custodie of the Companie of the Drapers in London, to remayne in their hall or howse untill thend of tenne yeares next after my death yf the same shall happen after the full age of my said sonn Multon, and of my said two younger sonnes, or otherwise untill the full age of every of them, and that the keyes of the said lockes shall in that meane while remayne in the custodie of some one of my said overseers, and at such full ages to be delyvered together with my said chestes cabynetes and presses as followeth (videlicet), my evidences of landes and bookes and papers of rentes reckninges and purchases to such of my said sonnes as then shalbe myne heire at the comon lawe, and my said bookes wrytinges instrumentes of learning and mapps to such of them as in the judgement of myne overseers then livinge shalbe then* be able to make the best use of them for his or their learninge. . . .

Allso I will that my said daughter shall remayne in the goverment of my said wyfe untill such her marriage or full age as is aforesaid, to whome she owethe obedient love and honor as being allreadie benifited with landes in Boughton Mounchelsey to the yearely vallew of tenne poundes of her mere guifte.

And I most hartelye pray my righte worshipfull and loving frendes whome I make overseers of this my last will, Sir John Leveson, knighte, to take the care to educate in lerning my said sonne Multon with Fraunces Tresse, master John Tyndall, one of the masters in Chauncery, my said sonne Gore, and master George Binge, of Wrotham, my said sonne Fane, as they have most lovingly graunted me. . . .

Lastly, of this my testament I ordaine my said three sonnes to be executors, willing, neverthelesse, that none of them shall meddle with the execution thereof untill the end of twelve yeares next after the day of the date of this my presente testament, but hartely praying my said overseers and my lovinge bedfellowe in Lincolns Inne, Master Humpherye Windeham, esquier, to be successively one after the death or refusall of the other of them, in such order of prioritye as I have hereinbefore recited their names, to take the paynes to be overseers of this my testament and last will during the said twelve yeares, . . . and to every of my said overseers soe intermedlinge as aforesaid I geve fyve poundes in money to make a cup of silver, and to every other of them not soe intermedlinge I geve one old rose noble of gould.

And I most humbly pray my most honorable the Lord Keeper, Sir Thomas Egerton, knighte, to afford his concyonable ayde to such as having truste by this my testament or by my last will shall ymplore and desyre the same in the behalf of my said wyfe or children, to which my favorable Lord I geve in thanckfullness thre old rose nobles of gould and my ringe of gould with a rubie and dyamond therein, which sometymes belonged to the Countesse of Richmonde and Darbye, mother to Kinge Henry the Seaventh, as I have bynn credablye informed. And to and for his Lordshipp I leave uppon his bill to be made of the receipte thereof all such bookes, wrytinges, and reckninges as belonged to the late master Raphe Rookeby (Master of the requestes and of Sainte Katherins) or to the execution of his last will, whereof my said good Lord and I weare coexecutors. To the said Sir John Leveson allso I geve and leave all such wrytinges which I have touching the execution of the last will of the late righte honorable the Lord Willyam Cobham, Lord Chamberlyne to her Majestie, of which the said Sir John and I undertooke the execution. And to my said Ladie Leveson, his bedfellowe, I recommend with most hartie desire the education of my said daughter, yf it shall happen my said wyfe to dye before that my said daughter shalbe so marryed or shall accomplish such her full age as is aforesaid.

In wytnes, etc. . . .

By me the said William Lamberde.

This is allso the last will of me the said William Lamberde, made and likewise declared the day and yeare first above wrytten, contayning the disposicion of my leases, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, in London and Kente, and the rentes and profittes of every of the same.

* *Sic.*

First. I will and geve to my wellbeloved wyfe Margarett for her habitacon in London aforesaid so manye of the yeares of my lease yet to come of and in that my howse with in the gate of the late Augustine Fryers, London, now called the Dutch Churche, as shee shall lyve sole and unmarryed. . . .

Allso I geve to my said wyfe Margarett, during all the tearme of her naturall lyfe, all that my mannor of Westcombe with the appurtenaunces, and all and every my landes, tenementes, rentes, and hereditamentes within the parishe of Easte Greenewich, within the said Countye of Kent. . . .

Allso I will and geve to my said sonne Multon and to the heires males of his bodie lawfully to be begotten aswell the revercion of all my said mannors, landes, tenementes, rentes, and hereditamentes in Easte Greenewich aforesaid, as allso all and every my farmes, called Turkes Place *alias* Netters, Bisshopps *alias* Hollandes, Hallandes, Bridon and Clarkes lyeing in Cranbrooke, Hawlesherst,* Hedcorne, Smarden, Leighe next Tenbridge and in Tunbridge in the said County of Kente, or in anie of them, and all other my landes with the appurtenances wheresoever within the last said countye. [With remainder to his other children in tail male, and final remainder to his heirs.] . . .

[A moiety of his messuages in Cosen Lane, Allhallowes Lane, Haywharfe Lane, and Suffolk Lane, on certain limitations to his sons Gore and Fane.] As for the frehould and fee of the said messuages and premisses in London, I purposelye forbeare to declare anie will thereof, bycawse some parte is houlden in socage in cheife, neither would I have entayled my said other mannor and landes but onely to prevente the daunger of desent by the custome of gavelkynd.

Allso I hartely pray the Presidente and governors of the Colledge of the poore of Queene Elizabeth in East-greenewich, in the said county of Kente, that they and their successors wilbe pleased to make leases from tyme to tyme to such of my name as shalbe from time to time myne heire male at the comon lawe of and in all such the mannor, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes within the said countye of Kente, as by me or by my meanes are allreadie assured to them for the good of the said colledge, and that for the now usuall and accustomed rentes (for such was the very meaninge and intention of me, and them) by favor whereof I doe now enjoy the rentes of the same mannor and landes during my lyfe; and that the said President and governors may be the rather moved to do the same I have allready called in and extinguished one yearely rent of fyve poundes issuing out of their said mannor and landes to my cozen John Bond and to the heires males of his bodye. And I doo, moreover, geve to the said President and governors and to their successors all that my tearme and those my yeares yet to come of and in the landes called the Lillye, which doe lye very comodiously to their farme of Beltruie, and is now by me demised therewith, being worth twentye nobles by the yeare above the rente payable therefore. . . . Allso I geve to myne uncle John Horne yearely during his lyfe the some of three poundes to be paid out of the said rentes and proffittes. . . . . .

And now, as by the gratious sufferance of God, I have endevored to performe this fatherlye office towardes all my said children, leavinge the blessing and successe of my laboures to the Father of us all, soe doe I earnestly exhorte, and by all fatherly auctoritie comaund, all my sayd children to be reddilye obedient in their educations to such as in place of fathers and mothers I have set over them, to which end I will that yf anie two of my said overseers shall pronounce and set downe by their deede in wrytinge under their handes and sealles in the presence of three wytnesses, that my said sonnes Gore and Fane, or any of them, are or is disobediente and rebellious to their advise and direction for his education at anie tyme before their ages of twenty and twoo yeares, then every of my said twoo sonnes soe pronounced and sett downe shall from thenceforthe take no benifitt by this my last will or testament, but shalbe utterlye excluded from all and every guift and legacie herein. And I likewyse will that yf my said sonne Multon shall at anie tyme before his age of fowre and twenty yeares be so pronounced and set downe in wryting as aforesaid, then my said sonne Gore shall have during all his lyef one yearely rent of twenty poundes in money with power of distresse therefore, to issue out of all and every my said mannor and landes in Kent, and my said sonne Fane one other lyke yearely rent of twenty poundes with like power of distresse during his lyfe, to ysshe out of my said mannor and landes, with this cautyon neverthelesse, that such of them the said Gore and Fane as shalbe so pronounced and set downe as aforesaid shall not be capable nor in-habled to take or have the said rente or rentes.

In wytnes, etc.

By me the said William Lamberd.

[Acknowledgment Feb. 6, 40 Eliz. (1597). Publication Feb. 11, 1597. Ratification after increasing his daughter's portion from £500 to £800. Ap. 22, 1601.]

Codicil, dated May 16, 1597.

First. I will and geve to my lovinge wyfe Margaret thirtie poundes in money for delay-

* Hawkesherst

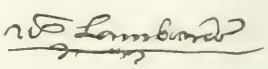
ment of her charges untill that her rentes shalbe come due, the same over and above that hundred poundes which I have willed unto her, and to be paid within tenne dayes next after my decease. . . .

Also I geve and forgeve to John Nicolson and my cozen his wyfe all arrerages of the seaven poundes rente chardge that shalbe incurred at the tyme of my death, and to my cozen Ridley the fortie shillinges which he oweth to me.

And I geve to the Benchers of Lincolns Inne, for daylie use at their bord, tenne poundes in money to be vmployed in plate by my deare frend Master John Tyndall, one of them, by me the said William Lamberd wrytten then with my owne hande.

I do hartely desire the overseers and tutors of my last will to sell to my wyfe for fyve shillinges in money, and to my daughter theis percells following; my silke grogram gowne and velvet cap, my sattin dublet and hose laced thicke, my cloake dublet and hose of tafiata, my hose of paved black velvett, my sleved jerkin and hose of wrought velvet and certen partes of black sattin cut out but not sewed together. And likewise to sell to Multon my sonne theis percells following; a black clothe gowne faced and edged with black connye, a Turkie grogram dublet and hose, a Venetian hose of like stuffe, a canvas dublet striped, a black cloth cloake faced with connye, two black felte hattes, the one with a bruche, which bruch I requier him to geve to his half brother Maxamillyon Dallyson esquier. And lastly to sell in like sorte to Master John Tyndall my goulden tablett enamelled and spectacles therein. W. Lamberd.

[Commission of administration granted to Sir John Leveson, Kt., in the minority of the testator's three sons, Oct. 5, 1601.]*



Seal and autograph of William Lambarde, author of the 'Perambulation of Kent,' etc.

Abstract of Will of JOHN LAMBARDE, *Citizen and Alderman of London, dated March 21, 1552, and proved August 10, 1554, in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

Gives to Alice his wife, towards the augmenting of her jointure, his manor of Hedington, co. Wilts., and other premises there, for her life.

His very faithful and trusty friends, John Lee Scrivener and John Caltrope Draper, to take all the rents of all other his manors, lands, etc., for five years, and to employ the same upon the reparations and buildings of his said lands.

After the expiration of said five years, Giles Lambarde his son to have to him and the heirs of his body for ever, all testator's messuages and lands in the parishes of St. Olave and St. Saviour, Southwark, co. Surrey, and also his bakehouse in the parish of St. Lawrence Poultency, and his "Tennys playe"† in the parish of All Saints the Less, and his tenement in the Poultry called the White Hart, in the tenure of Robert Hobbye, Grocer, and other property in the City of London.

Augustine Hynde, Citizen and Alderman of London, to be overseer.

To his sons William and Giles £150 each; and in case of their death before lawful age the £300 to be divided among the children of his sister Bond; and in case of their decease then to the hospitals in London for the relief of the poor people there.

A bequest to the children of his sister Goodriche; also a bequest towards the paving of the "homende" in the parish of Ledbury, co. Hereford, where he was born.

To the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, for a dinner, £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*

Residue to his wife, whom he makes executrix.*

* Communicated by W. H. Hart, F.S.A.

† Hec indentura, facta inter Walterum Celye generosum et Elisabeth uxorem ejus ex una parte, et Johannem Lambard civem et pannarium civitatis London ex altera parte, testatur, quod Walterus Celye et Elisabeth confirmaverunt Johanni Lambard omnia illa duo tenementa et totam illam vacuam peciam terre vocat' le Tenneyes Pley eisdem annexat', ex parte occidentali placie nuper Comitis Sussex et modo Comitis de Arundell in jure Comitisse uxoris sue nuper uxoris predicti Comitis Sussex, sentuat' in parochia omn' Sc'orum p'va in Civitate London, etc. Dat' undecimo die Augusti, anno regni Regis (H. VIII.) tricesimo octavo.

Deed penes J. J. H.

PEDES FINIUM.

PEDES FINIUM.

(*Continued from Vol. IV. p.* 308.)

CLVIII.—(111 J.)

[12th November, 1206. 8 Jo.]

(Ralph, clerk, of Delminden, acknowledges eighteen acres in Delminden, to Amisius de Betenham and Geoffrey his brother; and thereupon they grant the said land to the said Ralph, to be held for life, of them and their heirs, by the service that pertains to the said land, which they undertake to do themselves to the chief lord. On the death of the said Ralph the land to revert to the said Amisius and Geoffrey, free of all claim from the heirs of the said Ralph.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, Simone de Pateshulle, Eustachio de Faucumberge, Henrico Archidiacono Stafford, Johanne de Gestling, Waltero de Cresping, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter Amisium de Betenham, et Gaufridum fratrem suum, petentes, et Radulphum, clericum, de Delmunden, tenentem.

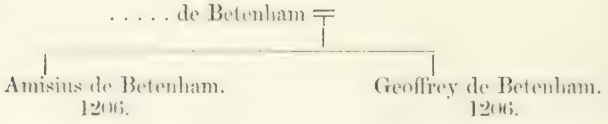
De decem et octo acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Delmunden.[1]

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Radulphus recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus predictorum Amisii et Gaufridi.

Et pro hac recognicione et fine et concordia, predicti Amisius et Gaufridus concesserunt eidem Radulpho totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis. Tenendam de se et heredibus eorum, eidem Radulpho, tota vita sua, per servicium quod ad terram illam pertinet. Et predicti Amisius et Gaufridus, et eorum heredes, facient servicium illud capitalibus dominis feodi illius. Et post decessum ipsius Radulphi, tota predicta terra, cum

[1] In Hawkhurst.

pertinentiis, revertetur ad ipsos AMISIUM et GAUFRIDUM, et ad eorum heredes, quieta de heredibus ipsius RADULPHI, in perpetuum.



CLIX.—(116 J.)

[12th November, 1206, 8 Jo.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, Ralph, clerk, of Delminden, acknowledges eighteen acres of land in Delminden to be the right of Stephen de Saxingeherste, who thereupon grants the said land to the said Ralph, to be held for life, of the said Stephen and his heirs, by the service that pertains to the said land, and the said Stephen and his heirs will do the said service to the chief lords of the fee. And after the death of the said Ralph, the said land shall revert to the said Stephen and his heirs, free of all claims from the heirs of the said Ralph.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 158.]

Inter STEPHANUM DE SAXINGEHEERSTE,[1] petentem, et RADULPHUM, clericum, de DELMUNDEN, tenentem.

De decem et octo acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in DELMUNDEN.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus RADULPHUS recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus ipsius STEPHANI.

Et pro hac recognicione et fine et concordia, idem STEPHANUS concessit predicto RADULPHO totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, tenendam ipsi RADULPHO, tota vita sua, de ipso STEPHANO et heredibus suis, per servicium quod ad terram illam pertinet. Et idem STEPHANUS, et heredes sui, facient servicium illud capitalibus dominis feodi illius. Et post decessum ipsius RADULPHI, tota predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, re-

[1] *i. q.* Sissinghurst, in Cranbrook.

vertetur ad ipsum STEPHANUM et ad heredes suos, quieta de heredibus ipsius RADULPHI, in perpetuum.[1]

CLX.—(97 J.)

[18th November, 1206, 8 Jo.]

(Alice de Borden to Stephen de Hecham and Matilda his wife, a mediety of twenty-five acres of land in the field called FARRESMER, except one acre, in . . . . . ton, and the mediety of a wood in Isseworth. The other mediety of the said wood and the said acre, the said Alice shall hold of the said Stephen and Matilda, and the heirs of the said Matilda, by service of eleven pence per annum; and the residue of the said twenty-five acres shall remain to the said Alice and her heirs, to hold of the chief lord by service due therefrom.)[2]

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 158.]

Inter STEPHANUM DE HECHAM, et MATILLIDEM uxorem suam, petentes, per ipsum STEPHANUM, positum loco ipsius MATILLIDIS, ad [lucrandum vel] perdendum, et ALICIAM DE BORDEN, tenentem.

De viginti quinque acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in . . . . . ton . . . . . acris bosci, cum pertinentiis, in ISSEWURTHE.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet . . . . . sus Austrum, et totus campus qui vocatur FARRESMERE, preter unam acram versus Aquilonem . . . . . MATILLIDI uxori sue, et heredibus ipsius MATILLIDIS, quiete de ipsa ALICIA, et heredibus suis, in perpetuum . . . . . talibus dominis feodi illius, per servicium quod pertinet ad medietatem predicti bosci, et ad predictum campum de FARRESMERE. Et alteram medietatem predicti bosci, et acram predictam, tenebit ipsa ALICIA de ipsis STEPHANO et MATILLIDE et heredibus ipsius MATILLIDIS, in

[1] This seems to be the same property that is the subject of the preceding Fine, No. CLVIII. The different parties, probably had interest in it, either vested or reversionary, rendering necessary the separate acknowledgments.

[2] The above précis is the best that we have been able to make from the imperfect materials before us.

perpetuum, per servicium undecim denariorum per annum, reddendorum ad duos terminos. Scilicet, ad Pascha quinque denarios et obolum, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis, quinque denarios et obolum, pro omni servicio. Et totum residuum de supradictis viginti quinque acris terre remanebit ipsi ALICIE, et heredibus suis, quietum de ipsis STEPHANO et MATILLIDE, et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servicium quod ad residuum predictarum viginti quinque acrarum terre, cum pertinentiis, pertinet.

CLXI.—(117 J.)

[25th November, 1206, 8 Jo.]

(Ralph Fitz Nicholas, for sixpence, acknowledges to Alfwin Fitz Godwin two acres of land in Swanscombe.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in xv dies post festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, Eustachio de Faucunberg, Johanne de Gestling, Waltero de Cresping, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter ALFWINUM FILIUM GODWINI petentem, et RADULPHUM FILIUM NICHOLAI, tenentem.

De duabus acris terre in SWANESCAMP.[1]

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus RADULPHUS recognovit predictas duas acras terre, scilicet, per perticam mensuratas,[2] esse jus ipsius ALFWINI, et eas remisit et quietas clamavit de se et heredibus suis, eidem ALFWINO et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hac recognicione et quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, idem ALFWINUS dedit predicto RADULPHO sex denarios.

[1] *i. e.* Swanscombe.

[2] See note to No. CVII.

CLXII.—(112 J.)

[25th November, 1206, 8 Jo.]

(Godefry Fitz Nicholas, for sixpence, acknowledges to Alfwin Fitz Godwin two acres of land in Swanscombe.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in xv dies post festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 161.]

Inter ALFWINUM FILIUM GODWINI, petentem, et GODEFRIDUM FILIUM NICHOLAI, tenentem.

De duabus acris terre in SWANESCAMPE.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus GODEFRIDUS recognovit predictas duas acras terre, scilicet, per perticam mensuratas, esse jus ipsius ALFWINI, et eas remisit et quietas clamavit, de se et heredibus suis, eidem ALFWINO et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hac recognicione et quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, idem ALFWINUS dedit predicto GODEFRIDO sex denarios.

Godwin ∓
|
Alfwin.
1206.

Nicholas ∓
|
Ralph.[1] Godfrey.[1]
1206. 1206.
See No. CLXI.

[1] The two brothers in these two Fines, Nos. CLXI. and CLXII., joining in the quitclaim to Alfwin Fitz Godwin.

CLXIII.—(106 J.)

[20th January, 1206–7, 8 Jo.]

(Aldeua, widow of Arnulf, for seven shillings, quitclaims to Aileua, daughter of Wulnorde, all right in six acres and a half of land in Gillingham, which the said Aldeua claims as dower out of the freehold of her late husband in the same ville.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, Simone de Pateshulle, Eustachio de Faucunberge, Johanne de Gestling, Waltero de Creping, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter ALDEUAM[1] que fuit uxor ARNULFI, petentem, et AILEUAM[2] filiam WULNORDE,[3] tenentem.

De sex acris terre et dimidia, cum pertinentiis, in GILLINGEHAM,[4] quas predicta ALDEUA clamat pertinere ad rationabilem dotem suam quam ipsa habet de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti ARNULFI, quondam viri sui, in eadem Villa.

Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicta ALDEUA remisit et quietum clamavit eidem AILEUE, et heredibus suis in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod ipsa ALDEUA habuit versus ipsam AILEUAM, in predicta terra, nomine dotis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predicta AILEUA dedit eidem ALDEUE septem solidos esterlingorum.

Arnulf = Aldeua.
Dead 1206.
1206.

Wulnorde
|
Aileua.
1206.

[1] ? Aldenam. [2] Ailenam. [3] ? Wuluorde.
[4] See No. CXLVIII. *supra*, and No. CLXVI. *infra*.

CLXIV.—(113 J.)

[20th January, 1206–7, 8 Jo.]

(In a recognizance of Great Assise, Cecilia de Gretenesse, for eighteen marks of silver, quitclaims to Stephen de Cusinton all right in twenty-two acres in Escapeie, (?) Sheppy.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 163.]

Inter Ceciliam de Gretenesse, petentem, et Stephanum de Cusinton, tenentem.

De viginti duabus acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Escapeie.[1]

Unde recognicio Magne Assise summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicta Cecilia remisit et quietum clamavit, de se et heredibus suis, eidem Stephano et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, idem Stephanus dedit predicte Cecilie decem et octo marcas argenti.

CLXV.—(107 J.)

[3rd February, 1206–7, 8 Jo.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, Alexander de Camera, for twenty shillings, acknowledges ten acres of land in Plumstede to be the right of Henry Fitz William and Richard his brother.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in tres septimanas post festum Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 163.]

Inter Henricum filium Willelmi, et Ricardum fratrem suum, petentes, per Stephanum Boncristien positum loco eorum ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Alexandrum de Camera, tenentem.

De decem acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Plumstede.

[1] *i. e.* in Sheppy?

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Alexander recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus predictorum Henrici et Ricardi, et eam remisit et quietam clamavit, de se et heredibus suis, predictis Henrico et Ricardo, et heredibus eorum, in perpetuum.

Et pro hac recognicione et quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predicti Henricus et Ricardus dederunt eidem Alexandro viginti solidos esterlingorum.

William

Henry. 1206–7.

Richard. 1206–7.

CLXVI.—(110 J.)

[10th February, 1206–7, 8 Jo.]

(Aldeua, widow of Arnulf, for twenty shillings, quitclaims to Wulnoth de Gillingham, eight acres of land in Gillingham, which she claims as her dower out of the freehold of her late husband Arnulf.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in unum mensem post festum Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 163.]

Inter Aldeuam[1] que fuit uxor Arnulfi, petentem, et Wulnothum[2] de Gillingeham, tenentem.[3]

De octo acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Gillingeham, quas ipsa clamat pertinere ad rationabilem dotem suam quam ipsa habet de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Arnulfi, quondam viri sui, in eadem Villa.

Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicta Aldeua remisit et quietum clamavit eidem Wulnotho et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod ipsa habuit versus eum in predicta terra, nomine dotis.

[1] ? Aldena. [2] The same name as Wulwerde. No. CLXIII.
[3] See No. CXLVIII. and No. CLXIII.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, idem Wulnothus dedit predicte Aldeue viginti solidos esterlingorum.

Arnulf = Aldeua.
Dead 1206–7.
1206–7.

CLXVII.—(101 J.)

[13th February, 1206–7, 8 Jo.]

(Eudo Patrik, for ten marks, acknowledges the advowson of Ash to the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem.)

Apud Wodestok, die Martis proxima post [Octabas Purific]acionis Beate Marie, anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.[1]

Coram ipso domino Rege, Galfrido filio Petri, Comite Essex, ... Pateshill, Jacobo de Poterna, Ricardo de Mucengrof, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter fratrem Robertum Teshaurarium,[2] Priorem Hospitalis Jerusalem, querentem, et Eudonem Paterik, deforciantem.

De advocacione ecclesie de Essa.[3]

Unde placitum Warantie Carte fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Eudo Paterik recognovit advocacionem ipsius ecclesie de Essa esse jus ipsius Prioris et fratrum hospitalis Jerusalem, et illam remisit et quietam clamavit de se et heredibus suis, ipsi Priori et fratribus hospitalis Jerusalem, et eorum successoribus, in perpetuum.

Et pro hac recognicione et remissione, quieta clamancia, fine et concordia, predictus Prior, et fratres hospitalis Jerusalem, dederunt predicto Eudoni decem marcas argenti.

[1] By reference to the Itinerary of John, prefixed to the Volume of Patent Rolls, edited by T. G. Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Records, it appears that John was at Woodstock on the 12th and 13th February, 1206–7. We can therefore supply the defect in the text with the words which we have inserted in brackets there, and satisfy ourselves that the true date of the Fine is 13th February, 1206–7. The Itinerary furnishes no other possible date for the Fine.

[2] *i. e.* Thesaurarium.

[3] *i. e.* Ash next Wrotham.

CLXVIII.—(125 J.)

25th June, 1207, 9 Jo.

(Gilbert de Burnes acknowledges to William Trune (?) thirteen acres in Burnes, for which the said William grants the said land to the said Gilbert for life, to hold of the said William and his heirs by the free service of twelve pence per annum. At the death of the said Gilbert it is to revert to the said William and his heirs. The said Gilbert hands over in Court to the said William all the Charters in his possession relating to the said land.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Sancti Johannis, anno regni Regis Johannis nono.

Coram G. filio Petri, Eustachio de Faucumberge, Johanne de Gestling, Waltero de Cresping, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter Willelmum Trune,[1] petentem, per Martinum Pohhe[2] positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Gilebertum de Burnes, tenentem.

De tredecim acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Burnes.[3]

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Gilebertus recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus ipsius Willelmi.

Et pro hac recognicione et fine et concordia, idem Willelmus concessit totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis eidem Gilleberto, tenendam tota vita sua de ipso Willelmo et heredibus suis, per liberum servicium duodecim denariorum per annum reddendorum ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio. Et post decessum ipsius Gilleberti, tota predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, revertetur ad ipsum Willelmum et ad heredes suos, quieta de heredibus ipsius Gileberti, in perpetuum.

Et sciendum quod idem Gilebertus reddidit eidem Willelmo, in eadem Curia, omnes Cartas quas dicebat se habere de predicta terra.

[1] ? Trune, or Trune, or Trune, or Trune.
[2] ? Polghe.
[3] Probably Bishopsborne, *alias* Bourne.

CLXIX.—(121 J.)

[20th January, 1207–8, 9 Jo.]

(In a recognizance of Great Assise, Baldwin Filloil acknowledges to Roger de Langeford half a knight's-fee in Bonington, to him and his heirs, to hold of the said Baldwin and his heirs by the service of half a knight's-fee.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis nono.

Coram ipso domino Rege, Simone de Pateshill, Henrico, Archidiacono Stafford, Jacobo de Poterne, Henrico de Pontealdemeri, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter Baldewinum Filloil, petentem, et Rogerum de Langeford, tenentem.

De feudo dimidii militis, cum pertinentiis, in Buninton.[1]

Unde recognicio Magne Assise summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Baldewinus recognovit predictum feudum dimidii militis, cum pertinentiis, esse jus ipsius Rogeri. Habendum et tenendum ipsi Rogero et heredibus suis, de ipso Baldewino et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per servicium dimidii militis inde faciendum, pro omni servicio.

CLXX.—(120 J.)

[20th January, 1207–8, 9 Jo.]

(Gilbert de Kentewelle calls to warranty Baldwin Filloil, concerning half a knight's-fee in Bonington. And in a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, Roger de Langeford quitclaims to the said Gilbert and Baldwin all right in the said half knight's-fee and the advowson of the church of the said ville, for which the said Gilbert gives the said Roger fifteen marks of silver.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis nono.

Coram ipso domino Rege, etc. [ut in No. 169.]

Inter Rogerum de Langeford, petentem, et Gilbertum de Kentewelle, tenentem.

[1] i.e. Bonington.

De feudo dimidii militis, cum pertinentiis, in Buninton.

Unde idem Gilbertus vocavit ad warantiam Baldwinum Filloil in eadem Curia, qui venit et ei warantizavit. Et unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Rogerus remisit, et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis, predictis Gilberto et Baldewino et heredibus eorum, in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicto feudo dimidii militis, cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem Ville, et cum aliis pertinenciis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus Gilbertus dedit predicto Rogero quindecim marcas argenti.

CLXXI.—(123 J.)

[9th February, 1207–8, 9 Jo.]

(Roeisia de Chagewuthe, for five marks, quitclaims to Alan de Elmestede, all right of dower claimable from her late husband, Hamo de Elmstede, in Chagewuth.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Purificacionis Beate Marie, anno regni Regis Johannis nono.

Coram G. filio Petri, Magistro Eustachio de Faucunberge, Johanne de Gestling, Waltero de Creping, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter Roeisiam de Chagewuthe, petentem, per Nicolaum, clericum, positum loco ipsius Roeisie ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Alanum de Elmestede, tenentem.

De rationabili dote ipsius Roesie,[1] quam ipsa clamat de dono Hamonis de Elmestede, quondam viri sui, in Chagewuthe.[1]

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicta Roeisie remisit et quietum clamavit predicto Alano et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta dote.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus Alanus dedit predicte Roeisie v marcas argenti.

Hamo de Elmestede = Roeisia de Chagewuth.
Dead 1207–8. 1207–8.

[1] There is a mill, called Chegworth, in Ulcomb; but we have no means of identifying the subject of this Fine.

CLXXII.—(124 J.)

[20th April, 1208, 9 Jo.]

(In a plea of "warantiæ cartæ," Warin, son of Gilbert Fitz Gerold, for twenty shillings, warrants to Robert de Rokesle, eighty-eight acres of land and a rent of one mark in Eccles. The original deed is recited, supplying the details of the said land, viz. In Rode, twenty-six acres of land; in Wrtha, twenty-two; in Stonhill, sixteen; in Wiueling, seven; in Rusham, three; in Estmed, two and a half of meadow; in Breche, eight acres of land; and in the Marsh, three acres. The names of the seven tenants, from whom the rent of one mark arises, are also given. To hold to the said Robert and his heirs, of the said Warin and his heirs, freely and hereditarily, by the service of half a knight's-fee for all service.)

Apud Westmonasterium, a die Paschatis in xv dies, anno regni Regis Johannis nono.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 171].

Inter Robertum de Ro[kesle] et Warinum filium Gilberti.

De quaterviginti et octo acris terre, et de una marca redditus cum pertinentiis, in Eccles.[1]

Unde placitum warantie carte summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Warinus warantizat predicto Roberto totam predictam terram et redditum, cum pertinentiis; et car . . . . . fecit de predicta terra et de predicto redditu in hæc verba.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Warinus filius Gilberti filii Geroldi, de Eccl . . . . . concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto de Rokesle, quaterviginti et octo acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Eccles. Scilicet, in Rode viginti sex acras, cum pertinentiis; et in Wretha xxii acras, cum pertinentiis; et in Stonhull xvi acras, cum pertinentiis; et in Wiueling vii acras, cum pertinentiis; et in Rusham, tres acras, cum pertinentiis; et in Estmede duas acras et dimidiam prati, cum pertinentiis; et octo acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Breche; et in Marisco, tres acras, cum pertinentiis. Et homagium Ricardi de Pouesherst, et servicium ejusdem Ricardi. Preterea, dedi et concessi eidem Roberto, unam marcam redditus in Eccles, scilicet homagium Edmundi de Eccles, cum toto servicio quod mihi debuit; et homagium Roberti de Langefeld, cum

[1] A manor in Aylesford, the ancient Aiglissa.

toto servicio quod mihi debuit; et homagium Willelmi Armigery, cum toto servicio quod mihi debuit; et homagium Roberti Clavigeri, cum toto servicio quod mihi debuit; et homagium heredum Gaufridi, fratris ejusdem Roberti, cum toto servicio quod mihi debuerunt; et homagium Wlmari Thichot, cum toto servicio quod mihi debuit; et homagium Ailwini apud Cliue, cum toto servicio quod mihi debuit.

Habendum et tenendum eidem Roberto et heredibus suis, de me et heredibus meis, in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete, integre, et finabiliter, cum omnibus pertinentiis, sine aliquo retenemento; faciendo inde mihi et heredibus meis servicium dimidii militis, pro omni servicio, et omnibus rebus, et omni exaccione. Et ego Warinus predictus, et heredes mei, debemus warantizare predicto Roberto et heredibus suis, totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, et totam predictam marcam redditus, cum pertinentiis, cum homagio et servicio predicti Ricardi de Pouesherst in omnibus rebus, contra omnes homines per predictum servicium dimidii militis.

Et pro hac warantizatione et fine et concordia, predictus Robertus dedit predicto Warino viginti solidos esterlingorum.

Gilbert Fitz Gerold, of Eccles.

Warin.

CLXXIII.—(122 J.)

[4th May, 1208, 9 Jo.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, Henry de Insula acknowledges to Simon de Cref (? Oref) twenty acres of land and a mill in Rainham, and quitclaims them to him and his heirs; for which, the said Simon grants to the said Henry seven acres of land in Borden, lying in front of the house of the said Henry, towards the south; to him and his heirs, to hold of the said Simon and his heirs, for ever, by the free service of two shillings per annum. The said Simon and his heirs will answer for all the "forinsec" services of the said land.)

Apud Westmonasterium, a die Paschatis in unum mensem, anno regni Regis Johannis nono.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 171.]

Inter SIMONEM DE CREF,[1] petentem, et HENRICUM DE INSULA, tenentem.

De viginti acris terre, et de uno molendino, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in RENHAM.[2]

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus HENRICUS recognovit totam predictam terram, et predictum molendinum, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, esse jus ipsius SIMONIS; et ea remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis, predicto SIMONI et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hac recognicione et quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus SIMON dedit et concessit predicto HENRICO septem acras terre in BORDEN, que jacent ante domum ipsius HENRICI versus Austrum. Habendas et tenendas ipsi HENRICO, et heredibus suis, de ipso SIMONE, et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium duorum solidorum per annum, pro omni servicio, reddendorum ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Et idem SIMON, et heredes sui, defendent predictas vii acras terre, cum pertinentiis, de omnibus forinsecis serviciis, in perpetuum.

CLXXIV.—(129 J.)

[15th June, 1208, 10 Jo.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, William Fitz David, for ten marks, quitclaims to the Abbot of St. Augustine, Canterbury, fifty-five acres of land in Plumsted.)

Apud Westmonasterium, a die Sancte Trinitatis, in xv dies, anno regni Regis Johannis decimo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 171.]

Inter WILLELMUM FILIUM DAVID, petentem, et ROGERUM, Abbatem de Sancto Augustino Cantuarie, tenentem.

[1] ? Oref. [2] *i. e.* Rainham.

De quinquaginta et v acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in PLUMSTED.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris, summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus WILLELMUS remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis, predicto Abbati, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium, quod habuit in predicta terra, cum pertinenciis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus Abbas dedit predicto WILLELMO decem marcas argenti.

CLXXV.—(128 J.)

[15th June, 1208, 10 Jo.]

(In a plea "warantiæ Cartæ," Robert de Bretell, for half a mark, warrants to Hugh de Wilminton a charter, which is recited, in which he quitclaims the said Hugh from all services and customs in Romney Marsh, viz. Wallage, Watergangs, etc., for four shillings per annum.)

Apud Westmonasterium, a die Sancte Trinitatis in xv dies, anno regni Regis Johannis decimo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 171].

Inter HUGONEM DE WILMINTON et ROBERTUM DE BRETELL.

De serviciis et consuetudinibus et de demandis, in MARISCO DE RUMENELL.

Unde placitum Warantie Carte summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus ROBERTUS warantizat predicto HUGONI cartam quam ei fecit de predictis serviciis et consuetudinibus et demandis, in hæc verba.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego ROBERTUS DE BRETELL clamavi quietum HUGONEM DE WILMINTON, et heredes suos, de omnibus serviciis, et consuetudinibus, et demandis, in marisco, in perpetuum; videlicet, de Wallis et Watergangiis, et de omnibus rebus que pervenire poterunt de operibus in marisco; reddendo, singulis annis, mihi et heredibus meis, ipse HUGO et heredes sui quatuor solidos sterlingorum, ad duos terminos; videlicet, ad Pascha, duos solidos; et ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste duos solidos.

Et pro hac warantizacione et fine et concordia, predictus Hugo dedit predicto Roberto dimidiam marcam argenti.

CLXXVI.—(130 J.)

[25th June, 1208, 10 Jo.]

(Ralph de Ordlaueston, for forty shillings, quitclaims to William Fitz John, all right in a third part of one carucate of land in Guntsieston.)[1]

Apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni Regis Johannis decimo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 171.]

Inter Willelmum filium Johannis et Radulphum de Ordlaueston.

De tercia parte unius carrucate terre, cum pertinentiis, in Gutsieston.[1]

Unde placitum finis facti fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Radulphus remisit et quietum clamavit, de se et heredibus suis, predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta tercia parte illius carrucate terre, cum pertinentiis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus Willelmus dedit predicto Radulpho quadraginta solidos esterlingorum.

[1] Probably Gunston, near Dover, anciently written Gounceston, Gocesston, and Gusseton. Still, it may possibly, though improbably, be Goodnestone, near Wingham.

CLXXVII.—(126 J.)

[25th June, 1208, 10 Jo.]

(Thomas de Cokerherst acknowledges eighteen acres in Lullingeston, to William Fitz Waldin; for which the said William grants the said land to the said Thomas for life, to hold of the said William and his heirs by the service of sixpence per annum. The said Thomas to answer the claims of the chief lord. Remainder, after the death of the said Thomas, to William his son by Elycia, and the heirs of his body; to hold by the same service. In default of such heirs, to revert to the said William, son of Waldin, and his heirs. If the said William, son of Thomas, die before his father, the said Thomas is nevertheless to hold the land for life, of the said William, son of Waldin.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni Regis Johannis decimo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 171.]

Inter Willelmum filium Waldini, petentem, et Thomam de Cokerherst, tenentem.

De xviii acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Lullingeston.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Thomas recognovit totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Willelmi. Et pro hac recognicione et fine et concordia, predictus Willelmus concessit predicto Thome totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, tenendam tota vita ipsius Thome, de predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, per servicium sex denariorum per annum, pro omni servicio, reddendorum infra octabas Sancti Michaelis. Et idem Thomas aqietabit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, versus capitales dominos feudi illius de omnibus serviciis que ad terram illam pertinent: et post decessum ipsius Thome, predictus Willelmus filius Waldini concessit Willelmo filio ipsius Thome et filio Elycie totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis. Tenendam ipsi Willelmo filio Thome et filio Elycie, et heredibus suis de se genitis, de ipso Willelmo filio Waldini, et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium sex denariorum per annum, pro omni servicio, reddendorum infra octabas Sancti Michaelis. Et idem Willelmus filius Thome et filius Elycie, et heredes sui de se geniti, adqietabunt totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, versus capitales dominos feudi illius, de om-

nibus serviciis que ad terram illam pertinent. Et si forte contigerit, quod idem Willelmus filius Thome et filius Elycie obierit sine herede de se genito, tota predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, revertetur ad ipsum Willelmum filium Waldini, et ad heredes suos, quiete, in perpetuum.

Et pro hac concessione idem Thomas dedit predicto Willelmo filio Waldini, viginti solidos esterlingorum.

Et sciendum, quod si Willelmus filius Thome et filius Elycie mortuus fuerit ante mortem predicti Thome, idem Thomas, nichilominus, tenebit terram illam, tota vita sua, sicut predictum est, de predicto Willelmo filio Waldini. Et post decessum ejusdem Thome, tota predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, revertetur ad ipsum Willelmum filium Waldini, et ad heredes suos, quieta de heredibus ipsius Thome, in perpetuum.

Thomas de Cokerherst = Elycia.
1208.

William.
1208.

CLXXVIII.—(127 J.)

[1st July, 1208, 10 Jo.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, Helto de Cerinton and Hugh his brother, quitclaim to Hugh de Aubervill and his heirs, all right in fifty acres of land in Stockbury; for which the said Hugh de Aubervill grants to the said Hugh de Cerinton, for life, twenty shillings per annum, to be paid him by the Bailiff of the said Hugh de Aubervill, in the Ville of Halirode.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni Regis Johannis decimo.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 171.]

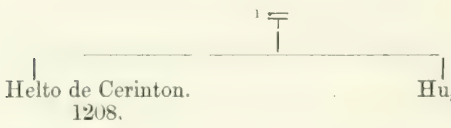
Inter Heltonem de Cerinton, et Hugonem fratrem suum, petentes, et Hugonem de Aubervill, tenentem.

De quinquaginta acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Stokingebie.[1]

[1] *i. e.* Stockbury.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicti Helto, et Hugo frater ejus, remiserunt, et quietum clamaverunt, de se et heredibus eorum, predicto Hugoni et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus Hugo de Aubervill concessit predicto Hugoni de Cerinton, tota vita ipsius Hugonis de Cerinton, xx solidos per annum, percipiendos de Ballivo ipsius Hugonis de Aubervill, in villa de Halirodes; scilicet, ad festum Sancti Andree, decem solidos, et ad mediam quadragesimam, decem solidos. Et post decessum ipsius Hugonis de Cerinton, predictus Hugo de Aubervill et heredes sui erunt quieti de solucione predictorum viginti solidorum, in perpetuum.



[1] See 'Archæologia Cantiana,' Vol. II. p. 29, where it is evidenced that William de Cyreton was one of the co-heirs of William Fitz-Helte, lord of the manor of Aldington, near Thurnham, who died *circiter* 1180. The name of the plaintiff in this Fine, Helto de Cerinton, furnishes us with a fair conjecture that he and his brother Hugh were sons of the said co-heir of Fitz-Helte, and that the lands alienated by this Fine were part of his inheritance, Stockbury being an adjoining parish to Thurnham-cum-Aldington.

CLXXIX.—(131 J.)

[A.D. 1209, 11 Jo.][1]

(William de Mohisden and Amicia his wife acknowledge to Alice, widow of Richard de Heriet (by her son Constantine, her attorney) the third part of the ville of Little Dartford, as fully as they had it by Fine between them and Warin Tirel and Mabilia his wife, in the time of King Richard.[2] The names of the tenants are given in detail. The demesne lands in Trueling and Gorsindon are specified. Kingesland and Great Dartford are named among the abutments, and land in the "Four Acres," and in "Genesteio," and Alder-beds in "Nordbroc" and "Sudbroc," and seven acres of meadow in "Flodmed," are also mentioned. To the said Alice and her heirs, to hold of the said William and Amicia, and the heirs of the said Amicia, by half the service to which the entire tenement of Little Dartford is liable, paying thirty-nine shillings per annum during the life of said William and Amicia. For which the said Alice gives the said William and Amicia thirty marks, and has granted them the said seven acres in Flodmed for their lives, with benefit of survivorship.)

Apud Turrim Londoniæ, anno regni Regis Johannis undecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege . . . . . Jacobo de Poterna, Henrico de Ponte Aldemeri, Ricardo de Muscegros, Justiciariis, etc.

[Inter Aliciam, que] fuit uxor Ricardi de Heriet, petentem, per Constantinum filium suum, positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Willelmum de M[ohesden et] Amiciam, uxorem suam, tenentes.

De tercia parte de ville de Parva Derteford, cum pertinentiis.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet . . . . . Willelmus et Amicia recognoverunt et concesserunt predictam terciam partem ville de Parva Derteford, cum pertinenciis, esse jus ipsius Alicie ad . . . . . et plenarie sicut ipsi illam

[1] There is no lunar date given. By the "Itinerary of John," cited also p. 267 above, it appears, that in his 11th year, he was at the Tower of London, 9 Oct. 1209, and February 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 1209–10, and 2 May, 1210. On one of these days the Fine must have been passed.

[2] See Fine No. IV., 'Archæologia Cantiana,' Vol. I. p. 231.

habuerunt per finem factam[1] inter eos et WARINUM TIREL et MABILIAM uxorem suam, tempore Regis Ricardi. . . . . homines et tenementa eorum, et homagia, et servicia eorum; SIMONEM filium HERUEI; et FELICIAM que fuit uxor WILLELMI DE PORTA; et ELENAM que f[uit uxor] HUGONIS clerici; et ROBERTUM ARMIGERUM; et AGNETEM que fuit uxor GAUFRIDI ARMIGERI; et ELIAM COLEMAN; et ELENAM que fuit [uxor WILLELMI FILII . . . . .]; et ALANUM VINETARIUM; et ELDRED; et ALICIAM que fuit uxor HUGONIS MOLENDINARII; et REGINALDUM FULLONEM; et RICARDUM FILIUM MATHEI; [et SIMONEM clericum] de feudo, unde ipse reddit decem et octo denarios per annum; et in feudo GERARDI FABRI, decem denarios, salvo homagio [quod inde facit GERARDUS] WARINO et MABILIE, cum alio servicio; et terciam partem molendini ante portam; et quatuor acras terre de dominico in TRUELING; [et unam acram terre] de dominico in GORSINDEN, quas idem WILLEMUS et AMICIA habuerunt in escambium pro tenementis, et homagiis, et serviciis THOME c[lerici, et RICARDI filii OR]GAR; et preterea, tresdecim acras terre de dominico in predicta TRUELING, propinquiores predicte GORSINDEN; et tresdecim acras terre in [eadem GORSINDEN] versus orientem; et quinque acras terre et dimidiam in eadem TRUELING, propinquiores KINGESLAND; et septem acras terre inter [aquam et chiminum]; et septem acras terre super chiminum, propinquiores MAGNE DERTEFORD; et quinque acras terre de terra quam ROBERTUS filius PHILIPPI [tenuit versus] orientem; et decem et octo acras terre in cultura de FORACRE, versus orientem; et duas acras una pertica minus, in GENESTEIO;[2] [et novem acras] alneti in NORTHBORC, versus West; et viam ad sequendum pasturam, et quatuor acras alneti in SUTHBORC, versus West; et [septem acras] prati in Flotmad.

Habenda et tenenda eidem ALICIE et heredibus suis, de predictis WILLELMO et AMICIA, et heredibus ipsius AMICIE fa . . . . medietatem servicii quod totum tenementum de PARVA DERTEFORD, cum pertinentiis, debet; et reddendo per annum triginta novem solidos . . . . . servicio, tota vita predictorum WILLELMI et AMICIE; scilicet, medietatem ad Pascha, et medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

[1] This Fine, 7 Ric. I., will be found in 'Archæologia Cantiana,' Vol. I., No. IV. p. 231. It supplies the names which are lost in this defaced Fine, and which we have here inserted within brackets.

[2] Probably Broom Ground.

Et pro hac . . . . . cognicione, et concessione, et fine et concordia, predicta ALICIA dedit predictis WILLELMO et AMICIE triginta marcas argenti; et ea . . . ALICIA dimisit et concessit eis prefatas septem acras prati in FLOTMAD, habendas sibi tota vita sua; ita quod uter illorum alii superv . . . . ipse illas septem acras prati tenebit tota vita sua; et post decessum utriusque illorum, pratum illud revertetur ad ipsam ALICIAM, . . . heredes suos, quietum de heredibus ipsius AMICIE, in perpetuum; et tunc reddent ipsi per annum, heredibus ipsius AMICIE, de predicta tercia parte ville de PARVA DERTEFORD, quadraginta solidos, ad prefatos terminos; et facient inde servicium dimidii militis, pro omni servicio; scilicet, medietatem servicii quod totum tenementum de PARVA DERTEFORD, cum pertinentiis, debet.

Richard de Heriet, dead 1209. = Alicia, 1209.

Constantine,[1] 1209.

[1] By No. CLXXXIV. it appears that Constantine, son of Alard, had land in Little Dartford, probably therefore Alard was first husband of Alicia, and Richard de Heriet her second husband; but it must be remembered that this is merely a conjectural suggestion.

CLXXX.—(132 J.)

[18th November, 1209. 11 Jo.]

(Ralph Camerarius and Agnes his wife acknowledge a mediety of a carucate of land in Sifleton, and Aylesford, and Ryarsh, and Farley, to be the right of Isabella, the wife of Robert Vitulus. For which the same Robert and Isabella grant to the said Ralph and Agnes two parts of the domain of the mediety of that carucate, to hold to them and the heirs of the said Agnes, of the said Robert and Isabella, and the heirs of the said Isabella, by the service of twenty shillings per annum, to be paid at Sifleton Mill, during the life of Lucy, mother of the said Agnes and Isabella, who holds in dower the third part of the said domain. And after the death of the said Lucy, the said Ralph and Agnes shall have that third part, so that they and the heirs of the said Agnes shall hold that third part, and the said two parts of the domain of the said mediety, of the said Robert and Isabella, and the heirs of the said Isabella, paying yearly thirty shillings. And all the pertinencies of the mediety of the said carucate, which the said Ralph and Agnes have acknowledged to the said Isabella, as her reasonable portion, shall remain to the said Robert and Isabella, and the heirs of the said Isabella, who shall acquit the said mediety of the said carucate against the chief lord of the fee. And if the said Ralph and Agnes, and the heirs of the said Agnes, become liable by default of the said Robert and Isabella, and the heirs of the said Isabella, it may be set off in their account of the said thirty shillings which they are obliged to pay per annum.)

Apud Northampton, in octabis Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Johannis undecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, Simone de Pateshill, Jacobo de Poterna, Henrico de Ponte Aldemeri, Ricardo de Muscegros, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter Robertum Vitulum et Isabellam uxorem suam, petentes, per ipsum Robertum poscentem, positum loco ipsius Isabelle ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Radulphum Camerarium et Agnetem uxorem suam, tenentes, per Alexandrum Balistarium, positum loco eorum ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

De medietate unius carrucate terre, cum pertinentiis, in Aillesford, et in Sifleton, et in Rierse, et in Farlee, que fuit

Engeram de Sifleton, patris eorundem Isabelle et Agnetis, cujus heredes ipse sunt.

Unde idem Robertus et Isabella clamant versus predictos Radulphum et Agnetem rationabilem partem ipsius Isabelle, que eam inde contingebat.

Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod idem Radulphus et Agnes recognoverunt medietatem predicte carucate terre, cum pertinentiis, in Sifleton, et in Ailesford, et in Rierse, et in Farlege, esse jus ipsius Isabelle.

Et pro hac recognicione, et fine, et concordia, idem Robertus et Isabella concesserunt predictis Radulpho et Agneti duas partes dominici medietatis illius carrucate terre; habendas et tenendas eisdem Radulpho et Agneti, et heredibus ipsius Agnetis, de ipsis Roberto et Isabelle, et heredibus ipsius Isabelle, per servicium viginti solidorum per annum, reddendorum apud molendinum de Sifleton, ad duos terminos; scilicet, ad Pascha, decem solidos, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis decem solidos, pro omni servicio, quamdiu vixerit Lucia mater predictarum Agnetis et Isabelle, que tenet in dotem terciam partem predicti dominici. Et post decessum predicte Lucie idem Radulphus et Agnes habebunt illam terciam partem; ita quod ipsi et heredes ipsius Agnetis illam terciam partem, et predictas duas partes dominici predicte medietatis tenebunt de ipso Roberto et Isabella et heredibus ipsius Isabelle, reddendo inde per annum triginta solidos, ad predictos terminos; scilicet, medietatem ad Pascha, et medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servicio.

Et omnes pertinencie illius medietatis predicte carrucate terre, quam predicti Radulphus et Agnes recognoverunt eidem Isabelle, ut rationabilem partem suam, remanebunt predictis Roberto et Isabelle, et heredibus ipsius Isabelle, quiete, scilicet, in redditibus et serviciis, et in stagnis et in molendinis, et in omnibus aliis rebus. Et ipsi Robertus et Isabella, et heredes ipsius Isabelle, aquietabunt illam medietatem predicte carrucate terre, cum pertinentiis, que eidem Isabelle recognita fuit, ut predictum est, versus capitales dominos ipsius feodi, et heredes eorum, de omnibus serviciis ad illam medietatem pertinentibus. Et si oportebit eosdem Radulphum et Agnetem, et heredes ipsius Agnetis, per defectum ipsorum Roberti et Isabelle, et heredum ipsius Isabelle, aliquid servicium inde red-

dere, id eis computabitur in predictis triginta solidis quos per annum reddere debent.

Engram de Sifleton, dead 1209. = Lucy, 1209.

Robert Vitulus, 1209. = Isabella, 1209, Daughter and coheir.

Ralph Camerarius, 1209. = Agnes, 1209, Daughter and coheir.

CLXXXI.—(133 J.)

[20th January, 1209–10, 11 Jo.]

(Robert Wastechar acknowledges to Stephen Harengod half a suling of land in Romney Marsh, for which the said Stephen grants the said land to the said Robert and Mabile his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, to hold of the said Stephen and his heirs by the free service of two shillings per annum; and if the said Robert shall not have an heir by the said Mabile, whichever of them survives shall hold the said land for life; and after the death of the said Robert and Mabile, the said land shall revert to the said Stephen and his heirs.)

Apud Wilton, in octabis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis undecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, Simone de Pateshill, Jacobo de Poterna, Henrico de Ponte Aldemeri, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter Stephanum Harengod, petentem, et Robertum Wastechar, tenentem.

De medietate unius sullinge[1] terre, et de tercia parte dimidie virgate terre, cum pertinentiis, in Marisco de Rumenal.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod

[1] "Sullinga," Solin.—Notwithstanding Agard's opinion, as cited in the Note to No. VI., Vol. I. p. 234, we would render the passage there quoted from Domesday Book, "Four hundred acres and a half make two solins and a half," *i.e.* the solin equals, as near as may be, 160 acres; but then this would not fix that as the universal measure of the solin; it only indicates, that in the Common Land of St. Martin's, Dover, 160 acres was the extent of land that could be worked with one plough in a year, for "Sul" was the term used by the Saxons for a plough, and "Sulling," or "Solinum," was tantamount to "Carucata," the work of one plough in a year, the quantity of acres varying according to the soil.

predictus Robertus recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus ipsius Stephani.

Et pro hac recognicione et fine et concordia, predictus Stephanus concessit predicto Roberto et Mabilie uxori sue, et heredibus eorum quos de ipsa Mabilia genuerit, totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, tenendam de ipso Stephano et heredibus suis, per liberum servicium duorum solidorum per annum, reddendorum ad duos terminos anni; scilicet, medietatem ad Pascha, et medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servicio et exaccione. Et si forte contigerit quod idem Robertus de ipsa Mabilia heredem non habuerit, uter eorum qui alii supervixerit tenebit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, tota vita sua, per predictum servicium. Et post decessum ipsorum Roberti et Mabilie, tota predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, revertetur ad ipsum Stephanum et ad heredes suos, quieta, in perpetuum.

Robert Wastechar. = Mabil.
1209–10. 1209–10.

CLXXXII.—(134 J.)

[20th January, 1209–10, 11 Jo.]

(Stephen de Harengod, for twenty shillings, quitclaims to Alan de Sturemue and Geoffrey de Ponte all right in thirty-three acres in Wisteston.)

Apud Wilton, in octabis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis undecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, etc. [ut in No. 181.]

Inter Stephanum de Harengod, petentem, et Alanum de Sturemue et Gaufridum de Ponte, tenentes.

De triginta tribus acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Wisteston.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Stephanus remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis, predictis Alano et Gaufrido et heredibus eorum, in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predicti Alanus et Gaufridus dederunt predicto Stephano viginti solidos esterlingorum.

CLXXXIII.—(135 J.)

[20th January, 1209–10, 11 Jo.]

(Richard Fitz William and Beatrice his wife acknowledge to Stephen Harengod half a suling of land and the third part of half a virgate of land in Romney Marsh; for which the said Stephen grants the said land to the said Richard and Beatrice, to hold to them and the heirs of the said Beatrice, of the said Stephen and his heirs for ever, by the free service of three shillings per annum.)

Apud Wilton, in octabis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis undecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, etc. [ut in No. 181.]

Inter Stephanum Harengod, petentem, et Ricardum filium Willelmi, et Beatriciam uxorem suam, tenentes, per ipsum Ricardum positum loco ipsius Beatricie, ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

De medietate unius sullinge terre, et de tercia parte dimidie virgate terre, cum pertinentiis, in Marisco de Rumenal.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Ricardus et Beatricia recognoverunt totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus ipsius Stephani.

Et pro hac recognicione et fine et concordia, predictus Stephanus concessit predictis Ricardo et Beatricie, totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, tenendam ipsis Ricardo et Beatricie, et heredibus ipsius Beatricie, de ipso Stephano, et heredibus suis in perpetuum, per liberum servicium trium solidorum per annum, reddendorum ad duos terminos anni; scilicet, ad Pascha xviij denarios, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis, xviij denarios, pro omni servicio et exaccione.

Richard Fitz William, 1209–10. = Beatrice, 1209–10.

CLXXXIV.—(136 J.)

[20th January, 1210–11, 12 Jo.]

(Ralph Fitz Peter, for twenty shillings, quitclaims to Constantine Fitz Alard all right in two acres of land in Little Dartford.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Johannis duodecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, Simone de Pateshill, Jacobo de Poterne, Henrico de Ponte Aldemeri, Roberto de Aumar, Rogero Huscarl, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter Radulphum filium Petri, petentem, et Constantinum [1] filium Alardi, tenentem.

De duabus acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Parva Derteford.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predictus Radulphus remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis, predicto Constantino et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predictis duabus acris terre, cum pertinentiis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus Constantinus dedit eidem Radulpho viginti solidos esterlingorum.

CLXXXV.—(137 J.)

[8th May, 1211, 12 Jo.]

(Ascelina de Leuesham, widow of Reingod Alderman, for two marks, quitclaims to Reginald Forestar and his heirs, all her dower in right of her said late husband in five acres in Lewisham.)

Apud Norhampton, a die Paschatis in quinque septimanas, anno regni Regis Johannis duodecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, etc. [ut in No. 184.]

Inter Ascelinam de Leuesham, petentem, et Reginaldum Forestar, tenentem.

[1] See No. CLXXIX. and the foot-note at the end of it.

De quinque acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in LEUESHAM, quas ipsa ASCELINA clamat versus eundem REGINALDUM, in rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit REINGODI ALDERMAN, quondam viri sui.

Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predicta ASCELINA remisit et quietum clamavit de se predicto REGINALDO et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, nomine dotis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus REGINALDUS dedit eidem ASCELINE duas marcas argenti.

Reingod Alderman, dead 1211. = Ascelina de Leuesham, 1211.

CLXXXVI.—(138 J.)

[3rd February, 1211–12, 13 Jo.]

(Mabil, widow of Warin de Eccles, for two besants, quitclaims to Walter Capellan all her right as dower in the third part[1] of one acre in Eccles, of the gift of her said late husband.)

Apud Novum Castrum super Tinam, a die Sancti Hillarii in tres septimanas, anno regni Regis Johannis tercio decimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, etc. [ut in No. 181.]

Inter MABILIAM, que fuit uxor WARINI DE ECCLES, petentem, et WALTERUM CAPELLANUM, tenentem.

De tercia parte unius acre terre, cum pertinentiis, in ECCLES, quam terciam partem ipsa MABILIA clamat versus eundem WALTERUM, ut rationabilem dotem suam de dono predicti WARINI quondam viri sui.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predicta MABILIA remisit et quietum clamavit eidem WALTERO, vel cuicunque eam dare voluerit, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta tercia parte unius acre terre, cum pertinenciis, ratione dotis.

[1] This then was out of Gavelkind, or the claim would have been one-half.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus Walterus dedit eidem Mabilie duos bisantos.[1]

Warin de Eccles, dead 1211–12. = Mabilia, 1211–12.

CLXXXVII.—(139 J.)

[3rd February,[2] 1211–12, 13 Jo.]

(William de Becco acknowledges to Eustace de Burne a carucate of land in Levingesburn, for which the said Eustace grants him sixteen acres of the same land, viz. fifteen acres which lie under the garden of the said William, towards the east, and one acre which Jordan de Bruera held of the said Eustace in the said ville. To hold to the said William and his heirs, together with another tenement which he before held in the said ville. Doing for it to our Lord the King the service that pertains to one carucate of land which he holds in the same ville. The said William quitclaims to the said Eustace and his heirs all right in the remainder of the said carucate of land, and the other tenements which Eustace de Burn, father of the said Eustace, held in Burn, and Chelesfund, and Burcheston. The said Eustace will warrant to the said William the said sixteen acres.)

Apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, anno regni Regis Johannis tercio decimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, etc. [ut in 186.]

Inter Willelmum de Becco, petentem, et Eustachium de Burne, tenentem.

De una carucata terre, cum pertinentiis, in Leuingesburn.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predictus Willelmus recognovit predictam carucatam terre, cum pertinentiis, esse jus ipsius Eustachii.

[1] The Besant was first coined by the Byzantine Emperors, thence the name. Its precise value in England, at the date of this Fine, cannot be given with certainty. Ten shillings was probably the value of the gold besant. The "bisanti" of the text were doubtless silver besants, which were worth two shillings each.

No day is named in the original. I supply it from conjecture. The place, and judges, and regnal year being the same as in No. CLXXXVI., it is a strong presumption that the two fines were passed on the same day.

Et pro hac recognicione et fine et concordia, predictus Eustachius dedit et concessit eidem Willelmo sexdecim acras terre de eadem terra, scilicet quindecim acras que jacent subtus gardinum ipsius Willelmi versus orientem, et unam acram quam Jordanus de Bruera tenuit de eodem Eustachio in eadem villa. Habendas et tenendas eidem Willelmo et heredibus suis, simul cum alio tenemento quod prius tenuit in eadem villa, faciendo inde servicium domino Regi et heredibus suis, quantum ad unam carucatam terre pertinet, quam tenet in eadem villa.

Et sciendum, quod predictus Willelmus remisit et quietum clamavit, de se et heredibus suis, eidem Eustachio et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in superplusagio predicte carucate terre, cum pertinentiis, et in omnibus aliis tenementis, que Eustachius de Burne, pater ipsius Eustachii, tenuit in Burne,[1] et in Chelesfund, et in Burcheston.

Et idem Eustachius, et heredes sui, warantizabunt eidem Willelmo, et heredibus suis, predictas sexdecim acras terre, cum pertinentiis, contra omnes gentes, in perpetuum.

Eustace de Burn =

|

Eustace de Burn,
1211–12.

[1] ? Bishopsbourne.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

(*Continued from Vol. IV. p.* 321.)

XXXVIII.

[Esc. No. 20, 48 Hen. III., 1214.]

Writ of "diem clausit extremum," addressed to the Escheator for Kent, to seize into the King's hands the lands of Robert de Gatton[177] *and to inquire how much land he held of the King* in capite, *how much of others, and by what service; what it is worth, who, and how old is his next heir. Tested at St. Paul's, London,* 14*th July,* 48 *Hen. III.*

Inquisition taken by,—

G . . . . . de Fraxino,—John Peyn,—Stephen de la De . . . . . Algar,—John Cockel,—Robert Peyn,— . . . . . de Molendino,—Robert de la Mar . . . . . .

Who make oath that Robert de G . . . . . in all *in capite* of . . . . . per annum ten pounds, and one . . . . . per annum, is worth 40*s*. . . . . and is aged . . . . . .

[The rest is lost. His Inquisition for Surrey however remains perfect, and it is there returned that "Hamo his eldest son is his next heir, and is aged twenty-five years and upwards."]

XXXIX.

[Esc. No. 26, 48 Hen. III., 1264.]

Extent of the Manor of Flete,[178] *on the death of* [Hugh De Vere] *Earl of Oxford, lord of the said Manor.*

Extent taken by—

Hugh Jordan,—Fulk de la Hol',—Hugh Strobcose,—Antony Pret,—Henry Fod',—Hugh de la Helle,—John the Clerk,—

William Pikot,—Alexander Pikot,—Adam Matheu,—Stephen Coopertor,—Nicholas de Pikeringe.

Who say, of high land (suprema) 106 acres, worth per annum £13. 3*s.*; value of acre, 2*s.* 6*d.* Item of marsh land, 440 acres, worth per annum £14. 13*s.* 4*d.*; value of acre, 8*d.* Item of rent of assize per annum 111*s.* ½*d.* Item of 48 hens, 6*s.*; price of a hen, 1½*d.* Item of 23 cocks, 23*d.*; price of a cock, 1*d.* Item of one water-mill, worth per annum 26*s.* Item of curtilage and garden; these are reckoned with the land aforesaid. Item of hogs in pannage, per annum, 5*s.*; to wit in stubble. Item of perquisites of Courts, per annum, 2*s.* Item, they say that the manor is held of the heir of Folkestan, and that the said heir holds of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Total £35. 10*s.* 3½*d.* Item, they say that Robert, son of the said Earl, is twenty-two years of age and more, and is next heir.[179]

XL.

[Esc. No. 13, 52 Hen. III., 1268.]

An Extent of the Manors of Wickam *and* Muleton.[180]

Extent made by order of our Lord the King, before Sir John Lovel, of the manor of Wicham and Muleton, on Sunday next before the feast of St. Martin the Confessor, by,—

. . . . . Niger,—Adam Faber,—Robert de Poles,—Roger de Tambrewode,—John de Hakinton,—Ralph de Chalke, clerk, —John le Chamberlayn,—William le Chamberlayn . . . . . swig,—Henry Ston,—Godfrey de Aldington,—Henry Scad,—William Bolle,—Ralph Scurlue,—Stephen de Bideneye;

Who say, of the manor of Wich . . . . . of Herbage, per annum, in value 6*d.* There are there 44 acres of arable land, worth per annum 11*s.*; value of acre, 3*d.* And there are there 36 acres, worth 5*s.* . . . . . In meadow and marsh are 18 acres, worth 9*s.*; value of acre, 6*d.* And rent of assize per annum, to wit from villans, 25*s.* 5½*d.* And there are there 6 ploughs . . . . . worth 16*d.* And 16*d.*, which the tenants of the ville owe for mowing the meadow land of the lord. And 3¾*d.* for reaping of corn, because they will be boarded by the lord (erunt ad comestionem domini). And there is there what . . . . . worth nothing, because not yet stocked (in-

stauratum). Item, 32½ eggs, worth, per annum, 1¼*d.* Total 57*s.* 11¾*d.* Of perquisites of Courts nothing, because there is no one freely . . . . . .

Item, they say, of Muleton, of profits of Court, to wit of Homage, that they are worth per annum 12*d.* There are there 75 acres, worth 31*s.* 3*d.*; value of acre, 5*d.* . . . . . 14 (74?) acres, worth 24*s.* 8*d.*; value of acre, 4*d.* And there are 18 acres, worth 6*s.*; value of acre, 4*d.* And there are [2½ acres] in the saltmarsh for reaping, worth 15*d.*; value of acre, 6*d.* And there are of rent of assize £6. 6*s.* 7¾*d.*, and 63 cocks, worth . . . . . 1*d.* And there is one mill, worth 20*s.* And the men of the ville are bound to mow in the autumn 24 acres, worth 4*s.*; and . . . . . from each acre two good sheaves, of the value of 2*d.* And there is one dovecote, but it is worth nothing, because it is not stocked. Of perquisites of Court, per annum 2*s.* Sum total, £11. 0*s.* 19¾*d.* More in . . . . .

And be it known that this extent was made before the said J. Lovel and one of the coroners . . of the county by the aforesaid extensors, sworn and elected in the presence of Godfrey de Nywebad, in behalf of Sir William de Valencia and Sir William de St. Clare in behalf of Sir William de Monte Caniso.

Sum total of the extent of the manor of Vycham, 57*s.* 11¾*d.*

Sum total of the extent of the manor of Muleton, £11. 0*s.* 19¾*d.*

[Indorsed—"Kantia—manerium de Vycham et manerium de Muleton."]

XLI.

[Esc. No. 15, 52 Hen. III., 1268.]

Writ of "diem clausit extremum" to the Prior of Wymondham, Escheator for the hither side of Kent, and indorsed to the Subescheators for Buckingham and Kent, to seize into the King's hands the lands of Nicholas de Gerunde, *and inquire how much land he held of the King* in capite, *how much of others, and by what service; what it is worth; who and how old is his next heir. Tested at Westminster, March* 28, 52 *Hen. III.*

Extent made before the Subescheator of our Lord the King in the County of Kent, by,—

Simon de Frethenested,—Elyas his brother,—Bartholomew

Bruning,—Richard le Cope,—John the Clerk,—Innocent de Worneselle,—Robert Broning,—Germinus atte Parke,—Gilbert Godegrom,—William le Tylye,—Benedict de Worneselle,—and Oliver atte Hale.

Who say on their oath, that NICOLAS DE GERUNDE, on the day of his death, held one knight's-fee of our Lord the King *in capite* in the county of Kent, at FRETHENESTEDE and ESHERST,[181] of which fee there are in FRETHENESTEDE 233 acres of arable land, worth, per annum, 11 marks, 8*s.* 8*d.*; value of acre, 8*d.* Item, there are 100 acres of wood, the pasture of which is worth, per annum, 20*s.* Item, easement of court and houses, worth, per annum, 10*s.* Item, there are of rent of assize, per annum, 7 marks, 4*s.* 8*d.* Item, 100 hens of rent, per annum, worth 12*s.* 6*d.*; price of a hen, 1½*d.* Item, 500 eggs of rent, per annum, worth 15*d.*; price of 100, 3*d.* Item, there are 4 ploughs of rent, per annum, worth 44*d.*; value of a plough, 11*d.* Item, the profit of the Tenants' Court is worth, per annum, half a mark. Item to the same manor pertaineth the advowson of the church of FRETHENESTEDE, the taxation of which is 18 marks. Total of the whole manor of FRETHENESTEDE, £15. 7*s.* 5*d.*, without the advowson of the church.

Item, of the same fee are in ESHERST 120 acres of arable land, worth, per annum, 30*s.*; value of acre, 3*d.* Item, there are 47 acres of pasture, worth, per annum, 23*s.* 6*d.*; value of acre, 6*d.* Item, there are 40 acres of wood, the pasture of which is worth, per annum, 4*s.* Item, easement of court and houses is worth, per annum, 2*s.* Item, there is a certain water-mill, worth 20 seams of corn; price of a seam,[182] 2*s.* Item of rent of assize, per annum, 2 marks. Item, 40 hens of rent per annum, worth 5*s.*; price of a hen, 1½*d.* Item, 200 eggs of rent per annum, worth 6*d.*; price of 100, 3*d.* Item, the profit of the Tenants' Court is worth, per annum, 2*s.* Item to the same manor pertaineth the advowson of the church of ESHERST, the taxation of which is 5 marks. Total of the whole value of the manor of ESHERST, £6. 13*s.* 8*d.*, without the advowson of the church.

Moreover, the same NICHOLAS DE GERUNDE held on the day of his death 7*s.* of rent-charge of the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, in HOLINGEBURN, rendering thence, per annum, to the same prior, 20*d.* of rent. Item, the same NICHOLAS held of JOHN SOMER four acres of wood, rendering thence, per annum, 12*d.* And he held nothing else of any one in the county aforesaid.

They say further, on their oath, that Hugh de Gerunde, eldest son of the same Nicholas, is his next heir, and is of age thirty years.[183]*

He held nothing elsewhere in demesne on the day of his death, but had a lordship of two knights'-fees in tenants, in the county of Bucks., to wit, in Foxcote and Dodington, so that the heir of the same Nicholas is bound to answer to our Lord the King for three knights'-fees.

[Indorsed—"Domino Regi per Priorem de Wymondham, Escaetori Domini Regis citra Trentam.

"Priori de Wymondham, Escaetori domini Regis citra Trentam, per Subescaetorem comitatus Kantiæ."]

XLII.

[Esc. No. 32, 52 Hen. III., 1267.]

Writ of "diem clausit extremum," addressed to William de Clyfford, *Escheator for the hither side of Trent, to inquire how much land* Matilda de Estwelles *held of the King* in capite, *how much of others, and by what service; at what it is valued, who and how old is her next heir. Tested at Fordyngbregge, Dec.* 15, 52 *Hen. III.*

Inquisition taken by Fulco Peyforer, Escheator in Kent, by means of—

Roger Shonke,—Jordan le Fot,—William . . . . ,—Simon Albert,—Richard Attechilde,—Simon ate wetere,—Reginald Samadus,—Solomon Albert,—Henry de la Berne,—Hugh de Romenal,—John, son of Richard de Bocton,—and William le . . . . an.

Who say, on their oath, that Matilda de Eastwelle held of our lord the King *in capite*, on the day of her death, the manor of Eastwelle, with the advowson of the church of the same place. And in the same manor there are 250 acres of arable land, worth per annum £6. 5*s.*; value of acre, 6*d.* Item, there are 31 acres of pasture, worth per annum 20*s.* 8*d.*; value of acre, 8*d.* Item, in the same are 5½ acres 1 rood of meadow, worth per annum 11*s.* 6*d.*; value of acre, 2*s.* Item, the profit of a garden per annum, half a mark. Item, in the same are two dovecots, worth per annum 4*s.*, because they are not stocked. Item, there are of rent of assize per annum £9. 3*s.* 6¼*d.* Item, 142 hens per annum, worth 17*s.* 10*d.*; price of a hen, 1½d. Item

of rent of eggs, 700 eggs, worth 21*d.*; price of 100, 3*d.* Item, in the same are two mills, to wit, one water-mill and the other a windmill, and worth per annum 20 seams of barley; price of a seam, 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, of profits of the Tenants' Court, per annum, half a mark. Item, the easement of the Court, per annum, 5 shillings. Moreover, to the same manor pertaineth certain land which is called SCHINGLEDEHALLE, worth per annum 10 marks, of which land MARGERIA, mother of the aforesaid MATILDA, who still liveth, is seised in dower. And the aforesaid manor of ESTWELLE, with the aforesaid land of SCHINGLEDEHALLE, ought to answer (defendi) for two knights'-fees.

Sum total of the whole value of the manor aforesaid, per annum, except the land of SCHINGLEDEHALLE, £21. 12*s.* 7¼*d.*

Moreover, the aforesaid MATILDA held of the Prior of Dovor certain land at CHERTE by paying thence yearly 33*d.* to the same Prior, worth per annum 5 marks. And moreover the aforesaid MATILDA held of GUNCELINUS DE BEDELESMERE certain land, which is called LAMBERDENNE and HERTEY, by paying thence per annum 1*d.* for all service, and it is worth per annum 60*s.* And the aforesaid MAR[GERIA] holds thence in dower at LAMBERDENNE land worth per annum 40*s.* . . . . . on their oath that . . . . . BERTRAM DE CRIOLL, son of the same MATILDA, is next . . . . . is of the age of thirty years.[184]

XLIII.

[Esc. No. 34, 52 Hen. III., 1267.]

Inquisition of the lands of SIMON DE CRYEL, *and* MATILDA, *his wife, on the death of* SIMON.

[This is] the Inquisition made of the lands and tenements of SIMON DE CRYEL, and MATILDA, his wife, on the day of the said SIMON's death, by,—

Walter le Fulur,—John de Repeton,—Galfridus ate Brok,—Humfrey . . . . . le Gare,—Stephen Cusin,—Daniel Sprt,—John de Wynelesbergh,—Nicholas ate Brok,—Thomas Ponnont,—Galfridus de Swatford,—Matthew Fabr . . . . . ate Bremth, and Walter Fitz Hamon.

Who say on their oath, that the said MATILDA held of our lord the King *in capite* on the day of the said SIMON's death

two knights'-fees in [Esse]teford, Seveneton, and Ustesture and Pakemanston,[185] to wit, 3 carucates of land with their appurtenances, which are worth per annum £20, with the advowson of the church of Esseteford, which [is worth] per annum 30 marks, by payment annually of 20*s.* to the Ward of the Castle of Dovor. And they say that the said Simon held nothing of our lord the King *in capite*, but held [at] Moningeham 240 acres in Gavelykende, which are worth, per annum, 40 marks in all issues, and held these of the Prior of the Holy Trinity . . . . . [et plur' Husebund' de illo insueto . . . .] And he also held at Twycham of the lord Archbishop and the said Prior 60 acres, worth per annum, in all issues, 10 marks. And he held at Swatford 60 acres of stubborn land, worth per annum, in entire income, 20*s.*, and he held these of the Abbot of St. Augustine. And he held at Sadhokesherst of William and Henry de Sadokesherst 60 acres of most stubborn land, by paying thence to the said Henry and William 2 marks; and they are worth per annum, in all issues, 5*s.* And he has eight sons, who all equally succeed him in the aforesaid inheritance, and his eldest son is of 30 years, and the 2nd of 24, and the 3rd of 23, and the 4th of 20 years, and the 5th of 15 years, and the 6th of 14 years, and the 7th of 12 years, and the 8th of 11 years. And the said Matilda was holding in right of marriage a moiety of all the aforesaid land so long as she was a widow. In witness of which thing, all the aforesaid inquisitors have to this inquisition affixed their seals.[186]

XLIV.

[Esc. No. 25, 53 Hen. III., 1268–9.]

Writ of "ad quod damnum," addressed to Stephen de Penecestre, Constable of Dover Castle and Sheriff of Kent, to inquire as to the advisability of giving leave to the Master and Brethren of the Domus Dei at Dover, to turn the road which leads through their Court of Honichilde[187] *towards the port of Romney; and whether it is within the liberty of the Five Ports, so that the King is unable to give such leave; and how broad it is; and what advantage the Master and Brethren will gain by turning it. Tested at Westminster, March* 12, 53 *Hen. III.*

The names of those who are to inquire whether, if the King

grant to the Master and Brethren of the Domus Dei at Dover, that the Highway which leads through the middle of their Court of Honichilde be obstructed and diverted to the outside of the said Court, it would be to the damage of the King and the injury of the country and the passengers, or not.

John Alex',—Thomas Eylwyne,—Robert Galiot,—Henry Cobbe,—Roger the Clerk,—Simon David,—John Huge,—Thomas le Het,—William le Busere,—William Hamund,—Roger de Landriche,—and Richard Griffin.

Who say, on their oath, that if that way which leads through the middle of the Court of the aforesaid Master and Brethren be obstructed and diverted outside the Court of the same, it will not be to the damage of the King nor of others, nor to the injury of the country, but rather to the advantage and improvement of the whole country, because the old road is so low, and in winter time because of flood of water so deep and dangerous to passengers, that scarcely can any one pass there. And the new way will be high and dry, and useful to the whole country. They also say that the old way contains in width forty feet. They also say that the aforesaid Master and Brethren, if the same way be diverted and obstructed, can thence gain no other advantage, but only that their Court may be enclosed where now the King's highway is through the middle. They also say that it is outside the liberty of the Five Ports.

XLV.

[Esc. No. 10, 53 Hen. III., 1269.]

Writ of "diem clausit extremum," addressed to John le Moyne, Escheator for the hither side of Trent, to seize into the King's hands the lands of Robert de Barbling (*or* Barmling), *and inquire how much he held of the King* in capite, *how much of others, and by what service; what it is worth; who and how old is his next heir. Tested at Windesor, April* 17, 53 *Hen. III.*

Inquisition made on the Sunday next before the Ascension of our Lord (28th April), in the 53rd year of the reign of King Henry, son of John, by—

William de Tittesham,—Stephen de Barling,—Richard de

Ipenherst,—Godfrey de Snedehen',—John the Clerk,—Richard the Clerk,—Richard Bissop,—Walter Bocant,—William Parlh', —Gilbert de Mere,—Hamo Faber,—and Richard Pac.

Who all say on oath, that there are in the manor of Barmling 100 acres of land; value of acre, 6*d.*; total, 50*s.* A capital messuage with a garden is extended at 5*s.* Wood at 2*s.* Rents of the said manor at 20*s.* 1*d.* Perquisites of Court at 12*d.* 20 hens of rent; price of hen, 1*d.* Eggs altogether 60 of rent; value 2½*d.* There are four ploughs of rent, value 2*s.* Total, £4. 0*s.* 11¼*d.*

In Pimpe, there are 50 acres of land; value of acre, 4*d.*; total, 16*s.* 8*d.* The meadow-land is extended at 2*s.* The Rents there at 10*s.* 10 hens, value 1*d.* 15 eggs, value ¾*d.* Two ploughs, value 12*d.* Total, 30*s.* 6¾*d.*

In Egerdinton he held of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury 20 acres of land; value of acre, 4*d.* Hens 6; value 6*d.*

Sum total, 118*s.* 8*d.*

The aforesaid jurors also say that the heir of the said Robert, deceased, is William his son, who is thirty years of age and upwards. He held the aforesaid land of our Lord the King *in capite*, by the service of one knight.[188]

XLVI.

[Esc. No. 8, 54 Hen. III., 1269–70.]

Writ addressed to John le Moyne, Escheator for the hither side of Trent, to inquire how much land Henry de Cramavill *held of the King* in capite *on the day of his death, how much of others, and by what service; what it is worth; who and how old is his next heir. Tested at Westminster, Jan.* 30, 54 *Hen. III.*

[Indorsed—" Per Robertum Walerand.
" Preceptum est Suffolk, Essex, Kant, et Bed."]

Inquisition made before John le Moygne on the morrow of St. Blase (4th February), in the 54th year of Henry III., by—

James le Marescall,—John Halkok,—Simon Daningheye,—Adam le Frere,—William le Frere,—Hamo atte Sole,—Richard Thedon,—Richard son of Philip,—Walter le Wyte,—Ralph Shirloc,—and Walter atte Brome, of the hundred of Todding-trow, in the county of Kent.

Who say on their oath, that Henry de Cramavill, lately deceased, held of our Lord the King *in capite* on the day of his death the manors of Gravesende and of Selton, by payment thereout to the Ward of Dover Castle 4½ marks, and the aforesaid manor of Gravesende is worth £20 per annum in all its issues. And the advowson of the church of the same ville pertaineth to the lord of the manor aforesaid, and the same church is worth 20 marks in ordinary years. And the manor of Selton is worth, per annum, £8 in all its issues. They say too, that he held not any land in the county aforesaid, neither of the King nor of other, beside the two manors aforesaid. Item, they say that Henry de Cramavil, son of the aforesaid Henry, is his next heir, and is of the age of twenty-two years.[189]

XLVII.

[Esc. No. 22, 54 Hen. III., 1270.]

Writ of "diem clausit extremum," addressed to Richard de Clifford, *Escheator for the hither side of Trent, to seize into the King's hands the lands of* Rowland de Axstede, *and inquire how much he held of the King* in capite, *how much of others, and by what service; what it is worth; who and how old is his next heir. Tested at Clarendon, Aug.* 19, 54 *Hen. III.*

[Inquisition of manor, etc., of Axstede, omitted, as not being in Kent.]

Gilbert Taylur,—Ralph de Acforde,—Thomus Beaw,—Henry de Prato,—Simon de Twyforde,—Thomas de Prato,—Harry Haket,—Alexander de Helgthe,—John le Wariner,—William le Sumet',—Symon de la Grenehell,—and Henry son of Helewys.

Being sworn and diligently questioned say, that Rodland de Acstede held in the county of Kent, in the ville of Nettlestede, of Walter de Pridinton and Margery his wife, half a knight's-fee, to wit, 50 acres of arable land; value of acre, 4*d.*; total, 16*s.* 8*d.* 4 acres of meadow; value of acre, 18*d.*; total, 6*s.* 20 acres of wood, value 5*s.* The court, with garden and dovecote, 5*s.* of annual rent, per annum 5*s.* Pleas and perquisites of Court, per annum, 18*d.*; 13 hens, value 13*d.* Three soc rents, value 2*s.*; 9 customs of reaping corn and carrying meadows, value 18*d.*

Item, they say that the said Rodland held of the said Walter

and Margery $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres in gavelkinde, by the service of 2*s.* 3*d.* per annum; value of acre, 4*d.* Total, 3*s.* 10*d.*

Item, they say that the said Rodland held of Alexander de Helgthe 25 acres of ploughland for the tenth part of one fee; value of acre, 4*d.* Total, 8*s.* 4*d.*

Item, they say that the said Rodland held of the said Alexander 3 acres of arable land; value of acre, 4*d.*; total, 12*d.* Two acres of meadow; value of acre, 18*d.*; total, 3*s.*; and he pays thereout, per annum, 17*d.*

Total of the whole, 59*s.* 11*d.* Thereout he paid 3*s.* 5*d.*

Item, they say on their oath that Rodland, son of Rodland de Acsted, is his next heir, and of age thirty years.[190]

[Indorsed—"Domino Cancellario domini Regis Inquisitio de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Roullandi de Acstedi milite."]

APPENDIX.

(177.) This Robert de Gatton, it seems fair to suppose, must be the same with Robert de Manekesye, who married Isabel, daughter of Mabel de Gatton, and apparently was lord of Gatton, etc., in her right. The Gatton pedigree is a very difficult one, and the reader is referred to the observations on the Charters of Mabel de Gatton, etc., in the chartulary of Cumbwell Priory, given in this volume, p. 216. See also Vol. IV. p. 218.

(178.) The manor of Flete, near Richborough, in the parish of Ash, was divided among the two heiresses of Walter Bolebec, one of whom, Isabel, married Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and was mother of this Hugh, who, it seems, eventually became possessed of the whole manor. See Pedes Finium, in Vol. I. p. 243, and the observations, p. 287:—

(179.) [Hugh de Vere] Earl of Oxford
Dead 48 Hen. III.

Robert, son and heir,
æt. 22.

(180.) These two manors are Wicham in Cookstone, and Milton next Gravesend. Both were part of the inheritance of William de Monchensie, one of the rebellious barons under

Simon de Montfort; and were seized by the King after the battle of Evesham, and given to William de Valence, the King's own half-brother, who had married Joan de Monchensie, William's sister and next heir. Two years afterwards the estates were restored, and this seems to be the occasion of the present "Extent," arbiters being appointed to adjudicate between the two brothers-in-law.

(181.) Frinsted and Ashurst.

(182.) A seam (summa), see Vol. III. p. 262, and p. 272, note (124); where a seam of oats consisted of two quarters, and was, as here, valued at 2*s*.

(183.) Nicholas de Gerunde, = dead 52 Hen. III.

Hugh de Gerunde, eldest son, æt. 30.

(184.) = Margeria, alive 1267.

[John] de Criol = Matilda de Eastwelle. dead 1267.

Bertram de Criol, son and heir, æt. 30, 1267.

This Bertram married Alianora, daughter and co-heir of Hamo de Crevecœur and Matilda de Averenches, see Vol. II. pp. 133–142. That he was son of John de Criol we learn from the Inquisition on the death of Hamo de Crevecœur, his father-in-law (Vol. III. p. 257). The Inquisition on Bertram's death is cited in Vol. II. p. 136, from which it appears that he died in 1295, leaving a son John.

(185.) Esseteford, Ustesture, Pakemanston, *i. e.* Ashford, Esturt (part of the manor of Ashford), and Packmanstone in Newchurch.

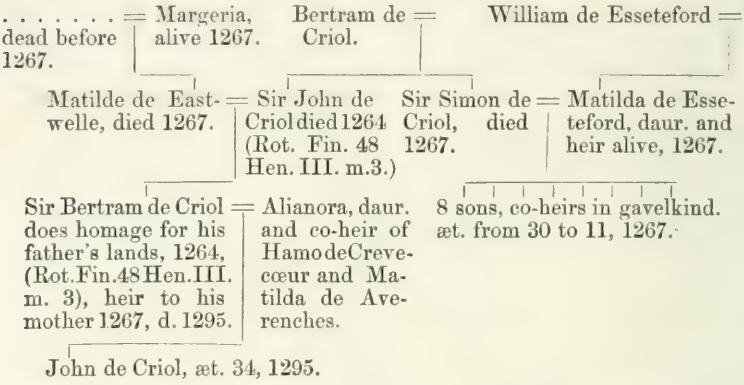
(186.) Simon de Criol, = Matilda [de Esseteford]. dead 1267.

Eldest son.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
æt. 30, 1267.	æt. 24.	æt. 23.	æt. 20.	æt. 16.	æt. 14.	æt. 12.	æt. 11.

Co-heirs in gavelkind.

Simon appears to have been brother of John, the husband of Matilda de Eastwelle, both being sons of that Bertram de Criol,

who was called "The Great Lord of Kent." Sir John and Sir Simon are together jurors on the Inquisition of Thomas de Normanville in 1245–6 (Vol. II. p. 296). From the materials now before us, and those quoted from our former volumes, we gain the following pedigree :—



(187.) Honychild is a manor in the parish of Hope All Saints, in Romney Marsh, and was given to the Maison Dieu, or Hospital of St. Mary, by its founder, Hugo de Burgh, Earl of Kent and Chief Justiciary.

(188.) Robert de Barmling (or Barming), died 1269. =

William de Barmling, son and heir, æt. 30 and upwards.

(189.) Henry de Cramavill, died 1269–70. =

Henry de Cramavill, son and heir, æt. 22.

(190.) Roland de Acstede, of Nettlested. Died 1270. =

Roland de Acstede, son and heir, æt. 30.

ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY'S RESEARCHES IN THE SAXON CEMETERY AT SARR.

BY JOHN BRENT, JUN., F.S.A.

The ville or hamlet of Sarr, anciently Sarra, Saerre, or Serre, possessed an importance some centuries since which its present appearance, and now inland situation, do not at first sight confirm. In Roman and Anglo-Saxon times, the waters of the Wantsume, the estuary which then divided Thanet from Kent, approached it from the south and west. Its northern mouth, called the Yenladt, was just east of Reculver; a little south of which, and nearly opposite Sarr, it was joined by the fresh waters of the Nethergone and the Stour. The other mouth opened into the British Channel, at Pegwell Bay. Sarr possessed then an important haven between Richborough and Reculver, admirably situated under the chalk cliffs facing the west and south. Below these are still to be seen, overgrown by a luxuriant vegetation, the shoals and sand-banks which the retiring sea has left, and which, down to the present day, retain all their characteristic forms and water-washed appearance. In a charter of Edbert, dated the thirty-sixth year of his reign (726), and reported in the Annals of St. Augustine's Monastery, ships are mentioned as navigating to Sarr. At a later period, 1052, the Danish fleet, having plundered the eastern coast of Kent, sailed

past Sarr, and passed out east of Reculver into the northern sea.[1] Twine especially commends the haven as "statio firmissima navibus et gratissima nautis;" and adds, that credible persons yet living in his time "have often seen, not only small boats, but vessels of good burden pass to and fro upon this Wantsume;"[2] which seems, indeed, as long as it was a practicable passage, to have been the invariable route for vessels between London and the South, instead of the longer and less sheltered passage by the North Foreland.

"Sarre," as Leland tells us, "was the common ferry when Thanet was full iled." The present marshes between Chislet and Upstreet on one side, and between Sarr and St. Nicholas *ad Vadum* on the other, were a part of the Wantsume fast silting up even in Saxon times, and leaving numerous islets and shallows capable of being waded over at low tide. Bede relates that the estuary at Sarr was about three furlongs wide; and an ancient manuscript map, which belonged to the Abbey of St. Augustine, and is engraved in Lewis's Thanet, gives a quaint drawing of a primitive boat, in which a man is represented ferrying a monk over the stream; while another man, staff in hand, wades up to his knees —the boat not being able to come close to the shore on account of the shallowness of the water—and carries another monk to it upon his shoulders. Edbert, by the charter above-mentioned, gave the tolls of the two ferry-boats at Sarr, till then payable to himself, to the Abbey at Minster, and these tolls, we learn, were still collected in the time of Edward III. In the reign of Henry VII. the waters had so much subsided that the ferry fell into disuse, the inhabitants obtaining an Act of Parliament for building a bridge, and probably then constructing

[1] See Lewis's 'History of Thanet,' p. 7, etc., referring to the Saxon Chronicle.

[2] 'De rebus Albionicis Comment.' lib. i. 27, quoted by Lewis, l. c.

the road now north-west of the present way to Canterbury.

Sarr formerly had its church, which was dedicated to St. Giles. It is not recorded in Domesday, but is sketched in the early map of Thanet above described. Hasted tells us, that in the 41st Edward III. (1368) its poverty is alluded to, and it is mentioned in the time of Richard II. as being exempted from the tenth; but at what period it ceased to be used for Divine Service is unknown; we know, however, that during the fourteenth century it fell into decay, probably through the decrease of the inhabitants by the loss of the importance once attached to Sarr when it owned a haven and a ferry. Hasted has placed the church at a distance of forty rods from the village, on the road leading from Sarr to Monkton; but investigations which have arisen out of these recent researches have revealed the site of a church at a distance considerably greater from the hamlet, upon the second bluff of a large chalk-pit on the road to Ramsgate, and in a direct line between Elmstone windmill and St. Nicholas church.

The road that passed it was anciently denominated the Dun Strete, or "Street over the Down." It appears from the map before-mentioned to have gone in a straight line from the ferry to St. Lawrence's, and was probably a Roman, or perhaps a British road. Over this ancient way must have passed the Saxons when they landed at Ebb's Flete, in 447, shortly afterwards to make the conquest of Kent, and subsequently of England. Then, and much later, Thanet was covered with woods, the tradition of which is still preserved in the names of various hamlets and holdings. The rising land especially, stretching from St. Nicholas towards Birchington, was one continuous forest; a spot in which is still denoted by a sea-mark, where the timber was once consumed. In these woods, as Lewis tells us, were to be

seen entrenchments and caves,[1] as in the ancient wood of "Chesmunds," where he supposes the Saxon inhabitants to have taken refuge from the Danes.

At the junction of the ferry and the 'Dunstrete,' the south-western promontory of the island, was the 'Dun,' or Down of Sarr, an important and central position, commanding the country for miles around: and on this spot is the Cemetery into which we have been making researches, and which I proceed to describe.

Although, as will be seen, it has proved to be one of our richest and most interesting Anglo-Saxon burying-places, it appears to have escaped the notice of all Kentish antiquaries. Bryan Faussett, Douglas, Stukely, and Mortimer, make no mention of it; Mr. Wright omits it from his Map; and the revelations of Ozingell give no hint of the neighbouring treasures at Sarr. Certain Saxon relics, however, were reported to have been found here some years since, such as a bronze stoup, a drinking-glass, and a fine fibula. But the attention of our Society was first called to this spot as a Saxon cemetery by the discovery made, during works on the property of Mr. Holman, at Sarr windmill, in July, 1860, of a remarkably fine fibula, some gold coins, a bronze bowl, and other articles of great interest. These relics, which are described by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in the fourth volume of 'Archæologia Cantiana,' were purchased by the British Museum, and our Society at once opened negotiations for further researches on the land immediately adjoining, the property of the Marquess Conyngham. The noble owner kindly gave the required permission, but some delay was inevitable, on account of the injury which would be caused to the seed crop then on the land. This year, however, in the month of August, Mr. Swinford, Lord Conyngham's tenant, in a most courteous manner gave to the writer of

[1] History of Thanet, p. 25.

this paper leave to make the required researches for the Society.

I accordingly commenced the excavations, with two labourers, on the 17th of September last, being then and ever since assisted by the kind co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Drake[1] and Mr. J. B. Sheppard. Other gentlemen, too, have occasionally rendered me much service, and I desire here to express my obligation to them all.

Our first excavation was in close proximity to the windmill, and at no great distance from the grave which three years previously had yielded so valuable an addition to the stores of Anglo-Saxon relics. The ground was excellent for the purpose required, being a clear chalk, with an upper soil of made earth, from twelve to eighteen inches thick. We began by running parallel trenches across the field, and then using an iron probe; but soon found that the probe was all that was required, though we were sometimes deceived by a fault in the chalk, as well as by some circular holes, or shallow pits, dug in various parts of the field. The object of these holes was not at first apparent, but in some instances at least we found them to be connected with Roman sepulture, and exhumed from them broken pieces of Roman pottery, burnt wood, and charred bones of sheep, swine, and other animals, as well as a considerable quantity of oyster shells.

Grave No. I.—Length eight feet, depth three feet from the surface, width three feet. In this we found two skeletons lying on the same level, the feet of one to the head of the other, but no other relics.

No. II.—This grave had at some period been disturbed. Some bones of oxen, near the surface, were found, but no other relics.

[1] Mr. Drake has with great pains, and by careful measurement, drawn a map of all the graves opened, which will be most useful should the excavations on Sarr Down ever be resumed.

No. III.—This was six inches longer than No. 1, and four feet deep, by three feet three inches wide. An iron spear-head lay near the right shoulder, and the socket of the shaft by the right foot; fragments of a sword were scattered about the grave. There were also four silvered shield-studs. These three interments, as well as the fourth, were all made nearly east and west.

No. IV.—This grave was carefully made, and exhibited more attention paid to form than any interment found during the whole of these excavations. In shape it much resembled a coffin, widened at the shoulders, and narrowed towards the feet. It was of the unusual length of ten feet; in depth, four feet six; in width, at the bottom, four feet.

The first indication of its valuable contents was a small piece of gold braid, or flat wire, folded as if it had been woven into the dress, or worked into some ornament on the arm,[1] for it lay just above the right

[1] In a grave subsequently opened we found similar fabric, resting on and around the skull. This, too, was a woman's grave, and contained beads of amber and porcelain, and a small gold pendant.

[Much gold web, exactly like this fragment, was found on the Saxon St. Cuthbert, when his body was discovered in 1827, and is thus described by Mr. Raine, an eye-witness:—

"The Stole.—The groundwork of the whole is woven exclusively with thread of gold. I do not mean by thread of gold the silver-gilt wire frequently used in such matters, but *real gold thread, if I may so term it, not round but flat.* This is the character of the whole web, with the exception of the figures, ... for which, however surprising it may appear, vacant spaces have been left by the loom, and they themselves afterwards inserted with the needle. . . .

"A girdle and two bracelets of gold tissue were found. . . . Of the girdle, the portion which we were able to preserve measures twenty-five inches, its breadth seven-eighths of an inch. It has evidently proceeded from the loom, and its two component parts are a flattish thread of pure gold and a thread of scarlet silk, which are not combined in any particular pattern. . . . The bracelets are made of precisely the same materials and workmanship. . . . They measure nine inches in circumference, and are of the same breadth as the girdle."

The stole and an accompanying maniple both bore the inscription,—"PIO EPISCOPO FRIDESTANO ALFFLÆD FIERI PRECEPIT," fixing the date

hand of the skeleton. Near it was a small silver ring (Plate II., fig. 4); six circular pendants of thin gold plate, (Plate I., figs. 1–6), with gold loops for suspension, lay between the shoulders. A large number of beads were found about the centre of the grave, and amongst them lay two small circular bronze fibulæ (Plate I., figs. 8, 9), of the shape and pattern so common in Kent, which had probably been suspended from the same wire,—a bead being found attached to a small portion of wire which had passed through the loop of one of the fibulæ.[1]

of their manufacture between Frithestan's consecration to the See of Winchester, 905, and the death of Elfleda, second Queen of Edward the Elder, which occurred before 916 (the date of Edward's third marriage). All the five ornaments—stole, maniple, girdle, and bracelets—appear by strong evidence to have been placed on the Saint's body in 934, two years after Frithestan's death, by Athelestan, Edward's son and successor. (See Raine's 'St. Cuthbert,' pp. 202–209.)

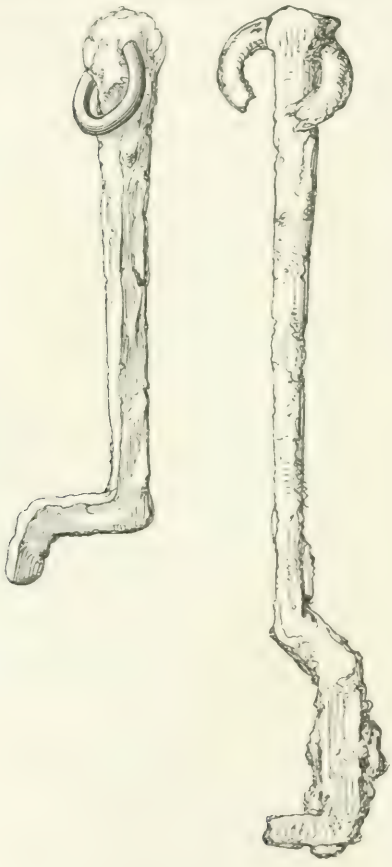
Mr. Raine also quotes from the manuscript account, by Reginald the Monk, of the removal of the Saint's body to Durham Cathedral, in 1104, a description of some similar gold embroidery, which formed the border and cuffs to a dalmatic then discovered and removed. (P. 89, and App. p. 4.)

The gold thread found in the grave at Sarr answers most exactly to this description of St. Cuthbert's stole, etc. It is flat, and woven; the thread of silk or other substance which was interwoven with it has perished, but in the less frayed parts, the spaces where such threads have passed through are most evident. The art of wire-drawing is believed to have been unknown till the fourteenth century, and this flat thread, delicate as it is, must have been formed on the anvil. Its evident process of manufacture, and its use for weaving or embroidery, are most curiously illustrated by a passage in the Mosaic description of the ephod made for Aaron:—"And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it in the blue, and in the purple, and in the scarlet, and in the fine linen, with cunning work." (Exod. xxxix. 3.)

The breadth of our woven fragment appears to have been rather less than a quarter of an inch,—it is too frayed for ascertaining its length; but from the position in which it was found, we may conclude that it formed either the border of the sleeve, as in the earlier discovery of St. Cuthbert, or (more probably, there being no corresponding fragment) a bracelet, as in the later. It is a slight help towards fixing the date of this grave to know that exactly similar ornaments were made for and worn by Anglo-Saxons of high rank at the beginning of the tenth century.—T. G. F.]

[1] It may well have been a habit to include within the acus of a fibula the wire which strung a necklace of beads, for greater security both to necklace and fibula.

At the head was a glass vessel of delicate material (Plate III.). By the left side lay a large knife, much resembling one found in the grave by the Windmill, in 1860, which for some time was considered a sword; and near it a smaller knife, of the size and shape commonly found in these graves, but surrounded by the remains of a sheath, and having the blade ornamented



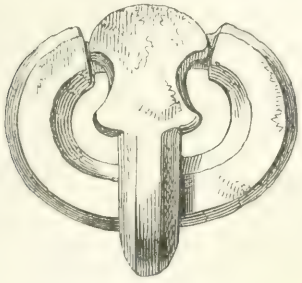
Iron Keys (half-size).

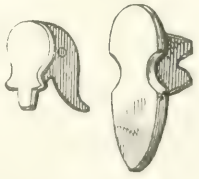
Shears (half-size).

with a small crosswise diapered pattern. Two iron keys were near, the suspending ring to one of which is of bronze, that to the other of iron; and a pair of shears,

across the blades of which, above the points, adheres a piece of wood, or of some harder material, which had probably acted as a keeper to prevent the opening of the blades when not required for use.[1] A beautiful silver spoon, or strainer (Plate II., fig. 3), lay about the centre of the body. Lower down, between the thigh-bones, was a large crystal ball (Plate I., fig. 7), mounted in silver-gilt, and near it two long fibulæ (Plate II., figs. 1, 2); all these I will describe more fully below. The larger fibula, which is of bronze, had rolled over as the body had decayed, and lay with its face downward on the "os sacrum" of the skeleton, on which it had impressed its shape and pattern with a green ærugo.

There were also two fragments of a bronze ferule, or ferule-shaped casing, in which wood remains; fragments of a silver binding or edging (much resembling in size and shape the brass edging so common on the covers of





prayer-books), in which also wood remains, and two of which form right-angled corners; portions of silver wire; a bronze buckle; two small rivets, or tags, one of bronze, the other of silver; the fragments of a comb,

[1] [I think Mr. Brent must be mistaken in his opinion of this fragment adhering to the shears. It is certainly of bone or ivory, and is, I cannot but think, a piece of the comb, afterwards described as found in a broken state, which has become fixed to the iron as it rusted. A line remaining upon it corresponds to the ornament of the comb, and in it is still one of the bronze nails or rivets, many of which the comb has for fastenings.—T. G. F.]

made apparently of ivory or bone; a bronze pin,[1] of which the head is lost; a fossil echinus, the *Spatangus cor-anguinum*, polished, and evidently deposited in the grave as a relic, ornament, or charm, and two Roman coins. The larger of these coins (as Mr. Faussett, the Honorary Secretary of our Society, to whom I have been indebted for many valuable suggestions, has informed me,) is a large brass of Aurelius; the smaller is too much obliterated to be easily deciphered.[2]

I will now give a detailed description of the principal relics of this grave:—

The Gold Pendants (Plate I., figs. 1–6).—These are thin circular plates of gold, stamped in patterns, and supplied with loops, also of gold, for suspension. They are of three sizes. The diameter of the largest is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and its weight 3 dwts. 3 grs.; of the smallest $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and 1 dwt. 21 grs.; the remaining four are alike in size, intermediate between these two, and weigh 2 dwts. 17 grs. They are of pure gold, and stamped on one side only, the central ornament in them all being curious patterns of scrolled and interlaced figures,[3] some of which are like attempts at emblematical designs,—rude hints, perhaps, afterwards improved by other northern and German nations, and ingrafted into those architectural designs which gave a new style to Europe.

[1] [This appears to be a large needle, broken at the eye.]

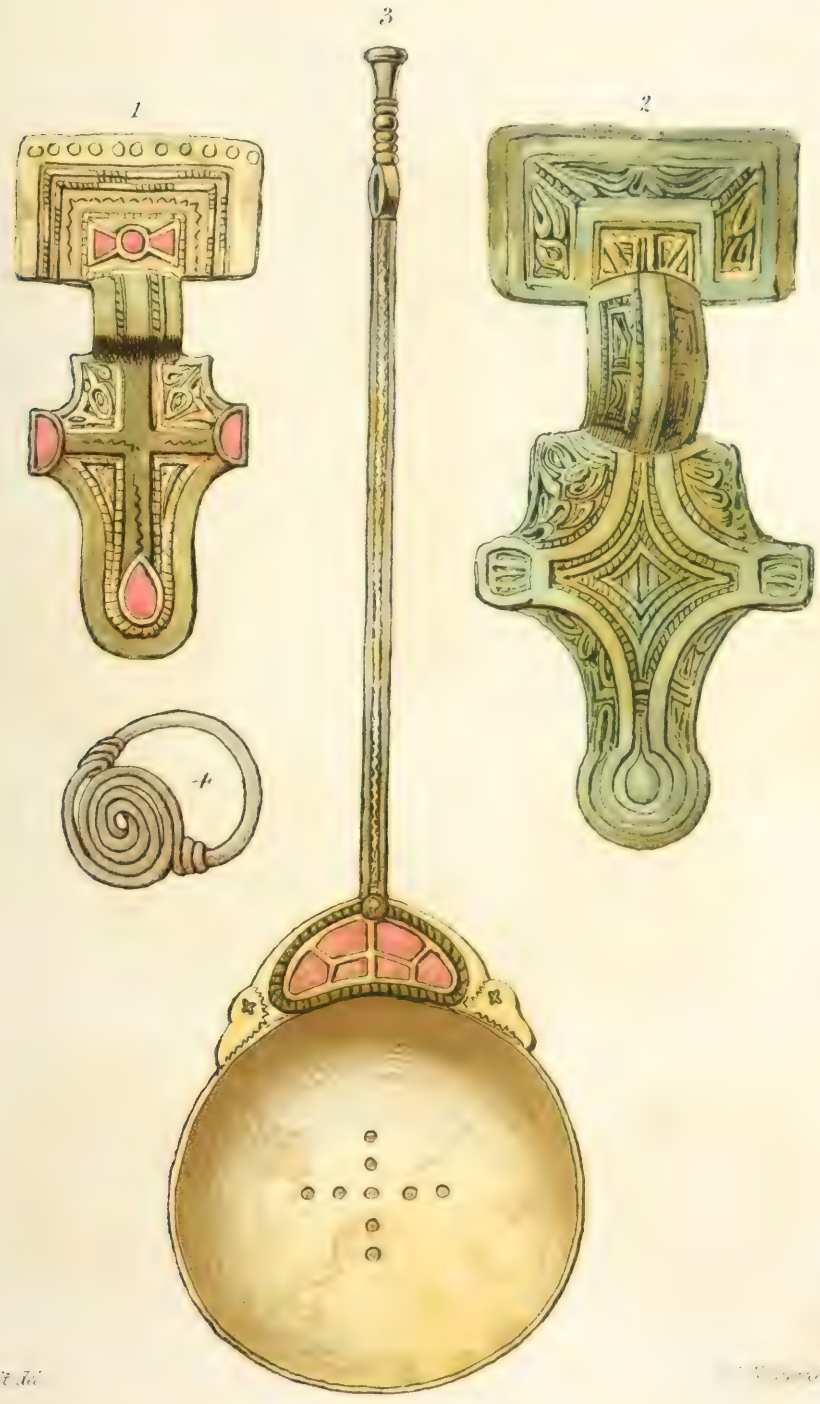
[2] [Conjectured by Mr. Vaux, of the British Museum, to be one of Tetricus.]

[3] [It will be observed in the very accurate illustrations which accompany this description, that three of these pendants are exactly alike, and evidently stamped by the same mould. It is curious to see that the loops of these three, though clearly attached after the stamping, are very nearly, though not quite, in the same position in each; near enough, however, to shew that the figures are intended to be regarded with that point uppermost (to shew it indeed more plainly for the slight difference, as proving the loop to have been fixed by the eye and not by any merely mechanical arrangement). This gives us plainly a designed bottom and top to the group of figures, and, given a bottom and top, must we not suppose there to have been a meaning also?—T. G. F.]

ANGLO SAXON ANTIQUITIES FROM SARR.

ANGLO SAXON ANTIQUITIES FROM SARR.

(Grave + .)



ANGLO SAXON ANTIQUITIES FROM SARR

The largest example has a beaded edge, and a second circular line a quarter of an inch within it; the space between the two being filled with a double-lined zigzag ornament: this pendant, too, has a small twist of gold overlaid at the junction of the loop. The others have only their edges beaded, and in smaller beading, except two, which have a circle of rather scanty dots just within this, and one of which has four little knobs overlaid where the loop joins.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his 'Collectanea Antiqua,' enumerating the Saxon ornaments from Ozingell, gives an example very like these pendants, though less in size than the smallest; and another, embossed not dissimilarly, is in Plate XI. of the 'Inventorium Sepulchrale.' A single example was afterwards found in another grave at Sarr, with beads of amber and other material.

The Fibulæ.—The circular fibulæ (Plate I., figs. 8, 9) are nearly alike in size and pattern. In the centre of one is a garnet, surrounded by ivory; in that of the other is a pale green stone, surrounded also by ivory, but raised slightly above it by a gold beading. Three sliced garnets radiate from the centre of each, the intervals between the stones being ornamented with an indented pattern. They are both of bronze, with the faces gilt, and their diameters measure rather less than an inch and a quarter.

Of the two long fibulæ (Plate II., figs. 1. 2) the smaller is of silver, partly gilt, and set with garnets. In the centre of the upper compartment is a circular garnet, flanked by two others of a triangular shape; all three are bordered with gold. Down the centre runs a cross, at the arms of which are semicircular garnets, and the lower end of which divides, making a border round an oval garnet at the base. A treble beading follows the oblong shape of the upper part of the fibula, and a single beading runs down the sides of the cross. The larger example is of bronze gilt, and is a fine specimen

of a class frequently found and described. Its length is nearly four inches, and the front is chased with a not unusual pattern.

The Glass Vessel (Plate III.).—This is of very delicate material, and of the usual pale-green colour of Saxon glass. It has, as will be seen in the illustration, much of the common raised thread-work upon it, some of which has taken the form of five arched ornaments, springing from knobs or drops standing nearly a quarter of an inch out from the glass near its bottom; and it terminates in a sixth knob. It is of an unusual, perhaps unique shape, as the produce of an Anglo-Saxon grave, but bears some resemblance to a specimen taken from one of the graves of the Alemanni at Oberflacht, in Suabia, as described by Mr. Wylie in 'Archæologia' (vol. xxxvi. part 1). When first taken out of the grave, amid all its iridescent qualities, it presented a prevailing ruby or reddish-brown colour. Mr. Wylie alludes to a similar appearance in some glass vessels found in ancient graves in Germany, which, he suggests, may have arisen from the residuum of wine or blood.[1] Probably it is one of a class of vessels manufactured expressly for funeral rites, as its material and form are far too delicate for daily use. Its height is about five inches.

The Spoon or Ladle (Plate II., fig. 3).—This elegant relic is in excellent preservation. The handle, which is of silver, is perforated near the top, for the purpose of suspension, and bears running down it a delicate zigzag ornament. Its base spreads out to join the

[1] [This is but the ordinary result of decomposition on glass, and may at least be proved to be no residuum of the last contents of the glass by its appearance on the outside as well as the inside. On another glass vessel, found at Sarr, there is so thick an outer crust of brown, which has, too, so strong a smell, that I was inclined to think it might have been coated with paint; but a great authority on ancient glass, to whom I have shewn it, assures me that both crust and smell are occasioned by decomposition.—T. G. F.]

ANGLO SAXON VESSEL FROM SARR.

Grave 4.

bowl, and is ornamented with six garnets set in gold foil on a projecting socket of silver of a crescent form, which ends at each point in a rude head of a bird or serpent. The bowl is of silver, washed with gold, and is riveted to the handle with a small round-headed stud, close to which is a hole, apparently for another. The centre of the bowl is pierced with nine little circular holes, arranged in the form of a cross: the small number of these seems to preclude the use of the spoon as a strainer, although it might well be employed for the aspersion of water, or other fluid required in sacrificial rites.

The Crystal Ball (Plate I., fig. 7.)—This most interesting relic is, I believe, the largest crystal ever found in a grave. Its diameter is nearly two inches and a half, and its weight within fifteen grains of ten ounces avoirdupois. It is girt with two flat bands of silver-gilt, about a third of an inch in width, embossed in parallel lines, three towards each edge, and a broader one in the centre. The bands cross each other underneath it, and meet again at the top in a sort of circular turret, through which runs a large ring of silver-wire, eight inches and a quarter in circumference, by which the ball was suspended. To this ring, as in the example given by Douglas[1] of a smaller ball, thus mounted, found on Chatham Lines in 1782, another similar ring has probably been attached, the fragments of which were found beside it.[2]

These crystal balls are not uncommonly found in our

[1] 'Nenia Britannica,' p. 14, etc.

[2] [Two other mounted crystals, in all respects resembling this, were taken by Mr. Hillier from Saxon graves on Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight, and with one of them was found a perforated spoon, as in this grave. Douglas is not very convincing in his arguments to prove that the crystal and spoon, as well as the shears and glass vessel, with which, as in this grave, they are sometimes accompanied, were connected with magical rites; and the better opinion seems to be that of Mr. Roach Smith, who assigns them to ordinary uses. The ring which suspends this ball of ours —and its broken companion, if we may judge by the fragments—are, as

Saxon graves, though seldom mounted. Bryan Faussett found one at Kingston;[1] one from Chartham Down was in the collection of Sir William Fagg; and the late Lord Londesborough took a perforated crystal from a barrow on Breach Down. They were prized and preserved by the Romans also, and have been found in their sepulchral deposits.

Their object is not very apparent. The suspending bands and rings of this and of Douglas's specimen imply their use as ornamental appendages, although the size and weight of the former suggests a certain awkwardness and inconvenience, were such a decoration to swing from a lady's waist or girdle. The greater number, however, of such crystals have no suspending rings nor bands. Did they indicate an office or profession in their possessors? or, as Douglas suggests, were they connected with magical rites or superstitious practices? We know so little of the inner life and of the religious forms of the early Saxon tribes, that we cannot satisfactorily decide this point. Unquestionably a vast amount of superstition pervaded the northern nations even after the introduction of Christianity,—a longing after some

the rings of the three other specimens, constructed to extend or contract, evidently to fit the wrist or arm; and the position of the crystal in the grave, between the thigh-bones, well bears out the idea that it was attached as an ornament to the wrist at the time of burial,—most probably to the left wrist, to correspond to the more costly, but less cumbrous, gold ornament found, as seems natural, on the right. It is objected that some of these crystal balls, not being mounted, could not have been used as personal ornaments; but it does not seem difficult to suppose a mounting of some perishable material, as leather or wood. The shears, it will be seen, lay in this grave close to the comb, a portion of which still adheres to them; and this juxtaposition does not lead us to believe that they could be anything but an ordinary domestic implement. May not the spoon also have been an article of the toilet, for sprinkling scent, or some such use? The glass vessels are invariably of the pointed shape, which is believed to be that of the drinking-cup, or "*tumbler*," and when found in women's graves, as here, seem to shew that even ladies were not exempted from the custom of draining their glasses at a draught.—T. G. F.]

[1] 'Inventorium Sepulchrale,' p. 42.

of the dregs of the old faith; and some practices of Paganism may have long continued, as amongst the Bretons[1] and inhabitants of Armorica, the Druidic circle, the cromlech and the cairn, had so strong a mystery for the fears or reverence of the population, that, in spite of the prohibitions of their Church and its ministers, they were ever found lingering by the "weird grey stones" with reverence and awe. The use of these spheres for magical purposes, both in ancient and modern times, in Europe as in the East, is a fact too well established to challenge debate. We have even in our own day seen the crystal consulted with implicit belief by well-educated people. The rude Anglo-Saxon valued it for some purpose unknown, and it was buried with him in the grave. Was it not with him some symbolical remnant of mystery or ancient superstition? It is nothing very extraordinary if it were; but surely it would be something to be marvelled at if a thing, then prized only as an ornament, became in an after age, and in a highly-educated one, considered to possess wonderful and magical properties.

One of our best living authorities[2] enters somewhat into this view of the case when he describes these crystals as worn or used as amulets. Another[3] classes them merely as ornaments to the person.

Beads, Silver Ring (Plate II., fig. 4), *Echinus*.—More than 140 beads were found in the grave. Of these, 133 are of red amber, but have lost all their external lustre from long contact with the soil. There are two of clay, large and ornamented with different-coloured striæ, and some few of porcelain. The number much exceeds the quantity usually found, and the large proportion of amber beads probably attests the wealth of

[1] See 'Barzaz Breiz,' by Villemarqué, Introduction.
[2] Mr. Wright, 'Pagan Saxondom,' p. 10.
[3] Note by Mr. C. R. Smith to 'Inventorium Sepulchrale,' p. 43.

the deceased; amber, especially the bright red-coloured sort, being much esteemed and prized by the ancient people of Europe, not only as a charm against evil influences and poisons, but as being supposed to possess a preventative quality against certain diseases. In our further researches, although beads of a great variety were discovered, amber beads were comparatively rare.[1]

Amber is found on the shores of the Baltic, and occasionally in our own coasts.

The ring found in this grave is of a common type, made of thin silver wire, and ornamented with a circular twist of the same wire. Unless worn on the thumb, it would indicate a woman of unusual size, a fact which the few bones preserved do not appear to corroborate.

I have every reason to believe the little "echinus" was a charm or curiosity stored by the deceased, and not a native fossil of the chalk, from its polished appearance, as well as from the fact that similar relics have been found in graves. M. L. F. Jehan, in his work on Brittany,[2] I think, mentions such things as occurring in Celtic interments.

The evidence, as far as I may yet decide, favours the supposition that the occupant of this grave was a female, —a lady probably of rank and position. To name the race to which she belonged, or to decide upon her date or religion, would be premature until I have laid before the reader the facts which I have gathered from the opening of the 183 graves which follow.

[1] [A curious little fragment of flat glass was also found in this grave, stained entirely through, and of that ruby colour which is supposed to be producible only by the use of gold, and to have been unknown till centuries after the date of this grave. The evidence for its having formed part of the original deposit of the grave is perhaps not complete: it may have been dropped later into the soil. If, however, it was originally there, it was probably of Roman manufacture, and treasured as a jewel.—T.G.F.]

[2] 'La Bretagne, Esquisses Pittoresques et Archéologiques.'

The relics found throughout our researches bear, with few exceptions, a great resemblance to those exhumed some years since from the neighbouring cemetery at Ozingell. Beside the usual weapons and implements in iron, such as swords, umbones, spear-heads, knives, and keys, we have added to the Society's Museum several glass vessels, two being of the pillared or tear-drop form; much pottery, some of which is of curious shape; a bronze balance and scales, in fine preservation, and accompanied by their weights; a door-lock with bolt, constructed to work diagonally; a horse-bit; an axe-head; two weapons, like a Highland dirk and knife, in one double scabbard; a pike, three feet nine inches long; a spear, with a fastening like that of a bayonet; a sword, with two plates of silver forming part of the guard; an enamelled sword pommel, a beautiful belt-clasp, with a plate of gold in the centre; shears, bronze tweezers, bronze and bone pins; children's toys; a number of draughts, or counters; beads of great variety, of amethyst, amber, glass, porcelain, and coloured clay; carbuncle pendants, set in silver and gold; a good variety of fibulæ, etc.

The excavations were commenced on the 17th of September last, and concluded on the 17th of December, during which period 187 graves were opened.

It remains for me to tender my best thanks to our noble President and the Council for the encouragement and assistance which they have given me throughout this undertaking.

J. B.

December 22, 1863.

[The Society owes a very great debt of thanks to Mr. Brent, who has been working most kindly and laboriously in our interests. The scheme which he has so successfully carried out has been one of no small fatigue, and from its engrossing nature one of no small inconvenience; to say nothing of the discomfort and real personal risk involved in carrying on such works for three or four days in every week, during the last three unusually stormy months, and on as bleak and exposed a down as Saxon ever chose for his burying-place.

How valuable his efforts have been will be partly seen from

the instalment of description which it has been possible to prepare for this volume; and it is hoped that long before this is brought to its conclusion in our next volume, the Society will have inspected personally the whole collection, the first convenient opportunity for which inspection will not fail to be seized by the Council. The more portable specimens will also be exhibited at our General Meeting, which will this year be held at no great distance from the very scene of their discovery. It will readily, however, be understood that some time is yet required for arranging and preparing for general view so large, so miscellaneous, and so fragile a collection, the actual work of digging for which was only brought to a close a few days before Christmas. Such delicate cleaning as the relics require is not the work of a day or two: fragments must be fitted and fractures repaired, and the weaker specimens judiciously strengthened: rough notes, jotted down in the hurry of discovery, must be verified and thrown together before anything like a clear arrangement can be made; and, above all, cases must be prepared to fit the relics and show them to advantage.

Some expense is involved in a few of these items of preparation, and considerably more in the engravings, which alone can make intelligible the descriptions given in our volumes; and it is confidently hoped that members who take an interest in this very important undertaking, so thoroughly realizing the objects for which such a Society as ours is formed, and carried out so successfully and so creditably to ourselves, will not grudge a small pecuniary help where others have so kindly and zealously devoted their time, to render this valuable addition to our Museum in all respects as worthy as possible of our pre-eminently Saxon county.—T. G. F.]

*** The Honorary Secretary will be happy to receive any donations towards the object expressed above which members may kindly be disposed to contribute, in addition to those already received.

MISCELLANEA.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS TO VOL. IV.

ERRATA.

Page 217, *for* "Mabile," *read* "Mabilie."

Page 218, *for* "XIX.," *read* "XXI."

Page 218, in note 1, *for* "1263," *read* "1264."

Page 290, lines 14 and 15, *for* "Jerosolimitatem," *read* "Jerosolim."

Page 304, line 11 from bottom, *for* "fee and perpetual alms," *read* "free and perpetual alms."

In note 175, page 321, *read* "nominatū."

A correspondent draws attention to the wrong translation of "Rogerus Cocus," party to the Fine of 3 Nov. 1205, in Vol. IV. p. 293, as "Cook," instead of "Cock" or "Cokkys." He and his wife Basilia appear to be the same parties as are given, with their descendants at Ospringe, in Collins's Peerage, (vol. viii. p. 19, ed. 1812) as ancestors to the present family of Somers-Cocks, Lords Somers.

ADDITIONS TO PEDIGREE OF HARDRES. VOL. IV. PAGE 56.

[From Harl. MSS. 5843 and 6175, and from Flower and Glover's MS. in the Chetham Library, Manchester.]

John Hardes, of Hardes, in Co. Kent.

In the 32 of Edw^{d} the firste then was Robt. Hardes, y^{e} elder, knyght.

Rob^{t} Hardes, the younger, knyght, sonne of Rob^{t}. (Harl. 5843.)

Henry Hardres. (The first in the pedigree in Vol. IV.) = Isabella, dau. of . . . Gesande. (Harl. 5843.)

Philip Hardres. (*Vide* Vol. IV.) = Grace, dau. and coheir of Stephen de Harringgood, by Jane, da. and coheir of Sir Thos. Fitzbernard, Kt. He was son of "Richardus Harringgood, miles, senescallus domus Reginæ Philippæ uxoris Edwi. 3i." (Harl. 6175.)

The Harl. MS. 5843, as well as Flower and Glover's MS., make the Thomas Hardres who was at Boulogne son of James and Eliza Colepeper, and father to Richard who married Mabil Wroth; which a comparison of dates seems to make more likely.

John de Septvans, of St. Lawrence ∓ Constance, da. of . . . St. Nicholas.

Sir Henry Hardres ∓ Susan. A brother, *ob.* 1458.

Philip Hardres = ... Lucy.

(MS. Coll. of Arms.)

[As a pendant to the account of the Gates of Boulogne, so long preserved by this family, it may be mentioned, that much rich stained glass, said to have been taken at the same siege, was formerly in the chapel-window at the Vine, in Hampshire, the seat of the Lords Sandys, the first of whom was probably present at Boulogne with Henry VIII. ('Topographer,' May 1789, p. 59.)]

T. G. F.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE WINDOW IN IGHTHAM CHURCH.
VOL. IV. PAGE 223, NOTE 1.

On a careful reinspection of this window, we can with confidence determine it to be of the same date as the tomb, and have no doubt that it is the identical one for the erection of which Sir Thomas Cawne bequeathed twenty pounds.

The arms of Cawne and Morant were formerly in this window, as appears by the following entry in Sir Edward Dering's Manuscript Church Notes: —

"Ightham. In the north window.—Per pale, azure and gules, a lion rampant double-tailed; also, the same, with femme, gules, on a chevron argent . . . . sable."

The first is evidently for the coat of Cawne, and the second, that of Cawne impaling Morant (on a chevron three talbots). Sir Thomas Cawne having married Lora, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Morant. (See Vol. IV. p. 100.)

L. B. L.

NOTE ON THE BIRTHPLACE OF CAXTON. Vol. II. Page 231.

In confirmation of our opinion that Caxton was born at Causton, in Hadlow, and that Caxton and Causton are one and the same name, we would note that in a deed of entail, dated 24th April, 1359, whereby Bennet Bettenham, widow of Stephen

Bettenham, of Cranbrook, entails her estates,—and among them this very manor of Causton,—it is in the body of the deed actually written Cauxton and Cauxston. Surely this is decisive of the question, always remembering, as we have already stated, that "a" was pronounced broad, and to those who wrote by ear must have been represented by "au." Caxton most assuredly called himself "*Cauxton.*"

L. B. L.

CHARTER OF WILLIAM CAPEL TO THE PRIOR AND MONKS OF CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY.

(This charter was in the Surrenden Collection, and was exhibited at the meeting of the Kent Archæological Society, July 30, 1858. It was sold in February, 1863, and was exhibited by the Rev. T. Hugo to the Society of Antiquaries, June 18, 1863, on which occasion it was described in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' as a charter empowering the Prior and Monks of Christ Church to hold certain lands.

Wibert was elected Prior an. 18 Steph., 1153, and died 13 Hen. II., 1175, which fixes the approximate date of the charter. The Capels at this time owned Capel's Court in Ivychurch, and had estates in various parts of Kent. The name of their Saxon tenant, Œuerga, is curious from its resemblance to Greek.)

WILLIAM CAPEL, *as lord of the manor, re-grants lands held of his manor to* WIBERT *the Prior, and the Convent of Christ Church, upon a surrender to him for that purpose by* GODITHA, *daughter of* ELFWIN ŒUERGA, *the former tenant, who has sold them to the Priory. The quit-rent is* 5*d. payable at mid-lent.*

WILLIELMUS CAPEL, omnibus fidelibus Christi salutem. Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod GODITHA filia ELFWINI ŒUERGA et heredes sui terram quam de patre meo et de me jure hereditario tenuerunt WIBERTO Priori et Conventui Ecclesie Crhisti Cantuarie vendiderunt et postea quietam mihi reddiderunt.

Ego autem presentibus et consentientibus fratribus meis concessi Priori et monachis Ecclesie Christi Cantuarie ut ipsi eandem terram de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum per idem servitium teneant per quod ELFWINUS ŒUERGA et heredes sui de patre meo et de me tenere solebant reddendo scilicet inde v denarios in medio quadragesime.

In dorso :—

Inter nos et Willelmum Capel Cyrographum, contra Willelmum Capel de terra Elfwini Œuerga.

CHARTER OF ROBERT DE SEPTVANS TO THE PRIORY OF ST. GREGORY, CANTERBURY.

(This Charter is in the Archives of the Heralds' College, in which is also another Charter of one of the two Roberts mentioned, confirming the advowson of Aldington in Thurnham to the Abbey of Cumbwell. We may date them as not later than the reign of John or early in that of Henry III.)

ROBERT DE SEWANZ *or* SEPTVANS *(son of Robert de Sewanz) grants to the Prior and Convent of* ST. GREGORY *half an acre of land, with the alder-bed growing thereon, adjoining the south side of the garden of* HUGGEFELD *(or Hothfield) Court; providing also that they shall enclose the marsh lying between their meadow and his brook. The quit-rent is* 8*d. per annum, and the fine for entry on the rolls of his Court of* MELETUNE 5 *marks.*

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus de Sewanz filius Roberti de Sewanz dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Priori Ecclesie Sancti Gregorii Cantuariensis et Conventui ejusdem loci dimidiam acram terre mee cum algnicio[1] desuper astante et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Que jacet inter pratum meum quod est versus East et Curiam dicti prioris et conventus de Huggefeld que est versus West et adjacet prati (*sic*) meo quod est versus Suth et gardino predicte de Huggefeld Curie quod est versus North. Tenendum et habendum de me et de heredibus meis prenominatis priori et conventui in Gavelikendium libere quiete jure hereditario in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis octo denarios sterlingorum scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et demandis temporalibus omni occasione remota. Et prefati Prior et Conventus defendent et claudent totam illam mercham que est inter dominicum et pratum suum et brocham meam. Et ego Robertus et heredes mei warantizabimus prenominatam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis Priori et Conventui contra omnes homines et omnes feminas pro prenominato servitio. Pro hac autem donatione mea facta et recordata in Curia mea de Meletune dederunt michi prememorati Prior et Conventus unam marcam argenti in gersumiam. Et ut hec mea concessio sit rata et in eternum stabilis permaneat hanc presentem cartam meam

[1] A very curious form for "alneto." The endorsement, in contemporary hand, explains it.

sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus Thoma de Dene Alfredo de Suliford et Thoma fratre suo Willielmo de Dene Willielmo de Wychnestune Ricardo Brutin et Philippo fratre suo Ricardo Horn Willielmo de Hisendane Hellewyno de Dene Augustino clerico et multiis aliis.

In dorso :—

"De dimidia acra terre de alnetho Robti. de Sevanz ;"—and by Peter Le Neve, "Kanc. Charta Roberti de Sevanz facta Canonicis Scti. Gregorii Cantuar. terre in Huggefeld tenend. in Gavelikendum,—now called Hothfeld."

Robert de Septvans = ...

Robert de Septvans. Alfred de Suliford. = Thomas.

Richard Brutin. Philip.

EXTENT, ETC., OF THE ROYAL MANOR OF OTFORD, 1573.

(Kindly communicated by Sir Henry Ellis, from MS. Lansd. 82, no. 55.)

Manerium de Otteforde. in . . . . Dec. 13th, 1596.

The value of Ottforde[1] with the members somtyme parcell of the possessions of Tharchbusshop of Caunterbury, and nowe in the the Quene's Maiesties hands.

The Rents of Assise of the Freholders in Otteford, Shorham, Cheveninge, and Penshurst, with the comon fynes certeine in dyverse other parishes per annum . .	lxx^{li} ob. q. dim.
The Rents of Assize in Bexley, with the certeine or common Fynes in Fotescray and Swanley, per annum	xxij^{li} viij^{s} vj^{d}
The Rents of Assize in Northfleete, Clyff, and dyverse other paryshes, with the certeyne or comon fynes	lij^{li} xix^{s} xj^{d} ob. q.
Summe of the whole Rents of Assise, quit rents, and comon or certene fynes	cxlv^{li} viij^{s} vj^{d} ob. dim. q.
The capitall mansion house and parke now stored with dere in hyr Majesties handes .	n[l]
The demesnes of Otteford, nowe in the tenure of George Multon, gent., for term of xix yeres yet to come at Michm^{s} 1573, per Annum	x^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
The Lyttle Parke there, nowe in the tenure of S^{r} Henry Sydney, knight, for terme of xviij yeres to come at Mich^{s} 1573, per Annum	xx^{li}
The Mylne there, in the tenure of John Gylman, for terme of xij yeres to come at Mich^{s} 1573, per annum	vj^{L}
The Demesnes in Bexley in th'ands of Justinian Champners, gent., for term of lxij yeres to come at Michm^{s} 1573	xvj^{li}

[1] But the date of the Extent appears to be 1573. Sir Henry Sydney died 1586.

The Westwood there, let in farme, with all proffits, in the handes of Thomas Sum̃er, gent., for xij yeres to come at Mich^{s} 1573	xx^{li}
The demesnes in Northflete in the tenure of Thomas Wotton, esquier,[1] for xxix yeres to come at Mich^{s} 1573	xxiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
The parsonage of Northflete, in the tenure of . . . . Robson, for terme of xviij yeres to come at Michaelmas 1573 per annum .	xxviij^{li}

Fyrste the sayde Sir Henry Sydney doth desier to have at hir Majesties hands in fee-farme for ever the capital Mansion house and Parke of Otteforde, with the maner of Otteford and all the members afforesaide, at the yerely Rent afforesaide, to be reserved unto her Highnes her heires and successors for ever, which ys the just value and rent reserved to the uttermost.

For which the saide S^{r} Henry Sydney knight ys content to enter into bonde and assurance to repayre at his owne charges the saide Mansion house and Edifices thereto belonginge wiche ys estemed by the Survey will coste m^{l}. viij^{c}. lxviij^{li} xvj^{s} ij^{d}. And the same by him so repayred to mayntaine for ever at his own charges for hir Majesties accesse. So as he may be licensed to take downe the Este gallery and the West gallery, an in place thereof to make ij faire brick walles or stone walles.

Also, the saide S^{r} Henry Sydney Sydney will covenante to kepe and mayntaine there for ever a Parke stored with dere for hir Majesties disporte and pleasure at such tyme as she shall come thither: and also to serve yerely into her Majesties Larder so many buckes in somer and does in winter as have at anye tyme byn served within x yeres paste.

Also the saide S^{r} Henry Sydney is content uppon the assurance of the premisses to hym and his heires, made in forme afforesaide, to yelde up into her Majesties handes his Fees yssuing oute of the premisses amountinge in the whole to the yerely som̃e of xxxix^{li} xj^{s} viij^{d}, wherein he now hath an Estate for terme of hys lyffe.

[Hasted quotes a Calendar, in his own possession, of lands granted by Queen Elizabeth, in which parcels of the manor of

[1] Probably St. Gregory's Priory. See Hasted, i. 443.

Otforde are granted. Date not given. Among them are:—the Park to Sir Henry Sydney, Demesne lands to George Multon, the mill, etc., to Richard Jugler. (I. 323, note n.)

Also a MS., in his own possession, wherein a lease of the Little Park of Otford was renewed to Sir Henry Sydney, rent £20, March 26, an. 10 Eliz. (1568). Having been, as we see, granted to him originally at the same rent by Edward VI. (But note that this date does not seem to tally with the fact above stated, that there were eighteen years of this lease to run at Michaelmas 1573.)

Also a grant in fee of the manor of Otford Stayens, also Sergeant's Otford, the Little Park, etc., to Sir Robert Sydney, Nov. 5, 44 Eliz. 1602.

The Manor had been the Archbishop's till Cranmer gave it up to Hen. VIII.—T. G. F.]

LETTER OF PROTECTION, WITH SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF GENERAL FAIRFAX.

(*See facsimile opposite.*)

The letter of protection, of which a facsimile is seen in the accompanying plate, must have been given to save the holder of it from violence or robbery on the part of the Troopers whom Fairfax left behind to watch over this part of Kent, after his victory at Maidstone on the 1st of June, after which he had marched immediately into Essex in pursuit of the Royalists under Lord Norwich. From the tales on which we ever and anon stumble of the lawless and violent outrages committed by the Parliamentary forces during this period of their guard, we may well suppose that such a protection was a welcome boon to any of the inhabitants.

It does not appear to have been a prepared form, but is written throughout alike, and is signed by Fairfax in the same ink, as if when fresh from his Secretary's hands. We may surmise from this that no great number of such protections were granted, and this may have been in return for some signal service done by Barton to the General or army, probably in the loan of horses, waggons, etc., for the march.

The Bartons were an old family, living as yeomen for many

These are to require euerie of yow on sight hereof to forbeare to doe anie prejudice vnto the house of Thomas Barton of Hadlow in the Countie of Kent or to offer anie violence to his person or anie of his family or to take away or seise vpon his horses cattle or anie other of his goods whatsoeuer as yow will answere the contrary Given vnder my hand & Seale the 23th of June 1648.

Fairfax

To all Officers and Soulders vnder my commaund.

(Endorsed)

The Ld Fairfax discharge for my goods 23rd of June 1648

centuries in the parish of Hadlow. They had considerable estates there, and latterly became owners of the manor. Towards the end of the last century the then owner of the manor adopted the name of May.

We are indebted for this interesting document to the kindness of R. Hussey, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. C. Roach Smith communicates the following:—

"A fine Gold British Coin has recently been found in the parish of Cudham, about six miles from Bromley. The obverse has a horse, below which is CVNO: the reverse, an ear of corn intersecting the letters CAMV: the former meaning Cunobelinus, the latter his capital town, Camulodunum. The coin is in the possession of G. Warde Norman, Esq., of Bromley. It was found by Mr. Warde, jun., (while shooting,) in a hare's form; the locality is lonely, apparently remote from any old road, and sterile in soil."

DISCOVERY OF AN EARLY FONT AND COFFIN-LID AT LYMINGE.

Lyminge Rectory, August 20.

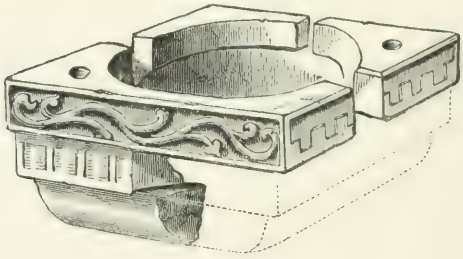
My dear Mr. Faussett,

An examination of the foundations of the north wall of the church here led to an interesting discovery, which I cannot deny myself the pleasure of communicating to you, and through you to our annual Volume. Under the foundations of two of the buttresses of the north aisle, which was completed by Cardinal Bourchier, about 1480–85, we found the two fragments of an ancient tomb, and beneath these the fragments of one of the earlier fonts of the church. The latter are of Bethersden stone, highly polished, the remains of the iron insertions for lights being still visible at the two opposite corners of the font. The carving on two of the sides is an embattled ornament, larger on one side than on the other. On another side it represents a flowing pattern resembling a stem with berries, while on the opposite side to this there is a much ruder pattern, not sunk into the stone, as in the three other sides,

but merely chiselled into it. Fragments of the lower portion were likewise obtained sufficient to show that the form of the font was like that indicated by the dotted lines. I conceive that it must have belonged to the early part of the thirteenth century. The tomb I conjecture to have been that of one of the early Vicars, probably of John de Langdon, who was collated to the vicarage in 1313. As it must have been broken up to be used for building purposes as early as 1450, and the cross upon it is in very perfect condition, the period to which it belonged is brought within the limits of the fourteenth century,—a conclusion which would agree, as I conceive, with its archæological features. There is a tomb in the porch of the neighbouring church of Elham, almost exactly resembling it. Possibly the latter might belong to William de Elham, who was Rector of Lyminge at the very time when John de Langdon was presented to the vicarage.

Believe me to remain very sincerely yours,

Robert C. Jenkins.



1. Remains of the Font.

2. Corner-stone, showing ornament of the other two sides.

GENERAL INDEX.

W. signifies that the party is witness to a deed.

N.B. The full Indices to the "Pedes Finium" and "Inquisitiones Post Mortem" are deferred till the completion of the reigns of John and Henry III. respectively.

Abel, John, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 26.
Abrincis, William de, a Kentish justice itinerant, 24.
Adelaide, Countess of Anji, W., 199, 200.
Agelric, Bishop of Chichester, sent to the great trial on Penenden Heath, to expound the ancient laws and customs of the land, 22.
Aiglissa, now Eccles, in Aylesford, 271 *n.*
Aiguemorte, 140, 163.
Aileua [Ailena?], daughter of Wulnorde or Wuluorde (Gillingham), 264.
Alcock, John, Bishop of Rochester, and Chancellor, 27.
Aldeua [Aldena?], widow of Arnulf (Gillingham), 264, 266.
Algnicio for *alneto*, 326.
Alyanore, Countess of Winchester, widow of Sir Roger de Leyburn, 141; question of her place of burial, 147; ascertained to be at Leeds, 192.
Amber beads found at Sarr, 320.
Amboldisherst [Amboldisehurst], Den of, perambulated, 84.
Amell, Robert, W., 82.
Amell, Thomas, 82, 83.
Amri (Lord Finch of Daventry), character of, 36.
Amy, wife of Philip de Leyburn, 133, 157.
Andrew, John, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1548, 56; shew the active progress of the Reformation, *ib. n.*; A.D. 1549–1550, 62; A.D. 1550, 1551, 65; A.D. 1551–1554, 66.
Anne, Princess of Denmark, a great patroness of Tunbridge Wells, 93 *n.*
Anne, Queen, her death, 93 and *n.*
Architectural Museum, London, casts of fragments from the church, Dover Castle, in the, 6.
Articles, the Forty-two, attributed to Cranmer, 66 *n.*, 72 and *n.*
Armilla, silver, exhibited at the Rochester congress, 42.
Armillæ, golden, in the Society's Museum, described by E. Pretty, Esq., 41.
Armillæ, Roman or Saxon, 42.
Arundel, Thomas de, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 25.
Ash [Essa], advowson of the church of, 267.
Ash, Thomas, customer at Sandwich, 124.
Ashford [Essetesford], 212.
Ashford, Sir John Fogge's monument at, 117; portrait in the Vicarage, 118; incumbent not noticed by Hasted, 119 *n.*
Aubervill, Hugh de, Stockbury, 277.
Auberville, William de, founds an abbey at West Langdon, 24.
Auct', Henry de, W., 208.
Aula Regis. See *Curia Regis.*
Aurelius, large brass of, found at Sarr, 314.
Axtede, Rowland de, extent of the lands of, A.D. 1270, 301, 304.
Aylesford, fines of lands in, 271, 282.
Aylesford, Heneage Finch created Earl of, 31.

Badcock's Cross in Hawkhurst, 81 *n.*
Baioc', Henrico, W., 202.
Bankers, an estate near Lee, Kent, 26.
Bankwell, John de, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 26.
Barbling (or Barmling), Robert de, extent of the lands of, A.D. 1269, 299, 304.
Barham Downs, reception of Charles II. on, 123.

Barrett, Mr., of Lee, in Ickham, his four marriages, 110 *n.*
Bartholomew Niger, 210.
Baseden, William, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1539?, 56.
Baseden, William, W., 79.
Basenden, George and William, 79.
Bassenden, near Woodchurch, 33.
Bath, William of, W., 203, 207, 208, 209.
Battle Abbey, the church and advowson of Hawkhurst belonged to, 68 *n.*
Bavelingham, Thomas de, consents to a grant to the Priory of Cumbwell, 215, 216.
Beachborough, visit to, xxxvii.
Beads, amber and clay, from Sarr, 319.
Bealknap, Robert de, a Kentish Chief Justice, 26.
Beauton, William de, W., 215.
Becco, William de, Levingesburn, 289.
Bechebyri, Adam de, W., 220.
Becket, Archbishop, excommunicates Geoffrey Ridel, 23; chief justiciary, 24.
Bekesbourne, extracts from the parish registers of, 235.
Belhaven, Lord, attends the Prince of Wales into Kent, 105.
Bending [Bendeng, Bendinges], Adam, grants the tithes of the marsh of Capenes to the Priory of Cumbwell, 217; his seal, 218.
Bending [Bendeng], Alice de, confirms the grants of her relatives to the Priory of Cumbwell, 218; her seal and counterseal, 219.
Bendinges, Adam de, W., 206, 208, 209.
Benenden, a manor near Dartford, 27.
Bengeberi, Beyngebi, 210, 215.
Benjamin the chaplain, W., 212.
Bernard the chaplain, W., 197.
Besants, gold and silver, 289 *n.*
Bertie [Beritege], Godwin de, 210.
Betenham, Amisius de, Delminden, 259; Geoffrey de, *ib.*
Beyngebury [Bengeberi, Beyngebi], 210, 215.
Biddenham (? Biddenden) Place, 33.
Bigod, Hugh, Earl of Norfolk, 199 *n.*
Bigod, Thomas, W., 200.
Bisanti, 289 *n.*
Bistoe [Bristol?], Walter de, W., 207.
Blagge, Robert, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 29.
Blenheim [Bleniam], Miss Twisden's opinion of, 109.
Blund, William de, W., 200.
Boden, a "broomstical minister" at Ashford, 119.
Bon, Simon de, W., 222.
Bonington [Buninton], fine of lands in, 269.
Borden, Alice de, Delminden, 261.
Bore Place, in Chiddingstone, 28.
Boughton Monchensie, 90 *n.*
Bourchier, Sir John, a prisoner in France, *temp.* Edw. III., 121.
Bourchier, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 26.
Bourne, Lawrence, 83.
Boys, Colonel, 98 and *n.*, 101.
Boys, Mrs., 98 and *n.*, 103.
Braibœuf, Clemencia, a daughter of Stephen de Thurnham, 217.
Branten, Gilbert de, W., 217.
Brasted Church, monument of Sir Robert Heath in, 33.
Breche, in Aylesford, 271.
Brenchesley, William, a Kentish judge, 27.
Brent, John, jun., Esq., Roman armillæ belonging to, 44; account of the Society's researches at Sarr by, 305.
Bret, John le, W., 200.
Bretell, Robert de, Romney Marsh, 274.
Brick, largely used in the church, Dover Castle, 4.
Bridges, Lady, 93 and *n.*, 102.
Brion, in Normandy, exchanged for Tunbridge, 23.
Bristol, William of, W., 203, 208.
British gold coin found at Cudham, described by Mr. Roach Smith, 330.
Bron, Henry, W., 218.
Bronze fibulæ from Sarr, 311; other bronze articles, 313.
"Broomstical minister," a, 119 and *n.*
Bruera, Jordan de, 289, 290.
Buckhurst, William, W., 82.
Burcheston, 289, 290.
Burgh, Hubert de, Earl of Kent, chief justiciary, 25; founds the Maison Dieu at Dover, 304.
Burial "after the new fashion," *i. e.* according to the Directory, 113.
Burn, Michael de, W., 202.
Burne, perhaps Bishopsbourne, 290.
Burne, Eustace de, Levingesburn, 289.
Burnes, Gilbert de, Bishopsborne, 268.

Caen stone employed in the church, Dover Castle, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.
Cæsar, Sir Julius, Master of the Rolls, 30.
Cæsar, Sir Thomas, his Kentish estates, 30.
Cage, Col., of Milgate, in Bersted, marriage of his daughter to his coachman, 96.

Camden, Charles Pratt, Lord, a Kentish Chancellor, 40.
Camden, William, (Clarenceux,) grant of arms by, 238.
Camera, Alexander de (Plumstead), 265.
Campbell, Col., attends the Prince of Wales into Kent, 105.
Canterbury, Roman armillæ found at, 44.
Canterbury, fifteen archbishops of, hold the office of Lord Chancellor, 23.
Canterbury, Roger, abbot of St. Augustine's, 273.
Canterbury Cathedral, monument of Sir Thomas Fogge in, 119; inscription in St. Michael's chapel in, 241.
Canterbury, Christ Church, charter of William Capel to the prior and monks of, 324.
Canterbury, St. George's, inscription at, 235.
Canterbury, St. Gregory's priory, charter of Robert de Septvans to, 326.
Canterbury, St. Martin's, Lord Finch's monument in, 32.
Canterbury, St. Mildred's church, old Roman materials in, 9 and *n.*
Capel, William, charter of, to the prior and monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, 325.
Capella, Bartholomew de, W., 206.
Capellan, Walter, Eccles, 288.
Capenesse, the marsh of, inclosed by the monks of Robertsbridge, 217.
Casteilun, Alan de, W., 197.
Casteleyn, Osbert, W., 216.
Castelon, Sir Robert de, W., 221.
Castrete, Harry, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1528, 56.
Catesmore, in Cheriton, 120.
Cavendish, Lord Henry, 102 *n.*; Mary, 102 *n.*, 103.
Caxton, note on the birthplace of, 324.
Cerinton, Helto de, Stockbury, 277, 278 *n.*; Hugh, 277.
Chagewuthe, Roeisia de Chagewuth, 270.
Chalvingden [Chaluindune], Everard of, W., 200.
Chancery, Court of, its origin, 20.
Chapter of County Gossip, A.D. 1713–1728, with notes by T. G. Faussett, Esq., 87.
Charles II., reception of, in Kent, on his restoration, 123.
Charles Museum, Maidstone, bronze armillæ in the, 41.
Charter of William Capel to the prior and monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, 325; of Robert de Septvans to St. Gregory's priory, Canterbury, 326.
Chartham, inscriptions at, 233.
Chastelo, Sir Robert de, W., 221.
Chastillon, Henry de, Archdeacon of Canterbury, 24.
Chegworth, in Ulcomb, perhaps Chagewuth, 270 and *n.*
Chelesfund, 289, 290.
Cheriton church, ancient monuments of the Fogge family in, 120.
Chesmunds, in Thanet, 308.
Chessell Down, Isle of Wight, crystal balls from Saxon graves on, 317.
Chicheley and Fogge pedigree, 116.
Chiddingstone, Sir Thomas Willoughby buried at, 28; Bore Place in, *ib.*
Chilham church, monument of Sir Dudley Digges in, 30.
Chinen, Zacharias de, W., 222.
Chinon, the castle of, 205 *n.*
Cholmley, Sir Roger, a Kentish Chief Baron, 28; his manors disgavelled, 29.
Christ Church, Canterbury, charter of William Capel to the prior and monks of, 324.
Christening "after the new fashion," *i.e.* according to the Directory, 112 and *n.*; secret christening also among the Royalists, 113.
Christmas Day, Puritan desecration of, 119 and *n.*, 122; popular resistance, 119 *n.*
Church books (Romish), ordered to be delivered up, 64 *n.*
Church goods, sale of, A.D. 1548, 57 *n.*, 68 *n.*; purchase of, *temp.* Mar., 68 and *n.*
Churchwardens' accounts, Hawkhurst, 1515–1714, 55.
Claindune, Ralph of, W., 200.
Clarembald, Abbot, a Kentish justice itinerant, 24.
Clerke, John, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 27.
Clifford, Roger de, a crusader, 163; marries Isabel de Vipont, 192.
Cobbeham, Henry de, a Kentish justiciary, 25.
Cobham [Cobbeham], Henry of, W., 215.
Cock, Elizabeth, the last heiress of the Fogges, 125.
Cockewell, Vincent, W., 80.
Cockman, Dr., 97, 101.
Cockshot bridge [Cokshetebridge], 80 and *n.*
Coco, Nicholas, W., 220; William, W., 222.
Cod', Michael de, W., 197.
Coffin-lid, discovery of an early, at Lyminge, 331.

Coif of serjeants and judges, its origin, 21.
Coins found at Sarr, 308, 314.
Cokel (?), Simon, W., 222.
Cokerherst, Thomas de, Lullingston, 276; Elycia, *ib.*
Col', Osbert of, W., 197.
Colepeper, John, a Kentish judge, 27.
Colepeper, John Lord, a Kentish Master of the Rolls, 34; his career, *ib.*
Colepeper, Sir Thomas, marries the widow of Sir Francis Wythens, 40.
Collisone, Daniel, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, A.D. 1689, 76 *n.*
Comb, broken, of ivory or bone, found at Sarr, 313 and *n.*
Committee-money, what, and how collected, 123 *n.*
Common Pleas, court of, its origin, 20.
Compton Wascelin, Hants., 30.
Congehurst, Edmond, W., 79, 81.
Congehurst, George, W., 79.
Constantine, son of Alice de Heriet, 279; probably the same as Constantine Fitz Alard, 281 *n.*, 287.
Conteurs, pleaders in the Curia Regis, 20.
Contry, arms and pedigree of, 235.
Cony, case of, advocated by Serjeant Twisden, 37.
Conyngham, the Marquess, grants permission for the excavations at Sarr, 308.
Cook's Cross, 81 *n.*
Cooke, Robert, (Clarenceux,) grant of arms by, 227.
Cooke, Sir Thomas, of Giddie Hall, his condemnation, 128.
Cornhill, Gervase de, sheriff of Kent, 24.
Cornhill, Reginald de, sheriff of Kent, his seat in the Isle of Thanet, 24.
Corporalia, Lanfranc's orders for the washing of, 69 *n.*
County Gossip, a chapter of, A.D. 1713–1728, with notes by T. G. Faussett, Esq., 87.
Courteneye, William de, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 25.
Courthope, Mr., his query as to the Hawkhurst churchwardens' accounts, 55 and *n.*
Courthopp, Margaret, wife of the Rev. E. Fogge, inscription to, 130.
Cramavill, Henry de, extent of the lands of, A.D. 1269–70, 300, 304.
Cref, or Oref, Simon de, Rainham, 272.
Criol, Nicholas de, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 25.
Criol [Cryel], Simon and Matilda, extent of the lands of, A.D. 1267, 297, 303.
Crioll, Alice, first wife of Sir John Fogge, 128.
Crothall, Walter, W., 80.
Crucesignati, letters of protection for the, 140, 162.
Crusade of Prince Edward, 140; Sir Roger de Leyburn believed to have accompanied him, 141.
Crystal ball found at Sarr, 317; discovery of similar balls elsewhere, *ib. n.*, 318; question as to their use as amulets, *ib.*
Cudham, British gold coin found at, 330.
Cumbdenne, Galfrid, Alexander de, W., 220; Robert de, W., 220.
Cumbwell Priory, Charters of, 194; founded as an abbey by Robert de Thurnham, *ib.*; his and his son's grants, 195; altered to the state of a priory, *ib.*; its small revenues, *ib.*; Lord Dacre reputed its second founder, *ib.*; value at the Dissolution, *ib.*; the prior surviving *temp.* Mar. See Vol. II. p. 55.
Curcelles, John de, W., 207.
Curia Regis, its origin, 20; titles of pleaders in, *ib.*; Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas formed from it, *ib.*
Cursill, Wandragesil de, W., 206.
Curtune, Gilbert de, W., 208, 209.
Cusinton, Stephen de, Sheppy, 265.
Cyreton, William de, 278 *n.*

Dacre, Lord, reputed the second founder of Cumbwell Priory, 195.
Dalison, Elizabeth, 94; her marriage, 98 *n.*
Dalison, Mr., of Hamptons, letters of Miss Twisden belonging to, 88, 104 *n.*
Danes Court, in Tilmanstone, 112.
Dartford, manor of Benenden, near, 27; Horseman's Place, in, 29; manor of Hageley, near, 23.
Dartford [Derteford], Little, fine of lands in, 279, 287.
Death, Mrs., 99 and *n.*, 102, 107.
Decomposition of glass, 316 *n.*
Delminden [Delmunden], fine of lands in, 259, 260, 261.
Delmynden, Den of, perambulated, 81.
Deptling [Dethlinge], William of, W., 200.
Detling [Detlinge], manor of, 143; entry on the Patent Roll concerning, 173; grant of lands near, to the Priory of Cumbwell, 215.
Detlinge, Sir William, a lawless character, 143; witnesses a charter of Sir William de Say to the Priory of Cumbwell, 221.

Digges Court, near Barham, 30.
Digges, Sir Dudley, a Kentish Master of the Rolls, his varied career, 30.
Diggs, John, his proposed marriage with Margaret Style, 97; broken off, 101.
Diggs, Leonard, of Chilham Castle, 97, 101.
Directory, use of the, ordered by the Parliament, 112 and *n.*; fine for non-compliance, 113 *n.*
Dixwell, Sir Basil, 106 *n.*
Dixwell, Lady, 106.
Domus Dei at Dover, license to, to divert a road, 298, 304.
Dover Castle, porch and chapel in the keep of, 5.
Dover, the Church on the Castle hill, a pre-Norman remain, 1; whether early or late Saxon doubtful, 3; dimensions, *ib.*; doorways, *ib.*; windows, 4; arches of the tower, *ib.*; brick largely used, *ib.*; long and short work, *ib.*; alterations about the close of the 12th century, *ib.*; William the Englishman probably the architect, 5; use of old materials, *ib.*; Early English work of two periods, 7; state before the restoration was commenced, 7 and *n.*; two ancient floor levels, 8, 15; excavations, 8; course followed in the restoration, 10; great south doorway, 10, 14; doorway in the north transept, 10, 14; windows, 11; gallery, 12; Early English windows, 12; roofs, *ib.*; gable crosses, *ib.*; vaulting, *ib.*; tower, *ib.*; floor levels, 13; graves, *ib.*; architectural fragments, *ib.*; altars, *ib.*; foundations, 16; flooring, 17; encaustic tiles, *ib.*; windows, 18.
Dover Museum, architectural fragments from the church in the Castle, preserved in the, 6.
Dover, lands of the Maison Dieu at, 298, 304.
Dover, John de, a Kentish justice itinerant, 24.
Dounck, Edward, W., 79.
Drake, Rev. Mr., assists at the excavations at Sarr, 309; his map of the graves, *ib. n.*
Dugdale, Sir William, in error as to the Leyburn pedigree, 153.
Duke, Edmond, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1558–1559, 71.
Duke, J., churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1539?, 56.
Duke, John, 84.
Dunes, Galfrid de, W., 203.
Dun Street, 201, 307; its course, 307.
Eadbald of Kent, 3.
Early English work in the church, Dover Castle, of two periods, 7.
Easter Term introduced in the reign of Edward the Elder, 19; confirmed by William the Conqueror, *ib.*
Eccles [Aiglissa], fine of lands in, 271, 288.
Eccles, Mabil, widow of Warin de Eccles, 288.
Echinus, fossil, found at Sarr, 314, 320.
Edward the Elder, Law Terms introduced in the reign of, 19.
Edward I., Michaelmas Term permanently established in the reign of, 20.
Edward VI., accession of, 56 and *n.*
Edward, Prince, son of Henry III., grants the manor of Elham to Sir Roger de Leyburn, 166; his convention with Louis IX. of France for their crusade, 139, 162, 163; his conduct therein, 140, 163; his return, 142, 165.
Einton [Eynton], 210, 215, 216.
Eleanor, Queen of Henry III., her enmity to Sir Roger de Leyburn, 142, 166, 168.
Elham, the manor of, granted by Prince Edward to Sir Roger de Leyburn, 166; taken from him by the King, 167; regranted to him, *ib.*
Elham, early tomb at, 332.
Elizabeth, accession of, 71 and *n.*
Ellis, Sir Henry, extent of the royal manor of Otford, communicated by, 327.
Elmestede, Alan de, Chagewuthe, 270; Hamo, *ib.*
Encaustic tiles in the church, Dover Castle, 17.
Enesham [Evesham?], Walter de, W., 215.
Errata to Vol. IV., 323.
Escapeie, *i. e.* Sheppy, *q. v.*
Esherst, John de, 207.
Esherst, or Exherste, Michael de, W., 216, 221.
Essa, *i. e.* Ash, *q. v.*
Estmed, in Aylesford, 271.
Estwelles, Matilda de, extent of the lands of, A.D. 1267, 296.
Ethelbert, 3.
Excavations in and around the church, Dover Castle, 6, 7; memoranda by Mr. Marshall, clerk of the works, 13.
Exchequer, Court of, date of origin of its judicial character, 20.
Eynton, 210, 215, 216.

Fairfax, General, letter of protection of, 330.

Falconberg [Faukinberge], Walter de, W., 216.
Family Chronicle of Richard Fogge, of Danes Court, in Tilmanstone, 112.
Fane, Colonel John, marriage of, 102, 106.
Fane, Lady Susan, 91 and *n.*, 98 and *n.*
Fane, Mildmay, his death, 98 and *n.*
Fane, Mrs., 103 ; her character, 106.
Farley [Farlee], fine of lands in, 282.
Farresmere, 261.
Faussett, Rev. Bryan, his account of a monument at Cheriton, 120.
Faussett MSS., extracts from the, 112, 234, 237, 240.
Faussett, T. G., Esq., on the Family Chronicle of Richard Fogge, of Danes Court, in Tilmanstone, 112 ; notes on the pedigree, 125.
"Ferme," or loan, 63 *n.*
Fibulæ, silver and bronze, found at Sarr, 315.
Filloil, Baldwin, Bonington, 269.
Finch, Heneage, Recorder of London, 31.
Finch, Heneage, his son, a Kentish Chancellor, 31 ; his career, 35 ; created a peer, 36 ; his character, *ib.*
Finch, Heneage, his son, Solicitor-General, 31 ; created Earl of Aylesford, 37.
Finch, Sir Henry, serjeant-at-law, *temp.* Jac. I., 31.
Finch, Sir John, created Lord Finch of Fordwich, 31 ; his monument in St. Martin's, Canterbury, 32.
Finch, Sir Thomas, the founder of a great legal family, 30.
Fineux, Sir John, motto on his ring as serjeant-at-law, 21.
Fineux, Sir John, a Kentish Chief Justice, 28 ; his descendants, *ib.*
Fitz Alard, Constantine, Little Dartford, 287.
Fitz Bernard, Robert, a Kentish justice itinerant, 24.
Fitz Gilbert, Richard, a chief justiciary, his bargain for the town and castle of Tunbridge, 23.
Fitz-Geralds, connection of the Leyburns with the, 134, 158.
Fitz Gerold, Warin, son of Gilbert, Eccles, 271.
Fitz Godwin, Alfwin, Swanscombe, 262, 263.
Fitz Helte, William, 278 *n.*
Fitz-Helton, William, a Kentish justice itinerant, 24.
Fitz John, William, Gutsieston, 275.
Fitz Nicholas, Godfrey, Swanscombe, 263 ; Ralph, 262.
Fitz-Nigel, William, a Kentish justice itinerant, 24.
Fitz Peter, Ralph, Little Dartford, 287.
Fitz-Stephen, William, the biographer of Becket, 24.
Fitz Waldin, William, Lullingston, 276.
Fitz William, Henry, Plumstead, 265 ; Richard, *ib.*
Fitz William, Richard and Beatrice, Romney Marsh, 286.
Five Dens in Hawkhurst, treading (perambulation) of the, 75.
Flemeng, Thomas, W., 203, 204.
Flete, extent of the manor of, A.D. 1264, 292, 302.
Fogg, Thomas, M.A., 131.
Fogge family, its ancient splendour, 125 ; decline, *ib.* ; pedigree, 116, 126.
Fogge, Anne, death of, 112.
Fogge, Charles, 113.
Fogge, Christopher, 113 ; his career, 131 ; monument in Rochester Cathedral, *ib.*
Fogge, Edward, his birth, 112 ; taken prisoner by the Dutch, 114 ; puts up a "foolish" epitaph to his father, 124, 131.
Fogge, Eleanor, monument of, at Ashford, 117 ; probably buried with her second husband at Wye, *ib. n.*
Fogge, Gabriel, 113.
Fogge, George, monument of, at Chilham, 130.
Fogge, George, a child, 113.
Fogge, Jane, twice christened, and why, 112, 113.
Fogge, Sir John, his monument at Ashford, 117 ; his portrait, 118 and *n.* ; procures the grant of a fair for Ashford, 128 ; tilting helmet hanging above his monument, 132.
Fogge, John, his birth, 112 ; taken prisoner by the Dutch, 114 ; translates his father's epitaph, 124, 131.
Fogge, Capt. Richard, 112 ; his monument at Bekesbourne, 130.
Fogge, Richard, of Danes Court, his monument at Tilmanstone, 130.
Fogge, Richard, his grandson, Family Chronicle of, 112 ; engaged in the Kentish rising of 1643, *ib. n.* ; has his children secretly christened according to the order of the Prayer Book, 113 and *n.* ; fined for "malignity," 122 ; his joy at the Restoration, 123 ; his epitaph, 124.
Fogge, Sybill, 112.
Fogge, Sir Thomas, a prisoner in France, *temp.* Edw. III., 121.
Fogge, Sir Thomas, 126.
Fogge, Thomas, two of the name, 113.

Fogge, William, epitaph of, 113.
Fogge, William, Probatio Ætatis of, 126.
Fogge, William, monument of, at Chilham, 130.
Font, discovery of an early, at Lyminge, 331.
Forbes, Admiral, 110 and *n.*
Forbes, Lady, her character, 110 and *n.*
Ford, near Wrotham, 27.
Forde, William de la, W., 222.
Forestar, Reginald, Lewisham, 287.
Fortescue, Judge, on the making of serjeants-at-law, 21.
Foss, E., Legal Celebrities of Kent, by, 19.
Foster, Robert, W., 218.
Fowin, Prince Edward's horse-keeper, 141, 164.
Fracham, Thomas de, W., 215.
Franceis, William, W., 222.
Freeman, Mr., on the date of the Saxon churches of Lincoln, 2 *n.*
Frenshe, Robert, W., 79.
Frimingeham, Galfrid de, W., 222.
Fuller cited, 140, 141.
Furnese, Sir Robert, of Waldershare, his marriage, 91 and *n.*

Galleries in Anglo-Saxon churches, 12.
Gardiner, Bishop, his treatment of Sir James Hales, 28.
Gatton, Robert de, extent of the lands of, A.D. 1264, 292, 302.
Gatton, Hamon de, W., 218.
Gatton, Mabel de, her grants to the Priory of Cumbwell, 210, 215; confirming the grants of others, 211, 214; her petitions to Archbishop Langton, 212, 213; her confirmation of the ordinance of Archbishop Langton reducing the Abbey of Cumbwell to the grade of a priory, 214; her seal and counterseal, 211.
Gatton, Robert de, W., 206.
Gatton, Robert de, 216.
Gatton, William de, W., 210.
Gavelkind, early instance of a Kentish estate out of, 288 and *n.*
'Gentleman's Magazine' cited, 325.
Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutance, presides at the trial between Lanfranc and Odo of Bayeux at Penenden Heath, 22.
George I., accession of, 78 and *n.*; entry into London, 94; his death, 111.
Gerun, Pagan of, W., 197.
Gerun, Robert of, W., 197.
Gerunde, Nicholas de, extent of the lands of, A.D. 1268, 294, 303.
Gillingham [Gillingeham], fine of lands in, 264, 266.
Girard, W., 202.
"Giving gold" [rings], custom of, among serjeants-at-law, 21.
Glanville, Gilbert de, Bishop of Rochester, founds the hospital at Strood, 24; his tomb, *ib.*
Glass vessel from Sarr, 316; effects of decomposition, *ib. n.*
Gloucester, Henry, Duke of, son of Charles I., 123.
Godeman, John, warden of the poor men's box at Hawkhurst, 70.
Godfrey, Sir Thomas, a royalist, compelled to act as a Parliamentary Committeeman, 123 *n.*
Gold braid found at Sarr, 310; similar discovery at Durham, *ib. n.*; gold pendants found at Sarr, 314 and *n.*
Golden armillæ in the Society's Museum, detailed by E. Pretty, Esq., 41.
Godwin, Earl, 3.
Goodnestone, 93, 275 *n.*
Goodwin, Mr., of Maidstone, presents a wooden sword and dagger found on his property to the Museum at Chillington House, 46 *n.*
Gorsindon, near Dartford, 279.
Goudhurst [Guherste, Guthurst], 212, 219.
Graunt, Robert, W., 84.
Graunt, Robert, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1528, 56.
Graunt, Simon, heirs of, 83.
Graves, ancient, in the church, Dover Castle, 8, 13, 14, 15; opened at Sarr, measurement and contents of, 309.
Grene, William de la, W., 221.
Gretenesse, Cecilia de, Sheppy, 265.
Grey, Henry, Earl of Kent, 34.
Grey, Lady Jane, her succession to the throne opposed by Sir James Hales, 27.
Grimston, Sir Harbottle, 31.
Gunston, near Dover, 275 *n.*
Gurney, Sir Thomas, a prisoner in France, *temp.* Edw. III., 121.
Gutneston, 274; suggested identification, *ib. n.*
Guyldford, George, 83.
Gybbon, William, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1551–1554, 66.

Hagioscope in the church, Dover Castle, 18.
Hageley, a manor in Hawley, near Dartford, 23.
Haia, Stephen de, W., 197.
Halden, near Tenterden, 27.
Hale, John de, W., 212.
Hales, Sir Christopher, a Kentish Master of the Rolls, 27.

Hales, Sir James, a Kentish judge, his cruel treatment, 27; commits suicide, 28.
Hales, John, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 27.
Halirode, vill of, 277, 278.
'Hamlet,' a passage in, explained, 28.
Hamme, Elyas de, 219.
Hammond, Anthony, 104 and *n.*
Hammond, Mrs., letters of Miss Twisden to, 87; death of her husband, 106 and *n.*
Hammond, William, of St. Alban's, 87; his death, 106 and *n.*
Hammond, W. O., 104 *n.*
Hamon, Edmund, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1549–1550, 62; A.D. 1550, 1551, 65.
Hamond, James, 84.
Hamond, James, W., 81.
Hamond, John, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1515, 55.
Hamwold [Hamwoldes, Hamwlod], grant of a tenement in, to Cumbwell Abbey, 208; confirmation, 209.
"Hanover cut," a fashion so called, 95.
Hardres, additions to the pedigree of, 323.
Hardres, Robert de, a Kentish justice itinerant, 24.
Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, earl of, a Kentish Chancellor, 40.
Harengod, Stephen de, Romney Marsh, 284, 286; Wisteston, 285.
Harpsden, Sir John, a prisoner in France, *temp.* Edw. III., 121.
Hasted, inaccuracies of, pointed out, 121; additions to his lists of incumbents, 61, 64, 78, 119; on the manor of Otford, 329.
Hastingley [Hastingele, Hastingle], John de, W., 208, 209.
Hartlip, extracts from the parish register of, 228; inscriptions in the church and churchyard, 229, 230.
Hartlip Place, documents from, 231.
Hatton, Walter de, W., 217.
Haut, William de, W., 218.
Haute, Alice, second wife of Sir John Fogge, 128; her benefactions to, and figure in, Ashford Church, 129.
Haute, Sir William, effigy of, and his two wives, formerly at Canterbury, 129 *n.*
Hawkhurst Church, notes from the records of, 55; churchwardens' accounts, 1515–1714, *ib.*; treading of the Five Dens, 79; other contents of the MS. volume, 84.
Hawkhurst Church chest, 74 and *n.*; re..ster, *ib.*; incumbents not noticed by Gryasted, 61 *n.*, 64 *n.*, 78 *n.*
Hawkhurst [Hawkehurst], Den of, perambulated, 79.
Hawlay, Thomas, (Clarenceux,) grant of arms of, by, 247.
Hawley, near Dartford, 23.
Hawley, Rev. Charles, discovers the heart-shrine in Leybourne Church, 136.
Head, Mr., death of, 110 and *n.*
Head, Sir Francis, 110 *n.*
Head, Rev. Sir John, 110 *n.*, iii.
Heart, burial of the, separate from the body, 139, 161.
Heart-shrine, the, in Leybourne Church, Rev. L. B. Larking on, 133; notes, 157 *et seq.*
Heath, Sir Robert, a Kentish Chief Justice, 32; his career, 33; his monument at Brasted, *ib.*
Hecham, Stephen and Matilda de, Delminden, 261.
Henden, near Woodchurch, 33.
Henden, Sir Edward, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 33; his history, *ib.*
Henrico serviente de Thorneham, W., 219.
Henry II., judicial character of the Court of Exchequer commenced in the time of, 20.
Henry III., division of law courts in the reign of, 20.
Henry III. takes the manor of Elham from Sir Roger de Leyburn, 167; restores it to him, *ib.*; makes him his own steward, 170.
Henry, prior of Cumbwell, 212.
Hensell, John, 80.
Heralds' College, charters of Cumbwell Priory at, 196.
Herbert, the eleemosinary, W., 202.
Hereford, Roger of, W., 202.
Heriet, Alice, widow of Richard de, Little Dartford, 279, 281 *n.*
Herindenn, the land of, granted to Cumbwell, 207.
Hertesdon, land of, granted to the Abbey of Cumbwell, 206.
Hesell, William, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 27.
Hextalls Court, in East Peckham, 103 *n.*
Highgate Cross in Hawkhurst, 81 *n.*
Hilary Term introduced in the reign of Edward the Elder, 19; confirmed by William the Conqueror, *ib.*
Hoath Court, in Blean, 98 *n.*
Hoch, Ada de, W., 211.
Hock, the canons' court of, 210.
Holbert the hunter, W., 200.

Holbrooke, arms and pedigree of, 225.
Hollingbourn, wooden battle-axe and dagger found at, 45.
Holman, Mr., of Sarr windmill, 308.
Holme, Thomas, (Norroy,) grant of arms by, 248 *n.*
Honeychild [Honichilde], a manor in Romney Marsh, 298, 304.
Horseman's Place, in Dartford, 29.
Hospitallers, Knights, the advowson of Ash quitclaimed to, 267.
Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chief Justiciary, 23.
Hurso, the first Abbot of Cumbwell, 196, 197.
Hussey, Mr., on St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury, 9; etching of the niche in Leybourne Church by, 136; his drawing of the heart-shrine, 137; his account of the same, 161; communicates a letter of protection from General Fairfax, 330.
Hybrias the Cretan, song of, 135.
Hythe, annual meeting at, xxxiv.; temporary museum, xxxvi.

Ightham, extracts from the parish registers of, 244; inscriptions in the church, 244.
Ightham Church, note on the window in, 324.
Incumbents, Kentish, not noticed by Hasted: Ashford, 119 *n.*; Hawkhurst, 61, 64, 78.
Infanta of Kent, Juliana, the, 136, 139.
Inglesham, Peter de, W., 216.
Inglesham, Robert de, W., 202.
Inquisitiones post mortem, 291.
Insula, Henry de, Rainham, 272.
Ireland, proposed withdrawal of Sir Roger de Leyburn to, 185; not carried out, 186.
Iron implements from Sarr, 312.
Isseworth, 261.
Itinera, represented by the judges' circuits, 20.

Jenkins, Rev. Robert C., on the discovery of an early font and leaden coffin-lid at Lyminge, 331.
Jenkyns, Thomas, of Eythorne, 123.
Jordan of Lamberhurst, W., 215.
Joustes à plaisance, joustes à outrance, 159.
Judges' circuits, their antiquity, 20.
Juliana, widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and wife of Walkelin de Maminot, W., 198, 200.
Juliana, the Infanta of Kent, 136, 139.

Katercorner, Katering, Katerwise, 81 *n.*
Kempe, John, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 26.
Kempe, Sir Thomas, of Ollantigh, monumental inscription of, 117.
Kempe, Sir Thomas, of Ollantigh, father-in-law of Sir Dudley Digges, 30.
Ken, Sir Walter le, W., 221.
Kent, *passim*.
Kent, state of, A.D. 1261, 170, 172.
Kent, Visitation of, A.D. 1619, 223.
Kent stone, on Seacox heath, 81 and *n.*
Kent, Aaron of, W., 215.
Kentewelle, Gilbert de, Bonington, 269.
Kentish rising of 1643, 112 and *n.*
Kilburne, his account of Hawkhurst, 59 *n.*
King Edward's Second Book, 67 and *n.*
Kingsland, near Dartford, 279.
King's Bench, Court of, its origin, 20.
Knife found at Sarre, 312.
Knole, visit of George, Prince of Wales, to, 105.

Ladle, or spoon, silver, from Sarr, 316.
Lambarde, arms and pedigree of, 247; monumental inscription, 251; wills, 252; autograph and seal of William Lambarde, 256.
Lamberhurst [Lamberherst], Jordan of, W., 215.
Lanfranc, his directions for the washing of corporalia, 69 *n.*
Langdon, East, extracts from the parish register of, 240; inscription at, 240.
Langdon, West, Abbey at, founded by William de Auberville, 24.
Langdon, John de, vicar of Lyminge, A.D. 1313, 331.
Langeford, Roger de, Bonington, 269.
Langhals, Alexander, W., 204.
Langham, Simon de, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 25.
Langton, John de, Archdeacon of Canterbury, a Kentish Chancellor, 24.
Langton, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, petitions of Mabel de Gatton to, 212, 213; his ordinance reducing Cumbwell Abbey to the state of a priory, 214.
Larking, Rev. L. B., on the Heart-shrine in Leybourne Church, 133; on the Window in Ightham Church, 323; on the Birthplace of Caxton, 324.
Law a branch of archæology, 19.
Law terms, of Saxon date, 19; increased from three to four, *temp.* Edw. I., 20.
Lawyers, attire and practices of, their remote origin, 19.

Lead coffin found in the church, Dover Castle, 13, 17.
Leeds Priory, Alienora, first wife of Sir Roger de Leyburn, buried at, 148, 188.
Legal Celebrities of Kent, 19.
Leicester, Lord, his paintings at Penshurst, 103.
Le Neve, Peter, (Norroy,) Cumbwell charters indorsed by, 198 *n.*
Lenthall, William, the Speaker, 35.
Leuesham, Ascelina de, Lewisham, 287.
Levingesburn [Leuingesburn], fine of lands in, 280.
Lewisham [Leuesham], fine of lands in, 287.
Leybourne Church, the heart-shrine in, 133; the niche described, 136; doubt as to its date, 138; arguments in favour of its having contained the heart of Sir Roger de Leyburn, 139 *et seq.*
Leyburn, the most usual spelling of the name, 157; given in various records and chronicles as,
Leburn, 134, 158, 162.
Leeburn, 157, 158.
Leiburn, 158, 166, 167, 185.
Leiburne, 174, 182, 188.
Leyborne, 165.
Leyburn, 157, 160, 162, 164, 169, 173, 175, 177, 178, 182, 133, 184, 185, 186, 188, 189, 190.
Leyburne, 173, 176, 180, 181, 188, 190, 191.
Leyburn pedigree, 193.
Leyburn, Sir Henry, 135; taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, 160; an outlaw, 161.
Leyburn, Margaret de, 134; entries concerning, on the Pipe Roll, 158.
Leyburn, Philip de, 133, 157.
Leyburn, Sir Roger, 134; taken prisoner at Rochester Castle, *ib.* 153, 158; pays a heavy fine for his liberty, 134, 158.
Leyburn, Sir Roger, his son, romantic career of, 134; kills his adversary at a tilting match, 134, 159; excommunicated as a partisan of De Montfort, 142, 166; attaches himself to Prince Edward, 142, 166; persuades him to leave England, 142, 166; receives from him a grant of the manor of Elham, 142, 166; this is taken from him by the King, but restored, 167; his arrears as the Prince's steward, 168; betakes himself to raids and forays for support, *ib.*; enters the King's service, 175; is made his steward, *ib.*; his estates repeatedly forfeited and restored, 178; supports the King's cause after the battle of Lewes, 182; pardons and safe-conducts, 179, 184; agrees to withdraw to Ireland, but breaks his oath, 187; actively employed against the Barons, 146, 182; wounded severely at Rochester, 146, 183; his rewards, 147, 188; becomes one of the "crucesignati," 140; accompanies Prince Edward on his crusade, *ib.*; his death, 141, 165; his heart probably deposited in the heart-shrine at Leybourne, 142, 147, 151; his seal, 192; not to be confounded with his father Roger, 151.
Leyburn, Sir Roger de, Lord of Leybourne, 151.
Leyburn, Roger de, the husband of Idonea de Vipont, 151.
Leyburn [Leiburne], Roger de, W., 207.
Leyburn, Sir Thomas, 135, 149; his wife, 149, 150; Juliana, the Infanta of Kent, his daughter, 136; his heart possibly buried at Leybourne, 150.
Leyburn [Leeburn], Robert de, 134; entries concerning, on the Pipe Rolls, 158.
Leyburn, William de, 143, 149, 173.
Leyburn, Sir William, 135, 148, 190, 191; his character, 149.
Lightfoot, W. J., Notes from the Records of Hawkhurst Church, communicated by, 55.
Lincoln, Saxon churches in, 2 *n.*
Lincoln races, 111.
Littlehall, a manor in Wouldham, 27.
Lofherst, William of, W., 208.
Lofhurst, Wlunod de, W., 211.
London, Alexander of, W., 204.
Long and short work, in the church, Dover Castle, 4.
Loth, William de, W., 216.
Louis IX., King of France, arbitrates between Henry III. and the Barons, 146; his award disregarded by the latter, *ib.*; his convention with Prince Edward for their crusade, 139, 162, 163; his death, 140.
Lucas [Luccas, Loccas], Lawrence, 81, 82.
Lullingston [Lullingeston], fine of lands in, 276.
Lumley, Lord, attends the Prince of Wales into Kent, 105.
Lychnoscope, supposed, in the church, Dover Castle, 18.
Lyminge, visit to, xxxvii.; discovery of an early font and coffin-lid at, 331.
Lymne and Studfall, visit to, xxxvii.

Maidstone, extracts from the parish register of, 233.
Malerbe, Richard, W., 207.
Maminot, Walkelin de, confirms the grants of Robert de Thurnham and others to the Abbey of Cumbwell, 196; grants his land called Selketinsele to the Abbey, 198.
Mankesey [Manekesey], Robert de, his grant to the Priory of Cumbwell, 221; probably the same as Robert de Gatton, 216 *n.*
Mansfield, William Murray, first earl of, 31.
Manwood, Sir Roger, a Kentish judge, 29; his character, *ib.*
Marden, bronze reliques found at, 41.
Marriages, instances of unequal, 95, 96.
Marriott, Mrs., 103 *n.*
Marsh, the, in Aylesford, 271.
Marshall, Mr., clerk of the works, Memoranda on the Church on the Castle Hill, Dover, 13; on a certain description of stone found there, 9 *n.*
Marsham, Lady, 92, 94, 101.
Marsham, Sir Robert, 92 and *n.*; his daughters, Lady Bridges and Lady Palmer, 93 and *n.*
Martin, Charles Wykeham, Esq., on the Wooden Battle-axe and Dagger found at Hollingbourn, 45; speculations on their age, 51.
Martyn, John, of Graveney, a Kentish judge, 27.
Mary, the Princess, her right to the throne advocated by Sir James Hales, 27.
Mary, accession of, 68 and *n.*
Master, arms and pedigree of, 238.
Master, James, 109 *n.*
Master, Mrs., 109 and *n.*
Master, Richard, 109 *n.*
Master, Steynsham, 109 *n.*
Maszun, Richard le, W., 208.
Maud, the Empress, Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, her Chancellor, 23.
May, Ralph, W., 217.
Maynard, Mrs., marriage of, 91; its unhappy result, 94.
Medway, golden armillæ found in the, 41.
Meisi, Richard de, W., 207.
Mercer, George, 80.
Mercer, John, the elder, W., 79, 80.
Mercer, John, the younger, W., 80.
Mercer, Thomas W., 79.
Mercer, Thomas, jun., W., 79.
Mercer, William, W., 79.
Merton, Walter de, Bishop of Rochester, a Kentish Chancellor, 24.
Michaelmas Term permanently established *temp.* Edw. I., 20.
Mildebat, Galfrid de, W., 202.
Millgate, in Bensted, 96 *n.*
Miscellanea, 323.
Mohisden, William and Amicia de, Little Dartford, 279.
Monk, General, 123.
Morton, John, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 26.
Moses the clerk, W., 212.
Mote, the, near Maidstone, once belonged to Sir Thomas Cæsar, 30.
Moulton, arms and pedigree of, 243, 245.
Moyle, Sir Thomas, of Eastwell, his daughter marries Sir Thomas Finch, 30.
Muleton, extent of the manor of, A.D. 1268, 293, 294, 302.
Multon, George, agreement for marriage settlement of, 246. See *Moulton.*
Munteny, Ernulph de, killed at a tournament by Sir Roger de Leyburn, 134, 159.
Munz, John de, W., 204.
Musca, Robert de la, W., 197.
Museum, the Charles, at Maidstone, 41.
Museum, the Dover, architectural fragments from the Church in the Castle, preserved in, 6.
Museum, the Society's, golden armillæ in, 41.

Narborough, Sir John, of Knowlton, 99.
Narratores, pleaders in the Curia Regis, 20.
'New Atalantis,' the, 40.
Newcastle, Duke of, visit of George Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.) to, at Stanmer, 105.
Newdigate, Lady, 99.
Newenden, Henry, heirs of, 83.
Newington (near Chatham), extracts from parish registers, 226; inscription on brass plate in chancel, *ib.*
Newman, Thomas, W., 82.
Newnam, Robert, the younger, W., 80.
Niche in Leybourne Church, discovery of its real nature, 136.
Nicholas præpositus, W., 216.
Norden, John, W., 79.
Norman the chamberlain, W., 197.
Northfleet, 27.
Northgate Cross in Hawkhurst, *i.e.* North-hall Cross, 81 and *n.*, 82.
Northwood, Roger de, his numerous offices in Kent, 25.
Northwood Chasteners, a manor near Milton, 25.
Norwich [Norwiz], Vincent of, W., 215.

Notes from the Records of Hawkhurst Church, 55.
Nottingham, Heneage Finch created earl of, 31.
Nowesden, Thomas de, W., 202.
Nuiers, Galfrid of, W., 197.
Nuiers, Humphrey of, W., 197.

Offord, John de, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 25.
Ollantigh, 30.
Ordlaueston, Ralph de, Gutneston, 275.
Oref, or Cref, Simon, Rainham, 272.
Osborne, pedigree and grant of arms to the family of, 227; extracts from parish registers, 228, 233; inscriptions on monuments, 229, 233; deeds and wills, 231.
Ospringe, extracts from the parish registers of, 241; inscriptions in the church, 242.
Otford [Ottforde], extent of the royal manor of, A.D. 1573, 327.
Ovene, Nicholas, W., 79.
Oxenden, Sir George, 110 and *n.*
Oxford, Provisions of, their promoters excommunicated, 142, 166; annulled by the award of Louis IX., 146.
Ozingell, 308; Saxon ornaments from, 315.

Palmer, Sir Thomas, of Wingham, 90 and *n.*; death of his wife, 93 and *n.*
Parker, Mr. J. H., his theory of pre-Norman buildings, 2.
Patrik [Paterick], Eudo, Ash, 267.
Pedes Finium, 257.
Penchester, Sir Stephen de, his laws for the government of Dover Castle, *t.* Hen. III. cited, 18; his numerous offices in Kent, 25.
Penchester [Penecester], Sir Stephen de, W., 220.
Pendants, gold, found at Sarr, 314 and *n.*
Pende, Nicholas, 84.
Penecestre, *i. e.* Penchester, *q. v.*
Penenden Heath, great cause between Lanfranc and Odo of Bayeux tried at, 22.
Penshurst, its picture gallery, 103.
Perdriz, John, W., 221.
Peter the clerk, W., 200.
Peter, son of Richard, W., 200.
Peters, Dr., of Canterbury, 110 *n.*
Peters, Elizabeth, 110 *n.*
Petit, John, a Kentish Baron of the Exchequer, 29.
Philip, son of Alan, W., 217.
Philip, son of William of Ashford, W., 212.
Philipot, John (Rouge Dragon), Visitation of Kent, A.D. 1619, 223; funeral certificate granted by, 237.
Philpot, Sir John, marries the widow of Sir Thomas Cæsar, 30.
Philpot's Cross, in Hawkhurst, 81 *n.*
Philpott, Thomas, W., 80, 81.
Pipsden Cross, in Hawkhurst, 81 *n.*
Plumstead [Plumstede], fine of lands in, 265, 273.
Podscrouche [Poddescrouche], in Hawkhurst, 81 *n.*, 82.
Pohhe, or Polghe, Martin, Bishopborne, 268.
Pollard, Robert, W., 216.
Ponte, Elfric de, W., 218.
Ponte, Stephen de, W., 218.
Ponte, Stephen de, Wisteston, 285.
Poor Men's Box, 63 and *n.*; its wardens at Hawkhurst, 70.
Pope's Psalm, answer to, 104.
Port, Henry de, a justice itinerant, *temp.* Hen. I., 23.
Posies on serjeants' rings, 21.
Potin, William, W., 203, 207, 211.
Prayer for peace, A.D. 1548, 61 and *n.*
Prayer-book, the First, of King Edward, 62 *n.*
Prayer-book, use of the, proscribed by the Parliament, 112 and *n.*; used nevertheless, 113 and *n.*, 115.
Pre-Norman buildings, their disputed date, 2.
Preston, manor of, contest for the, 190.
Preston Hall, near Aylesford, the seat of the Colepepers, 27.
Pretty, E., Esq., on the Golden Armillæ in the Society's Museum, 41.
Priest's Cross, in Hawkhurst, 81 *n.*, 82.
Prisot, John, a Kentish Chief-Justice, 27.
Provisions of Oxford, their promoters excommunicated, 142, 166; annulled by the award of Louis IX., 146.
Psalms, two books of, 61; conjecture as to them, *ib. n.*

Racchele, the lands of, granted to the Abbey of Cumbwell, 199.
Raine, Rev. J., his account of the vestments of St. Cuthbert, quoted, 310 *n.*
Rainham [Renham], fine of lands in, 272.
Ralph Camerarius, and Agnes, his wife, Aylesford, etc., 282.
Ralph the clerk, Delminden, 257, 260.
Ralph the marshal, W., 197.
Ravenstone, Bucks, monument of Finch, first earl of Nottingham, at, 37.
Read, Bridget, her marriage to Sir Thomas Willoughby, 28.
Read, Sir Robert, a Kentish Chief-Baron, 28.

Reculver, extracts from the parish register of, 235; Roman pillars from, of coarse oolite, 9 and *n.*
Redman, Sir Matthew, a prisoner in France, *temp.* Edw. III., 121.
Redmundenne, William of, W., 220.
Reginald the clerk, W., 200.
Reingod, Alderman, 287, 288.
Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, gives the advowson of the church of Thurnham to the Abbey of Cumbwell, 207.
Richard the clerk, W., 203, 211, 215.
Richard, the clerk of Southwark, W., 204.
Richard, Dean of Sandhurst, W., 216.
Richard, King of the Germans, 145, 176.
Richardson, Sir Thomas, death of, 33.
Rickhill, William, a Kentish judge, 27.
Ridell, Geoffrey, archdeacon of Canterbury, chief justiciary, 23.
Rider, Mrs., of Boughton Mondenne, 90 and *n.*, 94, 101.
Rifford, or Risseford, Walter de, W., 211, 215.
Ring, silver, of large size, found at Sarr, 320.
Rings of serjeants-at-law, 21.
Rishanger, charges of, against Sir Roger de Leyburn, considered, 145.
Risseford, Walter de, his grant to the Priory of Cumbwell confirmed by Mabel de Gatton, 211.
Robert the chaplain, W., 197.
Robert the priest, W., 197.
Robert, Edmund, the elder, W., 79.
Roberto Coc, W., 222.
Roberto filio Wlu', W., 197.
Roberts, Edmond, 80, 82.
Roberts, George, 80.
Roberts, George, W., 84.
Robertsbridge, inclosure of the marsh of Capenesse by the monks of, 217.
Robyn, John, W., 79.
Rochester, seven bishops of, hold the office of Lord Chancellor, 23.
Rochester Castle, Roger de Leyburn taken prisoner at, 134, 153, 158.
Rochester, Solomon de, a corrupt judge, 25; is poisoned by the parson of Snodland, *ib.*
Rockingham, Lewis Watson, earl of, marriage of his daughter to Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare, 91 and *n.*
Rode, in Aylesford, 271.
Roger, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 273.
Rokesle, Robert de, Eccles, 271.
Roman armillæ found in Kent, 42, 44.
Roman brick, employment of, in the church, Dover Castle, 10.
Roman pillars from Reculver, 9 and *n.*
Roman tiles in the church, Dover Castle, 16, 17.
Romney, road to, through the court of Honeychild, 298.
Romney Marsh [Marisco de Rumenel, or Rumenell], quit-claim of services and customs in, 274, 286.
Romney, Lady, ball given by, 105; death of her son, *ib.*
Rotheram, Thomas, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor, 27.
Rotunda tabula, 134, 159.
Rouge Dragon (John Philipot), Visitation of Kent by, A.D. 1619, 223.
Royden Hall, in East Peckham, the seat of the Twysdens, 37.
Rucking, manor of Westberries in, 27.
Rulveston, Roger de, W., 202.
Rumelli, Alicia de, 157.
Rumenell, *i. e.* Romney, *q. v.*
Rusham, in Aylesford, 271.
Russell, John, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor, 27.
Ryarsh [Rierse], fine of lands in, 282.
Rysdenne, Hannis of, W., 220.
Rysdenne, William of, 220.
Ryther, Sir William, his Kentish estates, 30.

St. Alban's, in Kent, 87.
St. Augustine's, Canterbury, quit-claim of lands in Plumstead in, to the abbot of, 273.
St. George's, Canterbury, inscription at, 235.
St. Gregory's Priory, Canterbury, charter of Robert de Septvans to, 326.
St. Martin's, Canterbury, monument of Lord Finch of Fordwich in, 35.
St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury, old Roman materials in, 9 and *n.*
St. Stephen's, Canterbury, Sir Christopher Hales buried at, 27; Sir Roger Manwood's monument, 29.
Saltwood, stone quarries at, 16.
Saltwood Castle, visit to, xxxvi.
Sancto Georgio, Eng. de, W., 197.
Sancto Leodefario, Ralph de, W., 208, 209.
Sandhurst, Kent, parish books of, 63 *n.*, 85 *n.*
Sandwich, Sir Henry de, 135, 190.
Sandwich, Juliana de, her marriage to Sir William de Leyburn, 134, 190.
Sansetun, Benedict, Bishop of Rochester, a Kentish justiciary, 25.
Sarr [Saerre, Sarra, Serre], its importance in Roman and Anglo-Saxon times, 305; its decay, 307; site of the church, *ib.*; the Dunstrete, 308; discovery of Saxon relics, *ib.*; systematic excavations, *ib.*; results, 321.

Sarr, the Society's Researches in the Saxon Cemetery at, by John Brent, jun., F.S.A., 305; detail of the excavations, 309; contents and measurement of some of the graves, 309; gold braid, 310 and *n.*; iron implements, 312; gold pendants, 314; fibulæ, 315; glass vessel, 316; silver spoon or ladle, *ib.*; crystal ball, 317; beads, 319; silver ring, 320; echinus, *ib.*; other relics, 321; Note by Mr. Faussett, *ib.*
Saxingeherste, Stephen de, Delminden, 260.
Saxinherst, Galfrid de, W., 221.
Saxon architecture, its dubious date, 3; its distinctive characteristics, *ib.*
Saxon baluster pillars converted into vaulting ribs of the Early English period, 5; preserved in the Dover Museum, 6.
Saxon cemetery at Sarr, account of the Society's researches in the, 305.
Saxon doorway in the church, Dover Castle, 10.
Say, Sir John de, W., 222.
Say, Sir William de, acquits the Prior and Convent of Cumbwell of suit of court and other service, 220; confirms a grant of Robert de Mankesey, 221; his seal, 222.
Scarnfeld, Galfrid of, W., 220.
Scirlande, John de, W., 216.
Scot. See *Rotheram.*
Scott, George, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1558, 1559, 71.
Scott, G. Gilbert, Esq., the Church on the Castle Hill, Dover, 1.
Seacox Heath, 81 *n.*
Seals and counterseals:
Bending, Adam de, 218.
Bending, Alice de, 219.
Gatton, Mabel de, 211.
Lambarde, William, 256.
Leyburn, Sir Roger de, 192.
Maminot, William de, 197.
Osborne, Edward, 234.
Say, Sir William de, 222.
Thurnham, Edeline de, 209.
Thurnham, Stephen de, 206 *n.*, 208.
Trippe, Thomas, 237.
Seam, a measure of capacity, 295, 303.
Seas [Say], Sir Gregory, a prisoner in France, *temp.* Edw. III. 121.
Seesley, John, W., 79.
Seesley, Thomas, warden of the poor men's box at Hawkhurst, 70.
Sedilia and piscina in the church, Dover Castle, 7.
Selketinsele, or Selkecuisele, or Selkeruisele, 198.
Septvans [Sewans], Robert de, charter of, to St. Gregory's Priory, Canterbury, 326.
Serjeants-at-law, antiquity of, 20; rings, 21; the coif, *ib.*
Serjeantry in gross, 20.
Service-book of Queen Elizabeth, 71 and *n.*
Service, two books of, A.D. 1548, 61; conjectures as to them, *ib. n.*
Seseley, Den of, perambulated, 82.
Sesseley, Henry, 82.
Sesseley, John, W., 80, 82.
Sesseley, William, 82.
Sessely, Stephen, 82.
Sessley, Lawrence, W., 81.
Sevenoaks, extracts from the parish registers of, 249; inscriptions in the Lambarde chancel, 251.
Sewanz, *i. e.* Septvans, *q. v.*
Shears found at Sarr, 312.
Sheppard, Mr. J. B., assists at the excavations at Sarr, 309.
Sheppy [Escapeie], fine of lands in, 265.
Sherburn [Sireburne], Walter de, W., 208.
Sheriff's Court, in the Isle of Thanet, 24.
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, shipwreck of, 99 *n.*
Shovel, Lady, 105.
Shovel, Mr., 105.
Siderfin, the legal reporter of the Commonwealth, 35, 37.
Sifleton mill, 282.
Silver objects from Sarr, 313, 316.
Simon the carpenter, W., 212.
Sissinghurst [Saxingeherste, Saxinherst], 221, 260.
Skelcrouch Cross, 81 *n.*
Smith, C. Roach, on the relic from Ozingell and Sarr, 308, 315; on a British gold coin found at Cudham, 330.
Smyth, William, W., 79.
Smythe, Sir Sidney Stafford, a Kentish Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, 40.
Snodland, the parson of, poisons Solomon de Rochester, 25.
Solin, Sulling, 284 *n.*
Sopers' Lane, in Hawkhurst, 83 and *n.*
Sotindon, William de, W., 202.
Southend, in Eltham, 39.
Southwell, Sir Robert, a Kentish Master of the Rolls, 28.
Spoon, or ladle, silver, from Sarr, 316.
Springett, William, 84.
Sprot, John, W., 216.
Sprott, Thomas, 82.
Stafford, John, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 26.
Standen, Edmond, W., 81, 84.

Standen, George, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1548, 56; shew the active progress of the Reformation, *ib. n.*
Standen, Helwyse, 82.
Standen, John, W., 82.
Stanmer, near Lewes, 105 *n.*
Starkey, Humphrey, a Kentish Chief-Baron, 27; his house at Wouldham, *ib.*
Statute of Frauds, its originator, 37.
Steele, Sir Richard, 96.
Steevyn, Thomas, 82.
Stepney, tournament of, A.D. 1309, 160.
Sterdi, Nicholas, W., 203.
Stewart, Commodore, 110 and *n.*
Stockbury, [Stokingebir], fine of lands in, 277; inscriptions at, 233.
Stonhill, in Aylesford, 271.
Strangford, Viscount, possesses a serjeant's ring of Sir John Fineux, 21.
Stratford, John de, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 25.
Stratford, Robert de, archdeacon of Canterbury and Chancellor, 25.
Streiner staff (or streamer staff) 58 and *n.*
Strood, Hospital at, founded by Bishop Glanville, of Rochester, 24.
Studfall, visit to, xxxvii.
Sturemue, Alan de, Wisteston, 285.
Style, Lady, of Wateringbury, 93 and *n.*, 103.
Style, Margaret, 97 *n.*; her match with John Diggs broken off, 101; marries Mr. Vyner, 107.
Style, Sir Thomas, 93 *n.*, 97, 103.
Sudbury, Simon de, archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 25.
Sulling, 284 *n.*
Surrenden Library, Philipot's Visitation of Kent, A.D. 1619, printed from a copy in the, 223.
Swanscombe (Swanescamp), fine of lands in, 262, 263.
Swinford, Mr., of Sarr, 308.

Taylor, Sir Thomas, of Park House, Maidstone, 90 and *n.*
Temeridstone, *i. e.* Tilmanstone, *q. v.*
Tenterden, Charles Abbott, Lord, a Kentish Chief Justice, 40.
Tetricus, supposed coin of, found at Sarr, 314 and *n.*
Thanet, Isle of, 24.
Thanington, Sir James Hales commits suicide at, 28.
Tharpe, Thankful, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, A.D. 1675, 75.
Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor to the Empress Maud, 23.
Thomas, son of Godfrey, W., 222.
Thurnham [Thorneham], advowson of the church of, granted to Cumbwell by Archbishop Richard, 201.
Thurnham [Thorneham] Castle, 215.
Thurnham [Torneham], Edeline de, grants a tenement in Hamwold to the Abbey of Cumbwell, 208.
Thurnham, Elcanor de, first wife of Sir Roger de Leyburn, 148, 156, 189.
Thurnham [Thorneham], Henry de, W., 216.
Thurnham, Michael, grants his land of Racchele to Cumbwell, 199.
Thurnham, Robert de, the founder of Cumbwell Abbey, 194; his grant confirmed by Walkelin de Maminot, 196.
Thurnham, Stephen de, his grants to Cumbwell, 203, 204, 206, 207, 209; circumstances under which one of his grants was made, 205 *n.*; counter-seals of, 206 *n.*
Thurnham [Thorneham], Yon de, W., 206.
Tilmanstone, 112.
Tilting helmet, large, in Ashford church, 132 *n.*
Tirel, Warin, and Mabilia, Little Dartford, 279.
Toknashe, Laurance, W., 79.
Tolehurst, William, 82, 83.
Tomlinson, Colonel Matthew, the regicide, 39.
Tony, Alice de, 193.
Torel, William, W., 200.
Torques, a, found in Kent, 42.
Totingehole, Adam de, 219, 220.
Totingehole, Simon de, 219, 220.
Tresgoz, John de, 157.
Trime, Trinie, or Triuie, William, Bishopsborne, 268.
Trinity Term introduced in the reign of Edward the Elder, 19; confirmed by William the Conqueror, *ib.*; divided, *temp.* Edw. I., 20.
Tripp, arms and pedigree of, 236.
Trippe, Thomas (A.D. 1325), seal of, 237.
Trueling, near Dartford, 279.
Trune, or Truue, William, Bishopsborne, 268.
Tufa employed in the older part of the church, Dover Castle, 9.
Tunbridge obtained by Richard Fitz Gilbert in exchange for Brion, in Normandy, 23.
Tunbridge Wells greatly patronized by the Princess Anne of Denmark, 93 *n.*; company at, 105; visit of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.), *ib.*
Tunis, capture of, by the Crusaders, 140, 164.

Turkish captives, sums paid towards the redemption of, 77.
Turner, Mary, of Ileden, 87.
Turner, Mrs., 96.
Turnur, Ordingus le, 219, 220.
Twisden, a manor in Sandhurst, Kent, 37.
Twisden, the name changed to Twysden by the Bradbourne branch of the family, 89 *n.*
Twisden, Francis, 87.
Twisden, Miss Isabella, letters of, to Mrs. Hammond, 88; visit to London, 94; remarks on the fashions, 95; visit to Tunbridge Wells, 104; visit to London, 107; country tour, 109; visit to Lincolnshire, 111.
Twisden, Jane, her marriage, 88 and *n.*
Twisden, Lady, letter from Charles II. to, 39.
Twisden, Sir Roger, of Bradbourne, 88 *n.*
Twisden, Roger, of Malling, 88 and *n.*, 105; his death, 110 and *n.*
Twisden, Sir Thomas, a Kentish judge, 37; accident that befell him, 38; his hot temper, *ib.*
Twisden, Sir Thomas, of Bradbourne, 87, 94 *n.*, 99.
Twisden, William, his conduct as executor of his brother Roger commented on, 110 and *n.*
Twysden, Philip, Bishop of Raphoe, 89 *n.*
Twysden, Sir William, 88.
Twopeny, Mr., drawing of the niche in Leybourne church by, 136.
Twyford, Sir Robert, a prisoner in France, *temp.* Edw. III., 121.

Vipont, Idonea de, 151; a ward of Sir Roger de Leyburn, and married to his son Roger, 151, 155, 188.
Vipont, Isabel de, married to Roger de Clifford, 192.
Virgin's Cross, in Hawkhurst, 81 *n.*, 82.
Visitation of the County of Kent, A.D. 1619, taken by John Philipot, Rouge Dragon, 223.
Vitulus, Robert and Isabella, Aylesford, etc., 282.
Vyner, Mr., 107, 111.
Vyner, Mrs., 107, 111.

W . . . . , son of Benger, W., 217.
Wakering, John, a Kentish Master of the Rolls, 27.
Walbad, Richard de, W., 197.
Waldershare, 91, 94.
Wales, George, Prince of (afterwards George II.), his visit to Knole and Tunbridge Wells, 105.
Wales, the Princess of (Caroline, wife of George II.), her ugly head-dress, 95.
Wallage, in Romney Marsh, 274.
Wallingford [Walingeford], Richard de, W., 215.
Walter cimentarius, W., 212.
Walter Niger, 210.
Walter, priest of Burherse, W., 200.
Walter, Reginald, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, 25.
War, Brin de, W., 222.
Warham, Archbishop, decree made by, in a contention between the parson and the parishioners of Hawkhurst, 78.
Warren, Mr., curate of Ashford, A.D. 1712, 117; his MSS. cited, 117, 118, 119, 129, 131, 132.
Wastechar, Robert, Romney Marsh, 284.
Watergangs in Romney Marsh, 274.
Wateringbury, 93 *n.*
Watson, Lady Arabella, 91 and *n.*
Watton, Edmund, of Addington Place, 95; his marriages with his servants, *ib.*
Weaver, Edmund, W., 79.
Weldon, Anthony, a Parliamentary Committeeman, 123.
Wenard, John, churchwarden of Hawkhurst, his accounts, A.D. 1515, 55.
Werksley, Sir Jeffrey de, a prisoner in France, *temp.* Edw. III., 121.
Westberries, manor of, in Rucking, 27.
Westminster Hall, its interest to antiquaries, 20.
Westmoreland, Vere Fane, Earl of, 91 and *n.*
Weveringhope [Weueringhope], Den of, perambulated, 80.
Whatman, Thomas, W., 81, 82.
Whetenhall, Mr., of Hextalls Court, 103.
White, William (of Beverley), grant of arms to, 246.
Wickam, or Wicham, extent of the manor of, A.D. 1268, 293, 302.
Wickham [Wicham], Simon and Stephen of, W., 212.
William the Conqueror, Law Terms confirmed by, 19; Curia Regis in his day, 20.
William II., Westminster Hall commenced by, 20.
William, brother of Peter the clerk, W., 200.
William, the chaplain of Goudhurst, W., 212.
William the Englishman probably employed in the alterations of the church, Dover Castle, 5.
William of Sens engaged in the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral, 5.

William, son of Simon, W., 197.
Williams, John, Bishop of Lincoln, the last clerical Lord Chancellor, 23.
Willoughby, Sir Thomas, a judge, buried at Chiddingstone, 28.
Wilminton, Hugh de, Romney Marsh, 274.
Wills of the Lambardes, 252 *et seq.*; Osbornes, 231 *et seq.*
Winchester, Jordan, Bishop of, W., 203.
Wingham, extracts from the parish registers of, 237, 241; inscription in the Brooke chantry, 241; inscriptions formerly at, 237.
Wingham, William de, Bishop of London, a Kentish Chancellor, 24.
Wiso', William, W., 197.
Wisteston, fine of lands in, 285.
Witheringhope, *i. e.* Weveringhope, *q.v.*
Wiueling, in Aylesford, 271.
Wonder of nature, a dwarf, exhibited at Deal, 115.
Wooden battle-axe and dagger found at Hollingbourn, 15; wooden swords found elsewhere, 46.
Wotnesell, Simon de, W., 216.
Wouldham, manor of Littlehall in, 27.
Wrtha, in Aylesford, 271.
Wyat, insurrection of, 69 *n.*
Wye, the College at, founded by Archbishop Kempe, 26.
Wythens, Sir Francis, a Kentish judge, 39; his career, *ib.*; his wife, 40.

York, James, Duke of (afterwards James II.), 123.
Yotes Place, Mereworth, 28.
Young, Sir Charles (Garter), allows the publication of the charters of Cumbwell Priory, 196.

END OF VOL. V.

JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR, PRINTER.
LITTLE QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GETTY CENTER LIBRARY
3 3125 00133 8470